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St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

MALARIAL TROUBLES
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SEE PAGE 22.

VOL. 40.—NO. 279. ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 28, 1889.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. PRICE, FIVE CENTS. BY CARRIER TWENTY CENTS A WEEK.

CRAWFORD'S

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Will last as long as there is an ounce of Reserve Stock with which to supply the demands of its legions of patrons.

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Each week brings its own special quota of Bargains, that can be found nowhere else, for CRAWFORD'S CAN'T BE UNDERSOLD, and

To-Morrow Opens the Crowning Week

OF ALL THE SALE.

2½c Challies, Reduced from 8⅓ Cents

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2¾c Lawns, Fast Color, Linen Finished, Reduced from 8⅓c.

$1.47 ECRU BOLTING-CLOTH MULL PATTERN SUITS—10 yards of plain, with wide and narrow embroidery to trim. Reduced from $5.75. **$1.47**

Hosiery.

Lot Ladies' Fancy Lisle Hose in stripes, boot patterns, at 35c; reduced from 50c, 60c and 65c a pair.

Lot Ladies' Black Cotton Hose, well made and extra length, at 12½c a pair; reduced from 20c a pair.

50 dozen Children's full regular made Lisle Hose, double heels and toes, in tans and slates, sizes 6 to 8½, at 25c; reduced from 45c and 50c a pair.

Lot Ladies' Jersey-Fitting Vests, low neck and sleeveless, at 17½c; reduced from 35c.

Men's Colored Angola Shirts and Drawers, 35c; reduced from 65c.

Men's French Percale Shirts, with three collars and one pair cuffs, 75c; reduced from $1.50.

Men's French Flannel Shirts, $1.50; reduced from $2.25. This is the best Flannel Shirt ever offered for the money.

1,000 dozen White Lawn and Pique String Ties, 15c a dozen; reduced from 25c.

Men's Fancy Striped Half Hose, 17½c a pair; reduced from 35c.

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20 pieces Turkey Red Table Damask at 25c; reduced from 45 to 55c a yard.

1 case Cream Damask at 25c a yard; reduced from 35c and 40c.

1 case Bleached German Damask at 40c; reduced from 55c a yard.

50 dozen knotted fringe Damask Towels, 1 yard long; reduced to 12½c each.

30 pieces Bleached German Toweling, 18 inches wide; reduced to 6¼c.

50 dozen Oatmeal Towels at 10c; reduced from 15c each.

90 dozen 5-8x5-8 Bleached Napkins at 70c a dozen; reduced from $1.

1 case 11-4 Crochet Quilts at 95c each; reduced from $1.15.

100 dozen Turkish Bath Towels, 23x45 inches, at 12½c each; reduced from 20c.

Jerseys.

Cream Cashmere-finish Jerseys, plain, tinsel-trimmed and plaited fronts; reduced from $1 and $1.25 to **45 cents**

Jersey Blouses, in stripes or solid colors, with wide sailor collars; reduced from $3, $3.75 and $4 to $2, 2.50 and $2.75

Suits.

For $2.25

50 all-over embroidered White Suits for Children from 4 to 12 years; reduced from $6.50.

For $1.45

Children's and Misses' Gingham Suits with blouse, waist and skirt; reduced from $3.75.

For 25c

Children's Percale Suits, ages 2 to 10 years; reduced from $1.

For $1.65

25 Children's Dresses, slightly soiled, ages 1 to 4 years; reduced from $4.75.

For $1.75

Boys' White Pique Suits, either in one or two pieces, reduced from $3.50.

For 97c

Gingham Suits for children 3 to 10 years; reduced from $2.25.

Ladies' Satine Suits.

$3.50

Ladies' Satine Suits' all sizes; reduced from $6.50.

$5.00

Ladies' Suits of fine Satine; reduced from $10.50.

Silks.

22-inch Figured China Dress Silks, all new shades, at 42½c; reduced from $1 a yard.

21-inch Colored Moire, all silk and standard shades, at 72½c; reduced from $1.50.

21-inch Black Jersey Silk, at 89c; reduced from $1.35.

Will close out the remainder of our 60-cent All-Silk Natural Pongee at 32½c.

19-inch Black Surah, all silk, at 42½c; reduced from 60c.

Street Jackets.

The remainder of our entire stock, all qualities, in blues, browns, greens, mahogany, garnets, reds and tans, plain and braided styles included; reduced from $5.50, $6.50, $7.50 and $8.00 to $2.00, $2.25, $2.50, $2.75 and $3.00.

Handkerchiefs.

50 dozen Ladies' white hemstitched Linen Handkerchiefs, 2 rows of revering, at 7½c; reduced from 12½c.

100 dozen Gentlemen's colored border hemstitched Handkerchiefs, at 6¼c; reduced from 10c.

65 dozen Ladies' fine quality Linen hemstitched, in white or colored embroidery; our regular 20c and 25c goods; your choice for 14c each.

15 dozen Gentlemen's colored brocaded Silk Handkerchiefs; reduced to 25c each from 50c.

Gloves.

100 dozen Ladies' Jersey-top pure Silk in black, at 19c; reduced from 25c a pair.

135 dozen Ladies' 4-button "Cora" dressed and undressed Kid Gloves, in black and colors, our regular $1.25 Gloves, and the best sold at that price; will be 90 cents this week.

20 dozen Ladies' 5-hook genuine Castor Gloves, pique stitching and embroidered back; the most durable of driving gloves, at $1.10; reduced from $1.50 a pair.

Shoes.

Ladies' Ooze Calf Oxford Ties, patent leather tipped, sizes 2 to 5, $1.90 a pair; reduced from $2.75.

Ladies' Tan Color, Oxford Ties, sizes 3 to 7, 85c a pair; reduced from $1.25.

Ladies' Dark Tan Oxford Ties, sizes 3 to 6, at $1.50 a pair; reduced from $2.75.

Children's Low Shoes and Slippers, sizes 5 to 7, 65c a pair; reduced from $1.25.

Children's Low Button Oxfords, sizes 5 to 10½, 90c; reduced from $1.50.

Parasols.

At 75c; Reduced from $1.50.
22-inch Satins, all colors, in Plaids, La Tosca Handles.

At $1.25; Reduced from $2.75.
22-inch best quality Satines, all colors, large checks and stripes, fancy handles.

At $1.85; Reduced from $3.50.
24-inch Union Double Twill Silk, Paragon frame, natural crook handles.

At $2; Reduced from $4.50.
22-inch Fancy Parasols, all silk, in checks, plaids and stripes, with adjustable handles.

Jewelry Dept.

Amber and Shell Side Combs, with rolled plate, oxidized and silver tops, 18c a pair.

Solid Gold Wire Rhinestone Ear-Rings, 75c a pair.

Ladies' Solid Gold Rings, stone setting, 85c.

D. CRAWFORD & CO., Broadway and Franklin Av.

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Is the most interesting and practical reading for you in this day's Post-Dispatch. All about Dry Goods

BARGAINS

Which is a woman's delight to read about.

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Peremptory and Absolute Clearing Out Sale now in full swing.

What Terrific Reductions on Wash Goods

When linen-finished Lawns go for 1½c per yard.

High-class novelty woven stripes go at 6¼c per yard; reduced from 12½c.

Short lengths of calicoes go at 2½c per yard.

Medium dark Calicoes go at 3¾c.

32-inch blue Penangs go at 8½c; reduced from 12½c.

Heavy, soft-finished Cheviots go at 5c per yard; reduced from 8⅓c.

Dress Ginghams and Seersuckers at 5c per yard; reduced from 8⅓c and 10c.

Buff and Pink Chambrays at 5c per yard; reduced from 12½c.

Fine Zephyr Ginghams at 8⅓c per yard; reduced from 12½c and 15c.

A Few Notorious Bargains.

Gents' Unlaundried Shirts at 35c each; reduced from 50c. A shirt made of New York Mills Muslin, with all the latest get-up in improvements, goes at 50c; reduced from 65c.

Marseilles Pattern Bed Spreads go at 50c; reduced from 75c.

One lot at $1; reduced from $1.25.

40-inch new styles in Scrims at 5c per yard; reduced from 8⅓c.

50 dozen children's all-wool Blouses at 50c each, reduced from $1.25.

One lot Nottingham Lace Curtains at 45c per pair, reduced from 75c.

One lot at $1 per pair, reduced from $1.50.

Nottingham Lace Curtain Nets reduced down to one-half former prices.

Infants' Long Slips at 15c each, reduced from 25c; one lot at 25c, reduced from 50c.

One lot of Children's Muslin Drawers, 4 sizes, all at 10c per pair; Waists at 8c each.

50 dozen elegantly trimmed Mull Caps, a little soiled, all at 10c each, reduced from 25c to $1, all down to 10c.

☞ Come to the real and true bargain store Monday.

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1520, 1522, 1524, 1526 Franklin av.

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The Wentworth,

NEWCASTLE, N. H.
Railroad Station, Portsmouth, N. H.,

Thirty minutes distant, where coaches from the house meet every train.

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OPEN FOR THE SEASON JUNE 29.
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Splendid fishing; pickerel, bass and pike. Three steamers, first-class row boats. Hotel newly furnished. Terms, $8 to $12 per week; $2 per day.
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Old Point Comfort, Va.

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WATCHES!
WATCHES!
WATCHES!

Ladies' and Gents' Solid Gold Watches from $10 to $100. Before buying come and see our Bargains. All our goods are Guaranteed. Just opened out a Large and Fine Stock of Seasonable Clothing. We can show you the Finest Genuine Misfits in the City.

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SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

The Academy of the Visitation,

Cass av., will enter on the sixtieth Academic year the first Monday of September.

Beethoven Conservatory.

Largest music school in the West. Established 1871 in the City of St. Louis, at 1603 Olive st. All branches of music taught by excellent teachers. Fall term opens first Monday in September, 1889. Send for circulars to WALDAUER & EPSTEIN, Principals.

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FOR Constipation, Indigestion, Liver and Kidney complaints, use Distilled Medicated Phosphor Water. Parties with rheumatism or gout will find it a positive cure by its daily use for several months. Address or call at John Hoerr, 304 S. Broadway.

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Having the largest and most complete Prescription and Dispensing Department in this city, we desire to call the attention of the public to the advantages of having their prescriptions filled by us.

We employ only Graduates in Pharmacy, who exercise the greatest care in their work, and on account of our extensive business the ingredients are always fresh and strictly first-class.

Furthermore, we can afford to dispense medicines at much cheaper prices than are asked elsewhere.

Telephone No. 1416.

MELLIER—518 Olive St.

AT THE ALTAR.

The Grand Event for Which England Has Been Waiting Transpired Yesterday.

The Earl of Fife Becomes the Husband of the Grand-daughter of Queen Victoria.

Members of the Royal Family and Noted Men of the Nation Witness the Ceremony.

A Glittering Fortune in the Array of Costly Gifts Bestowed Upon the Bride.

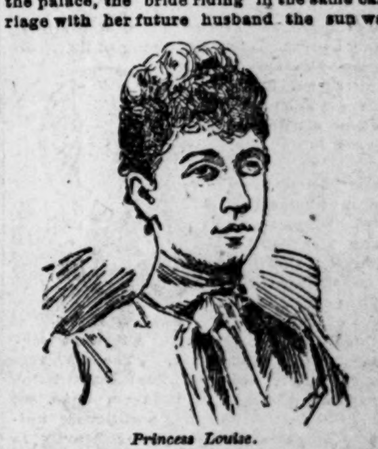
The Groom's Magnificent Offering—Other Beautiful Presents—The Bride's Trosseau and Where It Was Made—The Wedding Service and by Whom It Was Said—Press Reporters in the Guise of Menials—The Guests—How the Contracting Parties Bore Themselves—The Importance of Switzerland to the Central Powers of Europe in the Event of War—Bismarck's Blunder in Antagonizing the Mountain Republic—England's Task in Egypt—Comparative Strength of the Contending Forces—Plan of Campaign Adopted by the Derish Leader—Revival of the Discussion As to the Birthplace of Christopher Columbus—Bulgaria Trying to Negotiate a Loan With Americans of Means The Question of Royal Grants—Foreign.

Special Cablegram to the Post-Dispatch.

LONDON, July 21.

BAD as the weather was the streets of the West End to-day were invaded by an army of women eager to see the splendors of the royal wedding. It seemed as though every woman and girl in London and suburbs able to get out of doors was fighting for standing room at St. James Park in the hope of getting a glimpse of the bridal procession. At least thirty thousand of them were there four hours before the time set for the ceremony, quite regardless of the warm summer rain which soaked through their thin dresses.

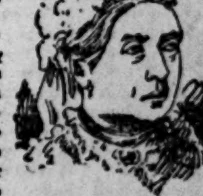
When the young Princess left Marlborough House with her father to meet the bridegroom at Buckingham Palace the sky was the color of zinc. A sharp shower drenched the liveried lackeys who were piled on the royal carriages, but when the wedding party left the palace, the bride riding in the same carriage with her future husband the sun was shining brightly. The crowd was rewarded by an ample view of the gorgeous dresses and profusion of jewelry. The bride rode in a coach almost wholly of glass, so that the multitude of women had a good chance to see what she had on.



Princess Louise.

THE BRIDAL DRESS.

Her bridal dress was the richest white satin duchess, very long, with flowing train, fastened to the corsage behind, the front and side skirt being entirely draped with volante, the most magnificent fine point de gaze, intermixed with garlands of orange flowers; bodice of the same satin, open and shaped with high Medici collar and elbow sleeves of glo lace; also the volante arranged on either side of the V to the waist, so as to entirely cover the satin, and carried over the shoulder, forming a V. Orange flowers were arranged from the left shoulder to below the right side of the waist; wreath of orange flowers with point de gaze veil. She was liberally bedecked with diamonds.



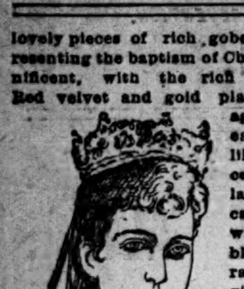
Queen Victoria.

THE DECORATIONS.

It took a good deal of squeezing to get even the limited number of guests invited into the little Chapel Royal. But a few weeks ago this chapel was used as a lumber room, but under the Queen's personal supervision the decorations looked very pretty to-day when the bride entered on the arm of her father. The rich, red carpet, crimson dado, damask paper and crimson clothed pews which ran along each side, afforded a striking contrast to the peach colored walls; tall palms nodded over the alabaster font-shaped pulpit; the gold and red columns were decorated with garlands of roses which ran up in lovely spirals, whilst festoons of roses twined with foliage hung in graceful shapes from column to column.

The altar, which was surmounted with

lovely pieces of rich gobelin tapestry representing the baptism of Christ, looked magnificent, with the rich velvet drapery. Red velvet and gold plate were ranged against the wall, each piece shining like a little sun. The center piece was a large cross of white carnations, flanked with white floral emblems. The altar rails were golden gilt, fringed with golden lace.


Princess of Wales.

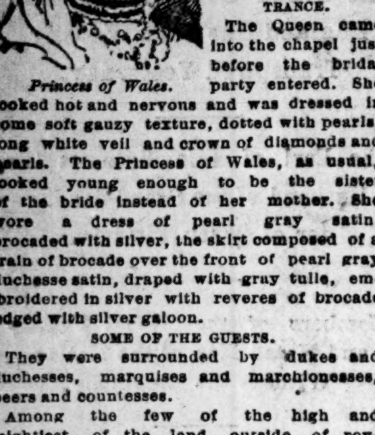
THE QUEEN'S ENTRANCE.

The Queen came into the chapel just before the bridal party entered. She looked hot and nervons and was dressed in some soft gauzy texture, dotted with pearls, long white veil and crown of diamonds and pearls. The Princess of Wales, as usual, looked young enough to be the sister of the bride instead of her mother. She wore a dress of pearl gray satin, brocaded with silver, the skirt composed of a train of brocade over the front of pearl gray duchesse satin, draped with gray tulle, embroidered in silver with reveres of brocade edged with silver galoon.

SOME OF THE GUESTS.

They were surrounded by dukes and duchesses, marquises and marchionesses, peers and countesses.

Among the few of the high and mightiest of the land, outside of royalty, who looked on were Mr. Gladstone and wife, Salisbury and wife, Goschen and wife, Roseberry and wife, Earl Spencer and wife, Hartington, Randolph Churchill and wife. Lady Churchill, in a stunning dress of yellow, was the only American present except Dr. Evans, the American dentist of Paris. None of the diplomatic corps were invited except the Danish Minister, Falbe, who is a very warm friend of the Princess of Wales.

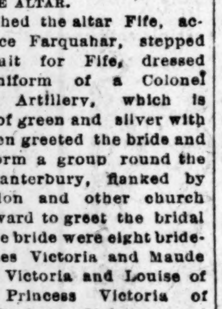

The Earl of Fife.

AT THE ALTAR.

When the bride reached the altar Fife, accompanied by Horace Farquahar, stepped to the altar to wait for Fife, dressed simply in the uniform of a Colonel in the Banffshire Artillery, which is a pretty combination of green and silver with green tartan. The Queen greeted the bride and at once began to form a group round the altar. Archbishop Canterbury, flanked by the Bishop of London and other church dignitaries, came forward to greet the bridal couple. Supporting the bride were eight bridemaids. The Princesses Victoria and Maude of Wales, Princesses Victoria and Louise of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Victoria of Teck, Countesses Feodora Gleichen and Countess Victoria and Helena Gleichen. They were all dressed in a lovely shade of bluish pink faille with demi-trains draped in crepe de chine, over which were arranged broad moire sashes, the bodices cut V shaped with elbow sleeves and trimmed with crepe de chine with bouquets of pink roses at the throat. Each bridemaid also wore a bouquet of pink roses on her hair. The bridesmaids wore bracelets designed by the Princess Louise herself. They were narrow gold bands, not much more than a quarter of an inch wide, set with the monogram "L.F." in diamonds, surmounted by the royal crown and the Earl's coronet. These are in diamonds too.

THE CEREMONY.

Then began the service which was almost wholly choral. It lost something of its effectiveness by the size of the chapel. Both bride and bridegroom made responses in a low, nervous way. The Prince bowed when the Archbishop asked who gave away the bride. When the ring had to be adjusted the Princess was relieved of her boquet by one of her sisters. All went regularly like clockwork. The prayers seemed long, and the final exhortation from St. Paul seemed to fall upon impatient ears. Filling the floor was a glittering uniformed mass of royalty, hung heavily in gold and adorned with dazzling jewels, flashing with orders.


Prince of Wales.

SALUTING THE BRIDE.

When all was over the Queen gave the bride a hearty kiss, as did the Princess of Wales. Everybody seemed to shake hands with everybody. Then there seemed to be some hitch as to the question of precedence, which was quickly settled by the Queen, who waived Fife and the Princess away, and the happy pair departed down the chapel, he looking nervous and she visibly trembling as they passed through the door. Then followed the Queen and royalties, filing off to lunch and register the wedding. The guests descended from their seats and hobnobbed gaily for ten minutes with the Queen, with the bride, bridegroom, the Grand Duke of Hesse, the Crown Prince of Denmark and the Prince and Princess of Wales. The other members of the royal family proceeded in state to the dining-room. The guests were served with luncheon in the supper-room. The wedding-cake, which the bride cut and handed to the guests, was a wonder. It was six feet high, and weighed 150 pounds. The base was decorated with festoons of roses, heather, thistles in white and silver, with the Prince of Wales' feathers in fine sugar work. Over each were monograms of Louise and Fife with their coronets.

THE BRIDE'S TROUSSEAU.

Much parade is made of the claim that this is a very simple wedding, because both the Queen and bride wished to avoid ostentation, yet the cost of the bride's trousseau is estimated at at least $30,000. To make a possible political point it was ordered from London, Dublin and Edinburgh with impartiality. Ireland is said to have sent the finest lace ever made there, while the manufacturers of Scotland laid themselves out and sent some of the daintiest underwear imaginable.

A FORTUNE IN PRESENTS.

So far as wedding gifts are concerned nothing like it can be recalled by the memory of the most veteran Londoner. The few privileged persons who were permitted to enter the large dining-room at Marlborough House yesterday saw a room completely filled with presents. Sideboards, dumb-waiters, chairs and everything else was loaded with them, while there was no lack of useful offerings, such as clocks, pictures, riding-whips, fans and the like. It is estimated that the total value of the presents in jewels alone is nearly $1,000,000. Of all the jeweled ornaments, the most magnificent and costly are those bestowed upon the bride by her parents and by the Rothschild and Sasson families, the Duke and Duchess of Westminster, Mr. Farquahar, the Duchesses of Manchester and Hamilton, and Mrs. Mackay.

THE GROOM'S GIFT.

Fife's gift to the bride is a diadem of Indian brilliants, the huge center stones of which oscillate, being swivel set with double riviere, large white diamonds, unsurpassed in luster and water. The Prince and Princess of Wales gave a diamond tara, the rays of which vary in length. Some of these shafts are light fashioned in graduated brilliants. They are two inches long and their central gems oval in shape. They were cut expressly to suit the design of this gorgeous coronal, which may be converted into an elaborate suit of diamond ornaments.

Rothschilds' present is a pendant consisting of chrysoberyl or true Cingalese catseye, nearly as large as a silver half dollar. It is a rare combination of pale gold, apple green, deep olive and dark yellow, traversed by a well defined iridescent line. This unique Chotyant gem is framed in perfectly matched brilliants, each one the size of a champion Spanish garbamzo or chickpea.

Mrs. Mackay's present is a pair of oval Mexican turquoises, over an inch in length by three-quarters in breadth, set in white Brazilian diamonds of pure water.

Another American lady, Mrs. Ronalds, gave an album framed in silver.

Mme. Albani sent a cameo brooch set in diamonds.

WHAT CAUSED THE DELAY.

The diplomatic corps and numerous friends went to the reception at Marlborough House. After the dejeuner, and not till then, did the real reason for the long delay in the arrival of the Princess at Buckingham Palace and her appearance in the chapel leak out. The delay gave rise to numerous rumors at the time, including one that the Princess was taken suddenly ill. The fact was she forgot her bouquet of white moss roses and maiden hair and had to wait till an equerry was sent back to Marlborough House for it.

Between the heavy showers which marked the afternoon the Duke and Duchess of Fife, for he was so gazetted to-day, got into a closed carriage and drove to the Sheen House. The Duchess wore a traveling dress of white Sicilienne of bold outstanding cord, the sides of the skirt very flat and straight, simulating somewhat the directoire coat, trimmed with lace and ostrich feathers. Over this she threw a magnificent mantle of cream cloth, lined with pink surah. This had a high medici collar of white and gold passementerie. She wore a bonnet of orange blossoms. There was an ovation all along the route.

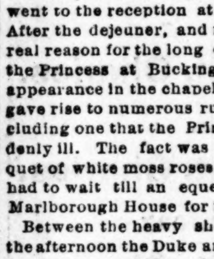
HOW THE NEWS WAS OBTAINED.

About a dozen newspaper reporters, who were graciously allowed to be present, were obliged to wear evening costume, contrary to custom, thus placing the gentlemen of the press on a footing with the menials. Every one else wore morning costumes.

THE ROYAL GRANTS.

Pressing the Annuity Bill—Louise's Dower—English Events.

Special Cablegram to the Post-Dispatch.



LONDON, July 27.—In view of the renewed hostilities to the royal grants the Government has decided to proceed from day to day with the annuity bill, which will be read a second time Wednesday. The committee will report it Thursday for a third reading, and it will, unless the House permit it to be taken Thursday, be set down for Friday. The House of Lords will pass the bill in a single day. The bill cannot be blocked. It is unstood that the Queen and Prince of Wales have to-day executed a settlement of £3,000 a year upon Princess Louise and that the Prince has added a dowry of £10,000 in anticipation of the grant of Parliament.

EDITOR STEAD.

Editor Stead will soon sail for America, it is said, to get a few ideas of our style of journalism. He will then take charge of the new Radical half-penny morning paper for London. The money was all raised this week. The Radicals are encouraged by their strength in the debate over the royal grants.

GLADSTONE'S FETE.

The fete given Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone last night by the National Liberal Club has made a marked impression. Fifteen hundred guests were present, all of whom paid a guinea admission. The speeches were felicitous, and evoked much enthusiasm. The reception to Sir William Vernon Harcourt was an incident of the evening. Next to Mr. Gladstone he was the most popular man present. The cheering given Lord Granville was slight in comparison. Lord Roseberry came late, as did Mr. Morley, and did not attend the banquet.

THE HELVETIAN REPUBLIC.

Importance of Switzerland's Friendship to Central European Powers.

Special Cablegram to the Post-Dispatch.

LONDON, July 27.

DURING the recent controversy between Germany and Switzerland an uncomfortable ground swell developed. A good many people on the continent have been asking themselves whether Prince Bismarck really went out of his way to alienate Switzerland, and whether the campaign of the German press against Swiss neutrality was not meant to lay the foundation for future violation. The French press have naturally warned the Swiss in all the moods and tenses to beware of the Germans. Thus one writer urges that in a new campaign Germany will not think of breaking her troops against the girdle of granite which encircles the French frontier from Montmedy to Belfort, but will dash into Switzerland and turn the French defenses by seizing Geneva and marching straight on Lyons. The Tort De L'Ecluse, on the Rhone, to the southwest of Geneva, perhaps, deserves more mention from the exponents of this theory than it has received. At present it holds both the direct roads to Bourg and Macon and the longer road by the river bank to Lyons. However, admit that the Germans could once get to Geneva they would be in a formidable position against the French.

ROUTE OF THE ITALIANS.

The Italians, coming presumably by way of the Simplon or one of the passes from Aosta, would in the imagination of the French journalist also make Geneva their objective point, and thus avoid entangling themselves in the maze of the Dauphin and Savoy Alps, not to mention the trifling obstacles of the fortifications on the French side of the Franco-Italian passes and the great camp at Briancon. According to this theory the Italians would march down the Upper Rhone Valley past the defile guarded by the fortifications of St. Maurice and so along the northern bank of the great lake to Geneva and to their friends the Germans.

The latter would have meanwhile marched across the Swiss low lands from Basle to Brugg or Schaffhausen, to Lausanne, an so to the common objective, Geneva. It will be noticed that the French writer does not attempt to take the Germans across the Jura by way of Pontarlier or St. Cergues or other less known passages. The Germans know too well that the French Jura is too well secured by fortresses like those of Pontarlier and Les Rousses, and that it is practically impassable for a hostile army.

AN IMPORTANT FACTOR.

On the hypothesis that the Swiss do nothing and that the French look on, a German army would indeed most probably go straight at Geneva, and if it could be joined there by an Italian army, so much the better for the Germans and Italians. The two hypotheses thus made are, however, not tenable. The Swiss have a respectable army of some 200,000 men, which has been greatly improved since 1870. It might possibly be taken by surprise while its mobilization was incomplete, but it would be a strange thing if it could not, at all events, make itself extremely disagreeable to an Italian army attempting to force a passage across the Alps from Aosta, or Domodossola, or Chiasso. The Italians would have little chance with the St. Gothard tunnel, both ends of which are held by Switzerland, and it is a significant fact that Switzerland has just refused even to discuss the Simplon tunnel except on the understanding that both its exits, on the south side as well as on the north, must be in Swiss territory. As to a German army traversing the Swiss lowlands in the face of a more or less Swiss opposition, its situation would hardly be a happy one. The Swiss would at all events give time for the French to come up in force, and solid masses of French infantry would pour down upon the Germans from every Jura pass.

"A GENUINE LIGHTNING CONDUCTOR."

As a mere matter of geography it is surely obvious that a German aggression on Swiss territory and an attempt to invade France by way of Switzerland would suit the French extremely well. On the other hand the temptation of France to violate Swiss territory in the case of war with Germany will be extraordinarily strong. In 1871 Thiers said that in a future war France could only attack Germany through Belgium by way of the valleys of the Sambre and the Meuse. That theory is now generally given up, and no less an authority than the great Belgian engineer, Gen. Brialmont, has called Switzerland a "genuine lightning conductor," meaning thereby that as long as there is a road through Switzerland Belgium need not be afraid. Even in 1870 Gen. Bourbaki had orders as a last resource to cross the frontier, and to lead his army through Switzerland into Southern Germany, and the execution of the scheme was in all probability only prevented by the utter defeat and disorganization of his troops.

GERMANY'S BLUNDER.

Several leading military experts who have just returned from a tour through Germany, France and Switzerland state that the geographical and military conditions are such that the country which has a vital interest in the preservation of Swiss neutrality is the country which has just been attacking and deriding that neutrality. If the German Chancellor once succeeds in making the Swiss believe that Germany is a danger to their independence they may connive at the passage of French troops through their territory, even if they do not help it. The Swiss firmly believe in the dogma of neutrality. Their fixed principle is to take no side at all as long as their territory is respected, and when it is violated to ally themselves with the enemy of the country which has thus outraged them.

THE FEDERATION CONVENTION.

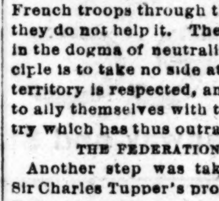
Another step was taken to-day regarding Sir Charles Tupper's proposal for an Imperial Federation Convention. The Council of the Imperial Federation League met, with Lord Roseberry presiding. Proceedings were private. The Council fully discussed Lord Salisbury's reply to the League's request that Ministers receive the deputation. Sir Charles Tupper, who was specially invited to attend addressed the meeting. The Council finally decided to postpone the deputation question until autumn when members, free from Parliamentary duties, will be better able to fully consider the question.

In view of the discussion Howard Vincent's question in the House of Commons on Monday will be allowed to lapse.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS.

Revival of the Discussion as to the Town Which Gave Him Birth.

Special Cablegram to the Post-Dispatch.



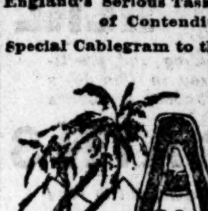
LONDON, July 27.—The impetus given by the recent meetings in New York to hold an international exposition in that city in 1892, the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America, has revived the discussion as to the birthplace of Columbus. The Abbe Perreti, who is the Cure of Calvi, thinks that Columbus as well as Napoleon was a Corsican. The general opinion is that the discoverer of America was born at Genoa, but other places have laid claim to the honor. Thus Bugglasco, Cogoletto, Savona and Nervi have been mentioned, and now there is the shadowy pretensions of Calvi. The Abbe has found the names of three somewhat famous sea captains—Cristofero Calvo, Bartolomeo Corsi and Jacopo Calvo. These he thinks are the unidentified relatives of Christopher Columbus. True, they do not bear the name made so famous by their supposed relative, but in the middle ages, as the Abbe Perreti justly says, it was not unusual, but on the contrary very common for men to be known by the name of their native town or by that of their fatherland. These Corsican seamen whose names the Abbe Perreti has found in the annals of three Genoese historians, Giustiniani, Foglietta and Bracelli, correspond in date and other particulars to the great uncle, the uncle and brother of Columbus. This can hardly be regarded as conclusive evidence, although it has sufficient interest as a clew worth following up. But even if it were proved that the family of Columbus had a connection, close or remote with Calvi, it would not set aside the long presumption in favor of Genoa as the birthplace of the man who found the ocean pathway to the New World. Another speculation about Columbus is that he was of Jewish origin. The *Jewish World*, without indorsing this "daring suggestion," says that "the name Christopher was frequently adopted by converts, while the surname Colon, was born by a distinguished family of Jewish scholars. Christopher's brother, Diego, bore originally the Jewish name Jacob, which sounds supiciously like a 'Shem Kadosch.' Further it mentions that "Jews figure prominently in the history of the discovery. The plans and calculations for Columbus' expedition were largely the work of two Hebrew astronomers and mathematicians. Two Jews also were employed as interpreters by Columbus. One of them, Louis De Torres, was the first European to set foot in the New World."

ALONG THE NILE.

England's Serious Task in Egypt—Strength of Contending Forces.

Special Cablegram to the Post-Dispatch.

LONDON, July 29.



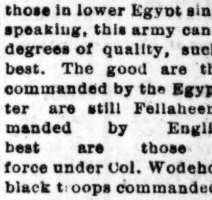
AT last the British Government is taking a serious view of the situation on the Nile, and after consultation between the War Office and the Admirality it has been agreed to send additional reinforcements to Egypt from the nearest Mediterranean ports. One thousand men are to be sent from Malta, thus bringing up the strength of the army of occupation to 6,500 men. The strength of the Egyptian army is at present almost 12,000 and is divided between eight troops of cavalry, six batteries of artillery and thirteen regiments of infantry, of which five are Soudanese. Besides these, the camel corps, which are mounted infantry, especially useful for scouting and keeping up communication through long lines of desert or unproductive country, may claim a place as a fourth arm. The normal strength of Egyptian regiments is about seven hundred men, but they vary greatly, regiments on the frontier being usually a good deal above the average, while those in lower Egypt sink below it. Roughly speaking, this army can be divided into three degrees of quality, such as good, better and best. The good are the Fellaheen troops, commanded by the Egyptian officers; the better are still Fellaheen troops, but commanded by English officers; the best are those of which the force under Col. Wodehouse chiefly consists—black troops commanded by English officers. All officers above the rank of Colonel in the Egyptian army are English, but they are paid by the Egyptian government, and take the rank of their Egyptian command.

The Dervishes continue to advance boldly northward, and are found to be in greater numbers than at first supposed. It is now nearly nine months since Nad-El-Juma promised at Khartoum, in reply to the taunts of the Khalifa, that he would not return till he had penetrated into Egypt by way of Wady-Halfa. The great scarcity of food, amounting almost to famine during the winter months, made it impossible for him to collect anything like the number of men necessary for so bold an attempt. The month of May was mentioned by the natives as the most likely time for an advance to be decided on, because at that season the fruits of the desert, such as they are, begin to ripen and afford sustenance for troops which are content to live upon what they can pluck from the trees, and it has evidently been since the ripening of the fruits that the Dervishes have plucked up heart to move. Wady-Halfa is a strong place and well defended, and his troops, numbering 8,000 Dervishes, would break themselves against it in vain. In pursuance apparently of the plan of campaign he has made a detour of the place, and as the river lies between his forces and Egypt it is judged better by Gen. Grenfell to let the Dervishes exhaust themselves by getting further from their own base of operations, when he expects to crush them completely.

TRYING BOULANGER.

Conflicting Testimony Before the High Court of the Senate.

Special Cablegram to the Post-Dispatch.

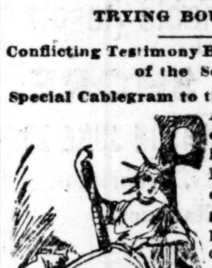


PARIS, July 27.—An enormous sensation has been created in Paris by the *Cocarde*, organ of the Boulangists, which has begun publication of secret depositions and other documents made before the High Court of the Senate, which has been organized to try Gen. Boulanger. The charges against the General are: First, to his having instigated manifestations against the Government in the interval after he left the War Office and up to the time of his removal from the army, and, second, jobbery, corruption and embezzlement of War Office funds. The incidents in the indictment mentioned are riotous manifestations at the Lyons depot in July, 1887; scenes at Long Champs in the same month, when M. Grevy and Gen. Ferron, his successor at the War Office, were hooted; riots in the Place de la Concorde in December, 1887, and further with buying shares in the Military Club with moneys belonging to the War Department. In regard to the latter charge Gen. Ferron has, according to the *Cocarde*, deposed that when he succeeded Gen. Boulanger as Minister of War, he found secret service money in tact, and more than this he had found that the general expenses of the army had been reduced by his predecessor, while the efficiency of the army had not been impaired. On the other hand Police Agent Lemaitre had deposed that Gen. Boulanger stole secret service money, which he had applied for the purpose of promoting his personal propaganda. Opinion so far expressed on the documents thus far published is decidedly in favor of Boulanger. M. Ferron is certainly anti-Boulangist in feeling, and he is far better qualified to speak of the facts in the case than Lemiatre. The question as to who has furnished the *Cocarde* with its information is troubling the Ministry.

AMERICAN MONEY IN EUROPE.

Bulgaria Negotiating for a Loan to Aid Railway Construction.

Special Cablegram to the Post-Dispatch.



BERLIN, July 27.—It is reported from Sophia that the Bulgarian Government is again negotiating with American capitalists for the placing of a loan for railroad purposes in addition to that recently secured from a New York bank. The Berlin papers comment on the news in a vein that is scarcely flattering to the shrewdness of the New York bankers who took the last loan, and whose money, they say, may be spent for railroads if the unstable Government now at the helm in Sophia sees fit so to spend it, or it may be spent for purposes more in accord with their ambitious aims.

At any rate, says the *Tageblatt*, it is known to every financier in Europe that the loan which the New York gentlemen have made to the Bulgarian government is one which was peddled in London, Paris, Vienna and Berlin, and nowhere found a financier simple enough to touch it. In Berlin, indeed, the Bulgarian financial agent found a prominent banker willing to investigate, but when he applied to Prince Bismarck for advice, he was told that he ought to remember that the existing government in Bulgaria had not as yet been recognized by a single European power, and the chance of its outliving the term of the loan was exceedingly problematical.

What the position of the holders of these bonds would be in case the government should be superseded he could not say, but for his own part he should prefer to keep his money in his pocket. Capital must, indeed, be plenty in America, says this paper, and investment exceedingly scarce if money can be found there with which to take up a Bulgarian loan. This circumstance will have a tendency to cause in the future a more searching inquiry as to the standing of American securities sent to be marketed in Europe. The investors will be apt to ask why don't the Americans take them up themselves?

IRISH AFFAIRS.

The Line of Agrarian Agitation—Tenants' League.

Special Cablegram to the Post-Dispatch.

LONDON, July 27.—Among those who knowing all the proceedings are really qualified to judge there appears to be but one opinion as to the line of Irish agrarian agitation, that it will be successful in itself and valuable to the Irish cause generally. The attitude of Mr. Parnell towards the plan of campaign, so openly declared in Parliament and elsewhere has, of course, had great effect. Mr. Gladstone, without approving, has been understood to indicate that the policy of the Ministers has been the responsible cause of the plan of campaign. But the new plan will, it seems, unite all. For the tenants to organize against unjust claims there is abundant reason. There is sufficient reason also in the circumstance that the Government contemplate a final measure dealing with Irish land, which it behooves the tenants to watch with united power. Lately Irish farmers have been doing somewhat better, owing to the rise in the price of stock. They have hitherto lacked some general combination, such as will exhibit in compact force the greatest power in Ireland. So far there is every reason to believe that this new tenant defense league will be arranged upon lines which will embody the farmers, and will secure for the movement irresistible support of outside opinion in Ireland as well as in Great Britain.

EXTRADITION.

Amending the Treaty Between Great Britain and Spain.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

OTTAWA, Ontario, July 27.

THE Government received a dispatch today from the Colonial Secretary giving notice that the extradition treaty of 1878 between Great Britian and Spain has been amended by adding a clause providing for the extradition of any individual charged with indecently assaulting girls under 16 years of age, an offense which is punishable by heavy sentence under the imperial act of 1886. In an act of Parliament of Canada in 1880 respecting extradition of fugitive criminals provision is made for carrying into effect within the Dominion the surrender of fugitive criminals. The Spanish extradition treaty does not apply to Canada.

THE MOLDER'S STRIKE

GALT, Ontario, July 27.—The close of the third week of the molders' strike finds matters in the same position as when it commenced. Both sides remain firm and each confident of victory. Unless some agreement is arrived at speedily it will be necessary for the firms to reduce the staff of workmen, as they will be unable to keep all their machine hands going with the present staff of molders. The rumor is that on Monday nearly one hundred machine hands will be dispensed with. The men have received $100 from sympathizers in Michigan.

Mexico.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 27.—The newly appointed Spanish Minister has arrived here. The probability is that the Mexican Minister to Madrid will be recalled.

HUNTING KILRAIN.

Armed With Legal Documents Detective Norris Will Make Arrests.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, July 27.—According to a dispatch from Baltimore, Detective John T. Norris of Ohio was at Annapolis, Md., to-day, where he had an interview with Gov. Harris regarding the arrest of Kilrain, Johnny Murphy, Cassedy, Murphy and Collier and two Baltimore newspaper men, charged with committing a misdemeanor in the State of Mississippi. Kilrain was given the tip and is now undoubtedly outside of the State of Maryland. Norris says that he has requisitions and warrants for six persons in Baltimore, ten well-known New Yorkers, and six Brooklyn sports who aided and abetted the fight at Richburg. He also says that Gov. Lowry has appointed him a special to bring every one directly or indirectly connected with the recent fight to justice, no matter whether he was interested or a spectator.

John L. Sullivan visited the office of the *Illustrated News* this afternoon. He spent most of the evening at Charley Johnson's saloon in Brooklyn. He received a call from Pat Duffy, the well-known New Orleans sportingman, Friday. It was said that Duffy brought some word as to the probable intention of Gov. Lowry.

A Cyclone's Work.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

ASHLAND, Wis., July 27.—A cloud-burst struck this town this afternoon and did considerable damage. The immense refuse burner of the Superior Lumber Co.'s mill was wrecked at the first squall. Flames were pouring out, endangering mill and lumber, but were speedily checked. Loss, $10,000. Almost 150,000 feet of lumber were blown off the docks and is floating around in Chequamegon bay. One residence was lifted off its foundation and carried away. On the bay shipping narrowly escaped, most vessels putting into port as they saw the storm coming.

Wilkesbarre to Sell Out.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., July 27.—The Wilkesbarre Base Ball Club is in financial straits. At a meeting of the directors to-day it was resolved to sell all the first-class, high-priced members of the club and get cheaper men. By this move the directors expect to continue the club through the season without further pecuniary loss.

Another Proposed Trust.

COLUMBUS, Ga., July 27.—English and Eastern capitalists have made propositions for the purchase of many Southern cotton plants with a view of combining interests in one solid trust company in the same manner that cotton-seed oil mills have been combined. There is no knowing the final result.

POLITICAL.

Declined With Thanks.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 27.—Ex-United States Senator William Pinckney White to-day declined the appointment as delegate to the conference between the United States and South American States, and sent the following letter to President Harrison:

"The Governor of this State having directed me to take part as Attorney-General in the prosecution of certain murder trials, which with other professional duties, will absorb all of my time during the coming fall, I feel it to be my duty to decline the honorable position as delegate to the conference between the United States and Republics of Mexico, Central and South America, San Domingo, Hayti and the Empire of Brazil, to which you did me the honor recently to appoint me. I am very sorry not to have it in my power to render some service to the Government in this connection. Permit me to express to you my grateful acknowledgement of your generous consideration in making my nomination to the Senate."

Don't Want Him.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

PARIS, Tex., July 27.—A few days ago it was announced here that J. R. Barnes of Galveston would be appointed United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Texas. This caused surprise and indignation among both Democrats and Republicans, and the latter have sent a strong protest to Washington against the appointment. They allege that in Fayette County, Tex., just prior to the war, he assassinated in cold blood an inoffensive German citizen. The man was plowing in his field and Barnes secreted himself in a thicket and as the man plowed past him he was shot in the back. Barnes then went and cut his heart out. He was tried in the District Court, convicted and sentenced to be hung, but was pardoned by Gov. Houston on false representation, to which names were forgotten. It was about the last official act of the hero of San Jacinto—the war came on and the matter dropped out of the public mind, until it was rumored that he would be appointed District Attorney.

The Struggle for Spoils.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

TYLER, Tex., July 27.—It is generally understood throughout the city that an effort is being made to have a Republican Postmaster appointed in this city. The present incumbent's commission does not expire until the 30th March, 1880. About four petitions have been sent up to the department and more are in circulation. Among the applicants Judge S. D. Wood, an old citizen of this county, seems to stand the best show. A petition was circulated through the city some time ago asking that Postmaster Land would not be removed until his time expires. Judge Wood and two or three of the other applicants signed the petition and Postmaster Long feels safe for the time being, although a great many think to the contrary. One of the applicants, Prof. Jno. F. Anderson, is a negro, but it is generally thought that his chances are slim.

A Kentucky Boomerang.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 27.—The State election, which is to be decided one week from next Monday, may prove very close and interesting. Democrats throughout the State are believed to be in much need of arousing. Candidates for the Legislature are making personal races and are leaving Treasurer Stephen Sharpe to do his own fighting against D. G. Colson, a Republican member of the last Legislature, who is making a strong canvass. A long story was published by the Democrats this morning showing that Colson belongs to a family with a long record of mountain slayings. As Colson's family is one of the strongest in the mountains, and he is its leader, it is claimed by his friends that if this can be circulated through the mountains it will elect him.

Opposed Without Avail.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

NEVADA, Mo., July 27.—The Kirmess was presented in this city last night for the first time to an appreciative audience. The performance was given in the interest of the Episcopal Church and caused widespread dissension among the pastors and members of nearly every other denomination in the city. The ministers have denounced it from the pulpit as an unholy, ungodly and unchristianlike exhibition. Notwithstanding the determined opposition it has proven a decided success and is indorsed by the most prominent and respected citizens of Nevada.

Fighting a Candidate.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

READING, Pa., July 27.—Ex-Congressman Ermentrout came out to-day in a strong letter against Presiding Judge Hagenman, declaring him unfit to serve longer on the bench. He says the time has come for a change; that there is a want of public confidence in the present Presiding Judge, and to renominate him would be scandalous and demoralizing.

WEDDINGS.

Against Papa's Will—Wedding Bells at St. Jacobs.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., July 27.—A decided sensation was caused here to-day by the announcement of the marriage of Miss Mary Slavens of this city and Dr. C. C. Clark of York, Neb., which occurred at Omaha yesterday. Miss Slavens is a daughter of Rev. Duke Slavens, pastor of the Methodist Church of this city, a graduate of the Chicago Musical Conservatory and a highly accomplished young lady. Mr. Slavens was formerly stationed at York, and an attachment sprang up between the young people to which Mr. Slavens objected. Miss Slavens left a few days ago, ostensibly to visit friends at York, and there met her lover and proceeded to Omaha, where they were married.

Wedding Bells at St. Jacobs.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

ST. JACOBS, Ill., July 27.—Mr. Frank Virgen, son of Supervisor Virgen, was married to Miss Maggie Wilson last evening at the residence of the bride's parents, five mile southeast of here, Rev. Aimard officiating. Appropriate presents were received by the couple.

Buying American Breweries.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

TOLEDO, O., July 27.—Representatives of the English syndicate that is now buying up American breweries are in the city negotiating for the purchase of the Buckeye, Finlay, Eagle, Grasser and Brand and the Toledo breweries. Mr. Dennis Coghlin, owner of the Buckeye, said to-night that the sale would probably be consummated. The syndicate will buy all or none, and inasmuch as the Finlay brewery is held in trust through bequest of its recently deceased owner by several minors and two charitable institutions, an obstacle was met with which Mr. Coghlin says has partly been overcome. The price asked is something over $4,000,000.

A Lunatic at Large.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 27.—A wild-eyed looking man stepped into Bensinger's furniture store on Market street and said he wished to look at some of the best furniture in the house. A clerk took him to a room upstairs, when the stranger suddenly seized him and said they would stay there forever. The clerk found himself unable to move, but realizing that he was dealing with a maniac, said, "Well, let's go down stairs. It isn't so warm." The man consented. He was turned over to the police and proved to be John Hilger, a well-to-do farmer near the city.

Captured a Counterfeiter.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

KANSAS CITY, Mo. July 27.—Special Deputy United States Marshal D. C. Herrell of Neosho this afternoon arrested on the southwest Boulevard George Godfrey, on a charge of passing counterfeit silver coin. The money was passed in McDonald County. Godfrey was taken to Joplin where he will be arraigned before a United States Commissioner. It is declared by a United States Commissioner here that the Deputy Marshal had no right to take Godfrey from here without first having a hearing; that the law plainly says a hearing must be had before the Commissioner nearest to the place of apprehension.

RAILROAD NEWS.

Gov. Hubbard's Project.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

GAINESVILLE, Tex., July 27.—The incorporators of the Gainesville and Alexandria (La.) Railway met in this City yesterday for the purpose of organizing and electing officers, but through some misunderstanding they failed to arrive at an agreement and adjourned subject to the call of the Chairman. The trouble among them seems to have been caused by the Tyler delegation, which demanded the lion's share of the stuff, besides demanding that work should begin on the new road at Tyler and extend each direction of the line from that point, while Gainesville demanded that work should begin at that point, it being the terminal point, at the same time it begun at Tyler. The line along which this road will be built as now contemplated runs from Gainesville, Tex., to Alexandria, La., passing through Pilot Point, McKinney, Terrell, Tyler, Henderson and several other important cities in Texas, and passing through the pine forests of Southeast Texas. If this road is built there are strong chances that it will connect with the Southeast branch of the Rock Island, which is now being surveyed from Fort Reno southwest, en route to the gulf. The surveying corps having reached Red River, forty miles northwest of this city, one day last week, are leaving towards Gainesville, and should the Gainesville & Alexandria Road be built the connections will be made at Gainesville. Gov. Hubbard, who is one of the incorporators of the new road, stated while here yesterday that a charter will be secured at once for that portion of the road which will run through Texas, a distance of 240 miles, and that he will go to New York and Boston in a few days to negotiate with capitalists for the building of the road.

Kentucky Movements.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 27.—The Louisville & Nashville Railroad is making preparations to lay a double track between here and Shepherdville, forty miles south. There are a large number of small feeders coming to the main line in seventy-five miles south of Shepherdville, and traffic from there into Louisville is very heavy. The surveys are all made and the work will be done very rapidly. Everything is ready also to lay a double track between here and LaGrange, thirty miles east, for a similar reason.

A sharp rate war promises to grow out of the fight between the two bridges here. The Pennsylvania is making a $5 rate to Chicago both from Louisville and Cincinnati, and the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago is expected to follow the cut and make it lower. Meanwhile the Board of Trade is trying to induce the Pennsylvania to receive Louisville, New Albany & Chicago freight at their yards here.

Harvest Excursions.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

SEDALIA, Mo., July 27.—J. K. Gwynn, Secretary of the Southwest Missouri Immigration Society, sent out a circular announcing the inauguration of a series of half-rate excursions from Eastern States to and beyond Clinton, Springfield and Butler. The rate is made by the trans-Missouri & Western States Passenger Associations, whose rules prohibit the sale of tickets to Missouri River points, which includes all town, and cities on the main line of Missouri Pacific. Five excursions will be run, on August 6 and 20, September 10 and 24, and October 8. The Immigration Society will also make display of agricultural and mineral products of territory within its boundaries at St. Louis Exposition.

Changing of Gauges.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

GREENVILLE, Miss., July 27.—The work of changing the gauge of the Georgia Pacific Railroad between Greenwood and Greenville, Miss., from the narrow to the standard is now being pushed as rapidly as possible and will be completed by Monday. When the change is made the Georgia Pacific will run solid trains through from Birmingham to Greenville, on the Mississippi River, and thence over the tracks of the Mississippi Valley road to Huntington, opposite Arkansas City, where a connection is made by boat with the Gould lines to the West.

The El Paso & Fort Smith.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

FORT SMITH, Ark., July 27.—A corps of engineers are making the final survey of the El Paso & Fort Smith Railroad from Savannah, I. T., through the Choctaw Nation. Yesterday the contract was let for the construction of an iron bridge across the Poteau River at this point, to be built by January 1, 1890. Dr. E. P. Harris, a stockholder and director, says the road will be built within a year. The Choctaw Council has granted them the right of way.

Aransas Pass Waco Branch.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

ROCKDALE, Tex., July 27.—The Waco branch of the Aransas Pass Railway has begun in earnest. About one hundred and fifty teams are now working on the grade between Giddings and this place, a distance of thirty-five miles.

Gone With a Handsomer Man.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 27.—Emma Harmonson, a girl who has been filling an engagement until recently at the Dime Museum, followed an actor named Harry Orville to Warrensburg, and from there eloped with him, the two going, it is supposed, to Memphis. Miss Harmonson was engaged to another actor, who is now at the Dime Museum, Murphy O'Hea. O'Hea says that they were never married, although they had been living together. Miss Harmonson secured some money from O'Hea just before leaving for Warrensburg. Orville was a chorus singer.

Don't Know Where He Stands.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 27.—Seneca F. Brown does not know whether he is a bigamist or has no wife at all. He was married to his first wife in Iowa and moved to Denver. He left her and went to Tennessee, but wrote regularly and finally sent word for her to come to him. She refused. The next he learned of her was that she was dead. He then married Lizzie Brown, but it soon transpired that wife No. 1 was still alive and No. 2 had her marriage contract annuled. He wants a divorce from No. 1.

Montana's New Capital.

HELENA, Mont., July 27.—The Constitutional Convention in committee of the whole to-day discussed the section relating to the seat of the capital, every town in the Territory being named for the honor. A ballot was called for amid great confusion, and Anaconda received a plurality, the vote standing 32 to 24. The announcement of the vote caused consternation and excitement throughout the city, as Helena fully expected to capture the prize. The convention adjourned till Monday at 4 p. m.

A Disorderly Passenger.

Emil Jekel boarded a Broadway car in company with a woman late last night and at once proceeded to raise a row. The passengers objected to Jekel's assumed authority, and the latter showed fight. Finding no belated citizen anxious to engage him in mortal combat Jekel became abusive, his obscene, profane and boisterous language alarming the pedestrians and creating something of a scene along the line. Deputy Sheriffs Kerby and Gesner at length came to the rescue and a charge of disturbing the peace was lodged against Jekel at the Chestnut Street Station.

Sought Solace in Death.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

MASON CITY, Io., July 27.—Miss Cora Birdsall suicided to-night by taking three grains of strychnine. She was to be married next month to George Decker of Pittsburg, Pa., but report reached here to-day that he had given devotions to another, which is the attributed cause of the act. Her relatives reside at Decorah.

Coal Sheds Burned.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, July 27.—The Acadia Iron Mine coke sheds were burned to-day. Loss, $6,000. W. P. Cameron's mill and store houses at South Maitland burned to-day. Loss, $8,000.

CONFESSED THE CRIME.

The Murderer of Col. E. A. Jones Admits His Guilt.

Charles A. Bligh, the Negro Coachman, the Guilty Party.

He Recites the Details of His Bloody and Cruel Deed Without a Tremor—A Cold-Blooded Scoundrel With a Dark Record—Even the Police Astonished at the Murderer's Coolness—Verdict of the Coroner's Jury—Action of Gov. Foraker.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

CINCINNATI, O., July 27.—The horrors of the tan-yard murder of fifteen years ago, of the Avondale Burking case and of the Kirk murder, in two of which negroes figured, in this city, have been paralelled and in some respects out-Heroded by the murder of Col. A. E. Jones at his own house on Walnut Hills, in broad daylight, on last Thursday afternoon and that by his own colored servant. Never can there have been a more cold-blooded confession than that made by the black murderer to-night to the Chief of Police, Col. Phil Detch, in the presence of a score of witnesses, one of whom writes this dispatch. The young son of Dr. Jones was present when the black monster was brought into the chief's office. It was not to be expected, and it was not expected that he would confess. Col. Deitsch sat facing the prisoner, and began by asking him his personal history previous to his coming here, and then the story of his sojourn in Cincinnati, and dwelling in detail on every minute of his life in the employ of Col. Jones from last Thursday afternoon, when the Colonel disappeared, until the present moment.

STRICKEN DOWN WITHOUT WARNING.

But the most horrible part of the story of the murder is the fact that he delivered the blow with both hands, standing behind the Colonel and that Col. Jones had no warning that it was coming. What seems the most cruelly revolting part of the negro's narrative is, that the blow was not necessarily mortal; that three hours after he had given it Col. Jones was apparently breathing, and in this condition he pushed him head foremost into an oat-sack and tied it with a harness strap. He says he got the body in the sack by bending the knees up against the fore part of the body till they touched the Colonel's chin. This supports the theory that he smothered to death in the sack, and that had he received immediate attention after the first blow he might have recovered. The wound was a little behind the right ear and it fractured the skull. The lines of fracture radiate in three directions from a common center.

Young Dr. Jones, as already mentioned, was present when Col. Deitsch began examining the negro. He remained until the murderer confessed that he dealt Col. Jones a blow that knocked him unconscious and then, unable to stand it any longer, he left the room.

THE NEGRO'S RECORD.

Chas. A. Bligh, the murderer, says he is 29 years old, was born near Richmond, Ky., where he has parents living, and where he belonged to a secret society of colored people, the name of which was the "Independent Order of Immaculates." He was not asked what the character or object of this order was.

"Did you ever have any trouble at Richmond, Ky.?" asked Col. Deitch.

"Yes, I was charged with stealing Dr. Morgan's money."

"How much?"

"Eighty dollars."

"Did you get it?"

"Got $5 of it."

"You might as well tell all about that. It won't make any difference one way or the other with Col. Jones' case."

"Well, yes; I got the whole $80."

"Did they arrest you for it?"

"No, they just suspected me and couldn' prove nothin'."

"When was this?"

"Last February."

EMPLOYED BY HIS VICTIM.

"When did you come to work for Col. A. E. Jones?"

"On the third Wednesday in last April."

"What pay did you get?"

"I told Col. Jones I got $15 a month and board whar I last worked, and I'd work for him for $5 a week, and that's what he gave me."

"What did you do?"

"I took care of horses and worked the garden."

"What were you doing last Thursday afternoon?"

"I was pulling weeds in the garden."

"And Col. Jones came to you when you were pulling weeds. What time was this!"

"Yes, Col. Jones came and I was in the stable and was just going to come out of the door into the garden to go to work."

"How was he dressed?"

"He was in his shirt sleeves, had on slippers and a slouch hat."

"What did he say?"

"He said he wanted me to pull the weeds out of the celery, and he didn't want to hear any more excuses. He was mad and scolded and cursed, and then picked up a little stick and hit me a light tap on the shoulder with it. It didn't hurt me a bit."

"What next?"

THE FATAL BLOW.

"Then he turned to go out, and when he was standing sort of quartering, with his back to me, I picked up a thick piece of oak timber that comes with hay bales and hit him, and he fell and never spoke nor got up."

"Did you hit him a swinging blow with both hands?"

"Yes."

"Did you strike with all your might?"

"I suppose I must have."

"Now, do you tell this with your own free will?"

"Oh, yes."

"What did you do after you knocked him down?"

"I just waited around till supper time, then went into the house and saw Mrs. Jones and her two daughters and got supper. They asked me if I had seen the Colonel, and I said no, I hadn't."

"When did you put the body in the sack?"

"After supper—about 6:30."

"What next?"

"I fed and watered and bedded the horses, and then went to the house. Mrs. Jones and her daughters sent me to the Colonel's son-in-law's, Lieut. Thornton, to see if the Colonel was there, and to tell him to come to supper."

"And you went?"

"Yes, I went, and asked had he been there and they said no; and I went back and told them the Colonel was not there. This was about 8 o'clock."

"What did you do next?"

"I went over about the power house and talked with some colored people about how we were getting along, then come back to the stable."

HIDING THE BODY.

"What did you do with the body?"

"I just took and carried it on my shoulder down Park avenue a little piece and laid it down on the grass while I lifted the lid of that sewer hole, and I dropped it in; then I put the cover on and went home."

"Did you tell your wife all about it?"

"Oh, no, sir; didn't tell nobody."

"Did you see any one on Park avenue when you were carrying the body to dump it into the sewer?"

"Yes, there was a couple walkin' along just ahead of me, and there was a wagon came along."

"What did you do Friday morning?"

"I tended to Col. Jones' horses and worked in the garden till noon. Col. Jones didn't come back and they told me to stay about that afternoon and not work in the garden. I fed the horses and attended to them last night and then went home and slept."

"What did you do this morning?"

I got my gripsack at the stable and went down to Fulton to take the cars to Madisonville and was too late, so I walked to Madisonville and went to some colored people at Simon Bushe's, who come from Madison County, Ky., and there is where the detectives got me this afternoon."

During all this narration the negro did not exhibit the slightest nervousness. His voice was steady and firm. He appeared to have made up his mind to make a clean breast of it, and he did. If he did not tell more it seemed to be because there was no more to tell. The police evidently suspect he had an accomplice after the fact. Col. Deitsch was unable to get any admission out of him implicating any one else. All the negro would admit was that Andy Hudson, another negro, had come to his house late last night and had waked him up and told him that Col. Jones' son-in-law and the detectives had been to Hudson's house inquiring what sort of a negro Bligh was.

"And," said the prisoner, "Andy said it looked like they might put the killing of Col. Jones onto me."

The physicians of Walnut Hills who saw the blood that dripped from the sack at half past 9 o'clock on Thursday night say that it was the blood of a man not yet dead. The inference is that the life had not left the body yet when it was thrown into the sewer.

ACTION OF GOV. FORAKER.

COLUMBUS, O., July 27.—Gov. Foraker issued the following proclamation this afternoon:

"GENERAL HEADQ'RS STATE OF OHIO,
"ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
"COLUMBUS, O., July 27, 1889.

General Order No. 9.

It is with profound sorrow that the Commander-in-Chief announces the death of Brig.-Gen. Adolphus E. Jones, Surgeon-General of the State, at Cincinnati, on the 25th instant.

Gen. Jones was a veteran. He was more than 70 year of age. He served his country faithfully during the war of the Rebellion as Lieutenant-Colonel in the line and as Provost-Marshal of his (Cincinnati) Congressional District.

Since the war he has been almost constantly connected with the National Guard of the State. He was commissioned as Surgeon of the First Regiment of Infantry September 29, 1881, and served in that capacity until January 9.

He was commissioned as surgeon of the First Regiment of Infantry September 29, 1881, and served in that capacity until January 9, 1888, when he was promoted to Brigadier General and Surgeon General of the State on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief. He was a gallant soldier, an earnest and enthusiastic guardsman and an honest, upright man and a citizen soldier whose death is a loss alike to the State and guard he served so faithfully. The staff will attend the funeral at Cincinnati, and the officers of the National Guard will wear the badge of morning for thirty days.

By command of the Governor.

H. A. AXLINE, Adjutant-General.

THE CORONER'S VERDICT.

The coroner's verdict was:

"The deceased came to instant death by a blow or blows administered by hands unknown."

The police have made a thorough search of the stable on the premises, and found concealed in the west stable a mattock and a spade covered with blood spots, and also a club similar to that found broken in two near the man-hole. The mattock was found by the officers to fit the fracture on the skull of the murdered man, and was probably the first weapon used by the murderer.

A BIT OF HISTORY.

How the Queen & Crescent Road Secured the Richburg Fight.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

NEW ORLEANS, July 27.—From remarks dropped by certain railroad men here within a day or two, it appears that Tammany Hall had a hand in the recent prize fight between Sullivan and Kilrain at Richburg. Long before the arrival here of the men who were to select the battle grounds a bitter struggle was begun between the Louisville & Nashville and Queen & Crescent Railroad for the contract. Agent John Kilkenny of this city and Messrs. Samuel Jones and William McGibey of New York, all of the Louisville & Nashville, worked earnestly to have the fight brought off on the line of their road, and until recently have been puzzled to know why they failed. It appears that Col. R. H. Garrett, the local agent of the Queen & Crescent, is a brother-in-law of Col. John R. Fellows, District-Attorney of New York City, and a prominent member of Tammany Hall. Col. Garrett, it is said, sent Neil C. Kerr, the Central Passenger Agent of the Queen & Crescent, to New York armed with a letter to Col. Fellows, asking that his assistance be lent to secure the fight for the Queen & Crescent line. Col. Fellows, as the story goes, used his influence as a Tammany man with the Kilrain managers and it was practically settled two weeks before the battle that it would take place on either the Northwestern or East Louisiana Railroads. Exactly how the deal was settled can not now be learned, but the fact that the principals and assistants are now enjoying the immunity of the law in the vicinity of New York lends color to the story.

Col. Garrett is a fat, good-nutured member of the Presbyterian Church, and a highly respected citizen. Col. E. L. Tyler, Superintendent of the Northeastern road, is also a popular man. But the impression prevails here that Gov. Lowry selected the wrong person to reprimand in Col. Tyler, who went before the Governor at Jackson, Miss., yesterday and received an able tongue-lashing for aiding the law-breakers. Col. Garrett would have been the proper man. Through the fault-finding of the Richburg excursionists, and the action of Gov. Lowry, Col. Tyler's life for the last two weeks has not been a happy one, but Col. Garrett, the real hero, has not yet received the slightest attention from Mississippi's executive, and will not, in all probability, be among those who who are to appear at the special court which will be held at Purvis, Marion Co., Miss., Monday, August 5.

CINCINNATI IN ARMS.

The Mayor Will Use the Militia if Needed to Enforce Sunday Closing.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

CINCINNATI, O., July 27.—There is every indication of troublous times in Cincinnati to-morrow over the enforcement of the Sunday-closing law. The Executive Committee of the saloon-keepers met this afternoon and resolved to stand by their previous determination to open in defiance of the law. Mayor Mosby has instructed the Chief of Police to have his entire force in readiness to arrest the law-breakers as fast as they open. He received a letter to-day signed by 100 citizens of Clermont County urging him to enforce the law. In the event of serious trouble the militia will be called out. It is said to-night that Gov. Foraker has notified the Mayor that he can have the State troops if he needs them. Some of the 300 saloon-keepers who signed the pledge to keep open have weakened, and the bolder spirits have been sending around committees to give them backbone. The police authorities mean business this time and will use their clubs and revolvers if necessary. Mayor Mosby, who has heretofore been inclined to favor the saloon-keepers, said to-night:

"The saloon-keepers are acting very foolishly. The police force is adequate to the occasion. We will arrest the violators of the law as fast as possible, and they will be taken to the station-house in the patrol wagon."

THE WAGNER FESTIVAL.

The Opening Performance Crowded by an Enthusiastic Audience.

By Cable to the New York Herald.

The Bayreuth-Wagner festival began to-day with an exceedingly fine perfarmance of "Parsifal." Every place in the theater was sold days ago and hundreds were unable to obtain admission. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed among the audience. The King of Saxony and his suite, the Princess of Hanau and William of Hesse were present. The honors of the performance were carried off by Materna and Herr von Dyk.

From Vienna a special train brought over 600 people, and the demand for tickets is greater than any previous year. It is expected that after this week all seats will have been booked to the end of the performances.

The Emperor and Empress of Germany are expected the second or third week of next month. To-morrow "Tristan and Isolde" will be performed, and "Die Meistersinger" on Wednesday. Thousands of visitors are pouring into town from every direction. The hotels are full, and the Entertainment Committee are working hard procuring lodgings for all comers.

Elevator Burned.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

MATOON, Ill., July 27.—The Chapin Elevator, used as a store-house, burned to-night, together with about fifty tons of broom-corn, partly insured. Total loss, $6,000.

Ex-President Cleveland.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 27.—Ex-President Cleveland will arrive here next Saturday, the guest of C. C. Baldwin.

A FAVORITE BADLY USED.

THE SET-BACK MEISSONIER GOT AT THE SECRETAN SALE.

French Indignation at the Price of the "Angelus"—Why the Government Did Not Take It—The Low Prices Paid for Meissonier's Pictures—The Artist's Personal Appearance.

PARIS, July 15.—The Secretan sale is closed, the money ($1,200,000, the largest amount ever netted by an art sale in Paris) has been paid over, and one would think that the matter was definitely at an end. Not at all. An immense degree of indignation has been excited in musical and literary circles by the expenditure of so large a sum by the Government as $110,000 for a single picture, Millet's "Angelus," whose merit is less that of powerful execution than of sentiment. So far has this feeling been carried that one of the Independent Deputies, M. Salis, has declared that he intends to demand an explanation before the Chambers of such a waste of the public funds at the moment when the victims of the various great public catastrophes like those of St. Etienne and Aubervilliers are crying aloud for help. It would be better, I think, to have allowed the American bidders on the "Angelus" to carry off the prize. It is not worth more than about one-tenth of the amount paid for it, according to the verdict of prominent French art connoisseurs. Meantime one of the prominent composers of France, M. Reyer, whose "Sigurd" is one of the most successful of modern French operas, is about to have his "Salammbo" mounted in Belgium, because no funds are forthcoming for the production of this truly national work at the Grand Opera. It is to be brought out at the Theater de la Monnaie in Brussels, and the directors of that theater also give hopes to their subscribers of the first representation on any stage of Massenet's "Werther," an opera that he completed before commencing his "Esclarmonde," and which, like Flotow's "Ombre," has no chorus and comparatively few characters, so that it will be very easy to produce.

But to return to the much talked of

SECRETAN SALE.

One of its results, and one concerning which the French papers are one and all silent, is the ominous fall in the prices paid for the works of Meissonier. The productions of the Little Great Master, to borrow an epithet from *Modern Society*, are decidedly "drooping," in the parlance of the stock market. Not one of his pictures brought the price that was expected. The most important of them all, "The Cuirassiers," of which a Parisian wit once said that "everything about it was in iron except the cuirasses," was put up at $50,000 and brought $38,000. Still this was "na sae bad," as the Scotchman remarked of Mrs. Siddons' acting in Lady Macbeth. But what are we to say when a "Portrait of a Lady" from that famous brush brought only $1,420, and a more important work, "The Stirrup-Cup," went for $1,800, and "A Study of a Man" for $1,020! Now the oddest part of the whole matter is that these prices were not chronicled in any of the Paris papers, not even in those that gave the fullest accounts of the sale. I was forced by the heat and the crowd to leave the auction-room after "Angelus" had been disposed of, and I ransacked the newspapers in vain the next day for a statement of the amounts paid for the Meissoniers in question. Chancing to be seated beside a prominent French journalist at a dinner party the other day I asked him if it was true that the portrait in question had gone for such a comparatively small price. He immediately became violently indignant, and declared that the statement was a vile fabrication gotten up to injure the Little Great Master in the estimation of the public. But last Saturday I received from London my weekly copy of the *Athenæum*. There I found set forth in due order the list of all the pictures disposed of, and of the prices paid for them. So the

OMINOUS INFORMATION

carefully suppressed by the French journals was brought to light at last. At this rate the enterprising American who went into a picture store in Paris some years ago and wanted to buy a Meissonier, "none of your high-priced Meissoniers, but a nice cheap one," may be able to have his wishes gratified in the near future. The fact of the matter is that Meissonier's pictures have for long years been sold for far more than they were worth, and it is to American buyers that the exaggerated prices paid for them have been owing. It was a craze at one time amongst the American millionaires for petting the irascible little painter and for paying fortunes for his pictures. One of them laid a blank check on his easel to be filled up when the picture, ordered but not yet begun, was completed. Another sat to him for his portrait, and summoned his own family to witness the solemn ceremony of the affixing of the artist's signature to the finished work, which, by the bye, was an exceedingly bad portrait. A third bought an unfinished work of him for a stipulated price, and patiently submitted to have that price increased by three separate additions before the transaction was finally completed. And all this time M. Meissonier was accustomed to speak freely and openly of the detestation he felt for Americans, and to call them "barbarians and savages, without a particle of true taste in art," lamenting also that so many of his pictures had gone to the United States, as they would never be seen there or appreciated as their merits deserved.

By the bye, Meissonier is married again, his wife having died some two years ago. She was remarkably plain, not to say ugly. He is

JUST 74,

and is famed for being the most ill-tempered man in Europe, with the possible exception of Prince Bismarck. Nor is he pleasing to look upon, as he has the singular defect of possessing a massively proportioned head and torso, whilst his legs are shorter and thinner than those of a well-made boy of 12. His head, with its full long gray beard and profuse gray locks, is extremely picturesque. But he is by no means a bridegroom to be coveted, not only on account of the violence of his temper, but also because his pecuniary affairs are in a decided muddle and it is possible that his wife may not find herself well provided for hereafter. For the days are past when, as the arrogant artist declared, apropos of his portrait of Mrs. Mackay, that "two straight lines, drawn by Meissonier and signed by him, constituted a work of art and one above criticism."

There was quite a scene at the bull fight, on the Rue de la Federation near the Exhibition, the other day. These shows were authorized by the municipal authorities on the express condition that none of the cruel features of a real bull fight should be manifested, that no injury was to be done, either to the bull or to the horses introduced into the arena, and that even the bandilleros (or little darts thrown at the bull) should be blunted so as not to penetrate the flesh of the animal. These conditions were by no means scrupulously observed, so far as the bandilleros were concerned, for sharp ones were used from the very beginning, the poor bull's hide being all streaked and spotted with blood daily before the spectacle was at an end. But worse was to follow. The ex-Queen of Spain, Queen Isabella, was present a few days ago and at her request the bull was formally slain in the arena before the spectators, with all the usual ceremony. The poor creature was a tame and peaceable animal enough and only tried to get

AWAY FROM ITS TORMENTORS,

but it was stabbed to death in scientific style, and the toreador Lagartijo went, with his sword all reeking with blood, to salute the President of the association. For the credit of the French public it must be said that this brutal spectacle was greeted with vehement marks of disapprobation. The Spaniards present applauded vigorously and flung oranges and cigars and flowers into the arena to testify their admiration of the skilled butcher, but the French portion of the audience were loud in their expressions of disgust and indignation. One man fainted and was carried away insensible. And the next day the Prefect of Police caused the gates of the arena to be definitely closed till further notice, on account of the non-compliance of the directors with the conditions on which the show had been authorized.

The new ballet of "The Tempest," with music by Ambroise Thomas, which has lately been produced at the Grand Opera, is a failure. "It would not have a career of fifteen representations," said my friend, the French journalist, "if this were not the Exhibition year, but there are so many foreigners in Paris who want to visit the Opera-house that anything will do in the way of a performance to attract the public." The veteran composer is now at work on his long talked-of opera of "Circe," which he destines to the Opera Comique. Massenet's opera of "Zoroaster," the libretto of which is taken from Marion Crawford's novel of that name, will not be given at the Grand Opera before next spring. "The Ascanio" of M. de Saint Saens is to precede it. The production of this work has been delayed by the illness of the contralto, Mlle. Richard, whose role in it is extremely important. It is reported that the "Salammbo" of M. Reyer, the composer of "Sigurd," may be given at the Grand Opera after all, instead of at the Theatre de la Monnaie at Brussels, since M. Reyer, who is very particular about the prima donna who is to create the leading role in his new work, has been greatly charmed with the voice and talent of Miss Eames, and desires to have the work brought out with her as the heroine.

LUCY H. HOOPER.

THE WEATHER.

Weather Bulletin.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. A.
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27, 1889.

The following observations are taken at 8:00 p. m., local time.

STATIONS.	Barom.	Therm.	Wind.	Rainfall in 24 h.	State of Weather.
Jacksonville					
Vicksburg	29.90	74	S	*—	Cloudy.
New Orleans	29.96	78	W	.14	Cloudy.
Shreveport	29.84	92	W	..	Clear.
Little Rock	29.80	88	S	..	Clear.
Galveston	29.92	84	SW	..	Clear.
Memphis	29.82	86	SW	..	Clear.
Nashville	29.92	82	S	..	Cloudy.
Louisville	29.82	80	S	..	Clear.
Indianapolis	29.78	78	S	..	Clear.
Cincinnati	29.82	80	S	..	Clear.
Wichita					
Pittsburg	29.78	78	SW	*—	Clear.
Chicago	29.84	86	SW	1.12	Raining.
Duluth	29.56	70	S	.38	Clear.
St. Paul	29.56	74	W	..	Clear.
La Crosse	29.82	78	W	..	Clear.
Daveport	29.64	80	W	..	Cloudy.
Cairo	29.82	80	S	..	Clear.
St. Louis	29.78	84	SW	..	Clear.
Kansas City					
Omaha	29.82	76	NW	..	Clear.
Moorhead	29.72	72	NW	..	Clear.
St. Vincent	29.70	88	NW	..	Cloudy.
Bismarck	29.80	76	N	..	Cloudy.
Fort Buford	29.82	80	NW	..	Cloudy.
Fort Assinaboine	29.86	78	NE	..	Cloudy.
North Platte	29.94	74	NW	..	Clear.
Denver	29.84	90	E	..	Clear.
Fort Elliott	29.70	98	S	..	Cloudy.
El Paso	29.82	98	SE	..	Clear.
Salt Lake City	29.92	96	NW	..	Clear.
San Francisco	29.88	90	NE	..	Clear.

Dash (*—) indicates trace of rainfall.

W. H. HAMMOND,
Sergeant Signal Corps.

Local Weather Report.

ST. LOUIS, MO., July 27, 1888.

LOCAL TIME.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Dew-point.	Direction of Wind.	Velocity of Wind.	State of Weather
6:59 a. m...	29.89	74.0	68	W	5	Clear.
1:59 p. m...						
6:59 p. m...	29.77	85.0	72	SW	12	Clear.
Means...	29.83	79.5	70			

Maximum temperature for day, 91.0.
Minimum temperature for day, 71.0.
River, 11.8.

W. H. HAMMOND,
Observer in Charge.

FLOWERS FOR DINNER.

Floral Decorations Displayed at Fashionable London Dinners.

The following extract from the London *Confectioner* of May gives some novel notions relative to dinner table adornment:

There was a charmingly decorated table in Bruton street a few nights ago. The flowers were flame-colored tulips, spiræ and pteris fern. In the center was a large silver cup filled with these flowers, and at the base was a star-shaped mound of the same, in each extreme point of which was a spiræa. Silver candelabra stood on either side of this, and at each end were silver cups, and around their bases were circles of the same flower. The effect when lighted up was very light and unique. Carnations and mignonette will be very much in favor again for table decoration. Another table was very uncommon indeed, and must have been very costly, as the flowers used were entirely of the finest and largest calceolaria and palest hue of heliotrope, mignonette and begonia leaves, arranged in different shaped wreaths; but the smell of the heliotrope was rather overpowering. Color tables will not be much affected this season. I must not forget to notice a very quaint dinner-table in Cadogan Square. The center was of flame-colored plush. This was arranged so as to look like two tiers by the plush being put over two pieces of wood, long in proportion to their width. A brass lamp with many branches stood on the higher portion of it, the lights being seen through ruby glass. Quaint and uncommon orchids and tropical blossoms were used with colored leaves, and were placed in quaint receptacles. The tablecloth was entirely of Chartreuse green silk, which was plaited in wondrous folds. In the center was a large round glass dish, with a hanging border of maidenhair fern, and in the middle of it were violets arranged in circles and piled high. The outer circle was the dark Russian, the second the gray Neapolitan, and the middle white. Down the sides of the tables, standing among the wondrous folds of the silk cloth, were small white glasses filled alternately with Russian and Neapolitan violets. Before every plate were arranged alternate bouquets of them, and at the corners of the table they were arranged in crescents; little lamps in the shape of cacti were dotted about on the table, and long sprays of variegated creepers were twined around and among them. Japanese monsters and dragons in iron held curious fruits. No metal but iron appeared on the table in the way of ornament. The carafes were in the shape of curious reptiles. Salt-cellars shaped as goblins held the salt in baskets on their backs. Oriental plates were used both for dinner and for dessert. The room was lighted by iron hanging lamps shaded with silk the same color as the centerpiece. At a luncheon at a very chic house the table was decorated with violets in shades from purple to white. At a very small dinner I saw for a centre-piece three old-fashioned silver decanter stands placed together to look like a triple basket, filled with white narcissus and fern, a light handle stretched across made of ribbons and bows.

Returned to His Old Love.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, July 27.—Rev. A. S. Gumhart, of the Noble Street (Greenpoint) Baptist Church to-day remarried Clarence J. Turner to Rosanna Hawthorne Turner. The couple were first married about thirty-three years ago and lived together for about twenty years raising a family of children. Ten years ago Turner became so infatuated with another woman that he neglected his family. His wife procured a divorce and Turner married the woman who had caused him to desert his family. Some months ago his second wife died, and upon appealing for forgiveness from his first wife and renewing his declaration of love he was forgiven and had his love reciprocated, ending with the remarriage this morning.

Nourishment in an Egg.

From the Scientific American.

Prof. Fresenius of Wiesbaden, after a long series of chemical analysis, declares that an egg contains as much nourishment as a pound and an ounce of cherries, a pound and a quarter of grapes, a pound and a half of russet apples, two pounds of gooseberries and four pounds of pears, and that 114 pounds of grapes, 127 pounds of russet apples, 192 pounds of pears and 327 pounds of plums are equal in nourishment to 100 pounds of potatoes.

Marine.

NEW YORK, July 27.—Arrived: City of Berlin, Liverpool.

Mound City Lodge, No. 4, of the United Order of Linemen, will give its first annual picnic Sunday, August 18, in Sharpshooters' Grove at the terminus of the Franklin avenue line. Sports and games of all kinds are being arranged for the day and a number of prizes will be awarded.

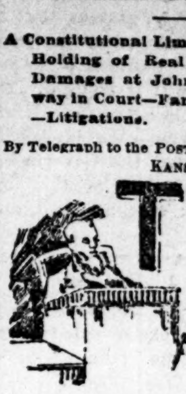
TITLES IN JEOPARDY.

JUDGE FIELD SAYS RELIGIOUS ASSOCIATIONS CANNOT BE INCORPORATED.

A Constitutional Limitation That Affects the Holding of Real Estate—First Suit for Damages at Johnstown—A Street Railway in Court—Family Skeletons Paraded—Litigations.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 27.



TO-DAY Judge Field decided that the statute allowing religious associations to be incorporated was unconstitutional. Thousands of religious bodies have been incorporated throughout the State under this law of 1876, and this decision renders these incorporations invalid. In this city and in the city of St. Louis religious corporations have many millions of dollars in property under their control, which is illegal if Judge Field's decision is right. By the Constitution of 1865 this class of corporations was prohibited, except for the purpose of acquiring, holding and disposing of so much land as was required for public worship, parsonages and cemeteries, defining the amount as follows: Not to exceed five acres in the country or one acre in a town or city. This provision was abridged by the adoption of the Constitution of 1875. The provision that the law in question must submit to and be tested by is contained in sec. 8 of art. 11 of the last-named constitution. It reads: "That no religious corporation can be established in this State except such as may be created under a general law for the purpose only of holding so much real estate as may be prescribed by law for church edifices, parsonages and cemeteries."

In the course of his decision he said:

"There is no law that defines how much real estate a religious corporation may hold. The one idea of the constitutional provision in question is that no religious corporation shall be created unless or until the Legislature provides definitely how much real estate such a corporation may hold for church edifices parsonages and cemeteries, and until this be done, if heed be given to this provision, there can be no effectual law passed authorizing the creation of such corporations. It cannot be pretended that section 782 in article 10 is in conformity with or in enforcement of the constitutional provision in question. Indeed, it is obviously in conflict therewith."

First Damage Suit at Johnstown.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 27.—The first suit for damages resulting from the terrible disaster at Johnstown was entered in the courts of this (Allegheny) county this afternoon by the widow of John A. Little of Sewickley, this county. Little was a drummer. He was drowned in the ill-fated Hulburt House, a prospersous hotel, from which only four persons escaped. He left a widow and eight children. Fifty thousand dollars damages is asked and the suit is entered against half a hundred millionaire Pittsburghers, comprising the South Fork Fishing Club. Among them are Andrew Carnegie and his partners Henry Phipps, Jr., and H. C. Frick, Charles J. Clark, the three millionaire partners of Wm. Shaw in the railroad freight transportation business; Robert Pitcarn, the millionaire Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., who worked nobly at Johnstown and who contributed $5,000 from his own pocket; Col. Winger, the hotel man who saw the dam burst, and S. R. Marvin, the wealthy cracker manufacturer, and Reuben Miller, the rich steel manufacturer. The last two are members of Gov. Beaver's commission for the relief of Johnstown. The balance are leading iron and steel and glass manufacturers. Little was a traveling man for the L. P. Smith Woodenware Co. of this city. He was very popular with the craft, who at a meeting in the Seventh Avenue Hotel this city, raised nearly $2,000 for his widow. Little only reached Johnstown the day before the Southfork Lake dam burst.

The bill filed by the attorney for Little's widow charges that the South Fork Club dammed the public water and it was not for the public good but for pleasure purposes for members and their families; that the reservoir, originally a feeder for the old Pennsylvania Canal, was dammed to an enormous and useless height; that the natural exits were insufficient and unprepared for ordinary rises common to streams in that portion of the country and that the dam was constructed in an unsafe manner.

James H. Reed, a member of the club and supposed to be its legal representative, is out of the city to-night. In a recent interview, however, he said that he had examined carefully into the matter and could not see how a suit for damages could stand.

Status of Building Associations.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 27.—Martha Griffey vs. The Ladies' Building Association of Little Rock and Elias Ellenberg is the title of a suit filed in the United States Court this morning. S. S. Wassell, attorney for the plaintiff, said that this is the first suit ever brought in the State that could fully test the question as to whether the contract of loan with a building association by borrower is legal or void from usury. Mr. Wassell said there was no doubt but that the sums paid to building associations by a borrower exceed the repayment of the money actually received and 10 per cent interest according to the law governing partial payments in Arkansas. There are two lines of decisions in this country on this question, some of the courts holding the contracts to be lawful, while other courts of equal authority hold them to be unlawful. Most of the States have special acts creating and authorizing the formation of building associations. In Arkansas, however, they are organized under the general incorporation act. This case promises to be an important one, owing to the question involved and the parties interested.

The Nisbett Family Skeleton.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 27.—William W. Nisbett, a well-known druggist and city Councilman, has sued for a divorce from his wife, Virginia E., who is charged with having been criminally intimate with Dr. E. Wood and others. The wife filed her answer to-day, in which she alleges that her husband assaulted and choked her, and that when she was approaching maternity he gave her medicines for an unlawful purpose, concealing from her their character, and which resulted in her permanent physical injury. She asserts that she has never violated her marriage vows. Dr. Wood, who is now seriously ill, is a prominent physician with a national reputation in some specialties. He served a term in the State Senate and several in City Councils, and was twice mentioned as Democratic candidate for Mayor. He is the author of several musical and theatrical productions, among others the libretto of "The Lion of Peru," which was produced at the Grand Opera-house here by the Boston Ideals.

Street Railway in Court.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

KANSAS CITY, July 27.—The Kansas City Car & Wheel Co. brought suit to-day to enforce a mechanic's lien against the Union Cable Railroad Co., the American Loan & Trust Co. of Boston, Mass., and J. W. Coffin and Joshua Brown, the Union Cable Railway contractors. On October 18, 1888, the Kansas City Car & Wheel Co. arranged with the Union Iron Co. to supply it with iron yokes and tubes to be used in the construction of the road from Oak street to Highland avenue. These yokes and tubes were delivered, and the company has failed to pay from them. On June 1 the Union Co. mortgaged its property, including franchises, to the American Loan & Trust Co. of Boston, Coffin & Brown, the contractors, have a contractor's lien on the property and the petition includes all of them. It asks for a judgment of $35,254.76. Heretofore liens have been taken on the road as follows: Williams, Ford and Young, $7,903.93; Deer Water Clay Co., $3,374.36; W. H. Glaming, $460. Total, $45,583.07.

CARPETINGS!

We have received the very latest fall patterns in all grades of **Wiltons, Axminsters, Moquettes, Velvets, Body Brussels, Tapestry Brussels and Ingrain Carpets.** We also have on exhibition the very best styles and grades of **Straw Mattings, Rugs, Mats, Linoleums and Corticines.**

Our stock of Carpetings, Curtains and kindred materials cannot be surpassed for novelty and beautiful effects in this country. In making this statement we do not except NEW YORK, BOSTON or PHILADELPHIA, and for the information of St. Louisans, those abroad as well as for those at home, we append the prices for the best qualities and the newest patterns of Carpetings:

Royal Wilton Carpetings.........At $1.65, $2.25 and $2.50 per yard
Extra Axminster Carpetings.........At $1.75 and $2.00 per yard
Smith's Moquette Carpetings.........At $1.25, $1.35 and $1.50 per yard
Extra Velvet Carpetings.........At $1.25, $1.35 and $1.60 per yard
Body Brussels Carpetings.........At $1.00, $1.25 and $1.40 per yard
Kidderminster 2-Ply Carpetings.........At 75c, 85c and $1.00 per yard

We received last week a cut stock of all grades of Carpetings and Straw Mattings, which we will offer Monday Morning, and until sold, at the following EXTRAORDINARILY LOW PRICES. It will pay all persons who intend to buy Carpetings or Straw Mattings in the near future, to buy now

AT LESS THAN COST!

Royal Wilton.........At $1.25; regular price, $1.65
Extra Velvets.........At $1.00; regular price, $1.25 and $1.40
Body Brussels.........At $1.00 and $1.15; regular price, $1.25 and $1.40
Tapestry Brussels (extra quality)...At 65c and 70c; regular price, 90c
Best All-Wool 2-Plys.........At 60c and 65c; regular price, 85c
Cheaper grades of 2-Plys...At 40c and 50c; regular price, 65c and 75c
Straw Mattings.........25 per cent discount from regular prices
Smyrna Rugs.........25 per cent discount from regular prices

Every Lot a Bargain. Qualities Guaranteed.

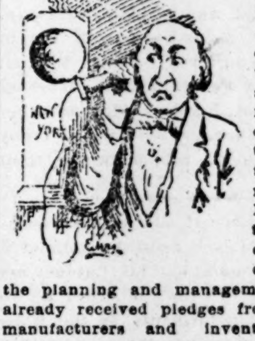
J. KENNARD & SONS,

420 and 422 N. Fourth St.

A GORGEOUS DISPLAY.

WHAT THE ELECTRIC EXHIBIT AT THE EXPOSITION WILL BE.

Mr. F. H. Whipple, Who Will Manage It Tells of Some of the Novelties to Be Seen There—Thomas A. Edison Will Come to the City—A Grand Future for St. Louis Suggested.



MR. FREDERICK H. WHIPPLE of Detroit, Mich., has been in the city for several days making the preliminary arrangements for the electrical display which is to be made at the Exposition next September. Mr. Whipple is to have complete charge of the display, both in the planning and management, and he has already received pledges from 117 electrical manufacturers and inventors to make exhibits and display the latest improvements in the electrical field. In speaking of the coming exhibition last night, he said: "I hardly know know what to say, for it will be so large and comprehensive that it is hard to know what to talk about. You may say one thing with certainty, however, that it will be a magnificent display, and that there will be nothing new in electrical improvements that will not be shown there. To start with the generation of electricity, we will have all the dynamos, and will show both the alternating and continuous current. All the methods of generation will be shown and then we will apply them. There will be four different kinds of street car motors and the cars will be run on a schedule. The different methods of electric lighting will be exhausted. Now, when it comes to the novelties I don't know what to say. We will have a stove which will cook food without a flame, simply by electricity, and what is cooked will be given to the spectators to sample. We will also heat the street cars by electricity, and this will be the first display of electric heating that has ever been made in the world. Railroad men are

WAITING FOR THIS EXHIBIT,

and they will come from all over the country to witness the practical demonstration of car-heating by electricity. We will also show the underground conduit system, but the wires will be strung under water in glass cases, instead of under the ground, so that they may be seen. Another exhibit which we will make here, which has never been made before in the world, is of electrical music. It is hard to describe in words what is meant by electrical music. Probably one can get a better idea of what I mean if I say the playing of musical instruments by electricity. For five years a number of people have been endeavoring to devise some means for making electrical music and they have tried to have their exhibit ready for the Paris Exhibition, but they did not so we will get it. There will be pianos and organ played by electrical apparatus and the music will be more correct than when the instruments are played by hand. Fingers sometimes slip, but the automatic electrical appliances never do, and the music is absolutely correct. Organs and pianos of different keys may be united, a dozen or more if it be desired, and all played at once in perfect chord. The appliance may be adjusted so that we will get the softest tones or the force and volume of an orchestra, whichever we may desire. We will have a drum corps, that will look and play as if it was human, but it will not be.

"The telantograph, which duplicates signatures as they are written in any part of the building away from where they are written, will be in practicable operation. A lamp company, which makes the incandescent burner, will manufacture lamps from the raw material to the finished article in the building. The glass will be blown, the carbons put in, and the lamps complete will be laid before the eyes of the visitors. Thomas A. Edison himself will probably be

THE GREATEST NOVELTY

there. I saw him in Orange, N. J., a few days ago and he promised me that he would bring to the Exposition all of his material which he now has. Some of it is in Paris, and of course he can't bring that, but he will have an exhibit of his own and will be in the city most of the time.

"The matter of decoration is simple to an electrician, but it makes a grand show. All of the dynamos which will be on exhibition will furnish lights, and I have arranged them in designs throughout the building. At each entrance I will have a hand ten feet long, with the index finger pointing to the electrical display. In each of these hands there will be 168 incandescent lamps. In front of the building I will have the word 'electric' in letters forty feet high, and in those eight letters there will be one hundred and eighty-five arc lights. The whole building and square will be a blaze of light, and though the down-town illumination has been abandoned there will be no lack of light in the neighborhood of the Exposition building. I am trying now to secure some marine search lights to place on top of the building. They will be very interesting if I can secure them, for they are novelties to everyone. They throw a glare of light ten miles.

"Probably the most attractive of all the displays will be that of the horn phonograph. With the horn instrument you can hear without putting your ear to the tube. You can hear ten or fifty feet away with equal ease.

GILMORE IS TO BE HERE

for six weeks, and during that time we will take his music as it is played in the Music Hall and reproduce it in all parts of the building, so that one may hear Gilmore from a phonograph down in the basement while looking at the electrical display, just as he would be heard in the hall.

"St. Louis has now an opportunity to make this city the electrical center of the world. The coming exhibition will attract the attention of electricians everywhere. The displays will be made by manufactures and inventors from San Francisco to New York and from Europe. Mr. Kennard is very enthusiastic over it, for he has already spoken to me about arranging for even a grander exhibition next year. His idea is to establish a permanent electrical exhibition in St. Louis. It will be done somewhere. It must be done. And I told Mr. Kennard that if St. Louis would go about it in the right way, appoint three competent judges, selecting probably two from Europe, within a very short time, everyone in the world who is interested in electricity would look forward to the annual display in St. Louis, and whenever a question arose, the exhibit here would be looked to for a settlement of it. It will not be long before the electricians of both America and Europe will come annually to St. Louis to study the latest improvements. The electrical field has now grown so large that something of this kind must be had and the city which first establishes it on a proper basis will be the city which will lead in all electrical matters."

The Big Failure.

NEW YORK, July 27.—At the office of Lewis Bros., 86 Worth street, to-day Mr. C. N. Bliss, the assignee, was in consultation with Mr. Lewis. Reporters were denied admission. A large force of clerks are at work upon the books verifying and tabulating the accounts. It is thought this work will be concluded by Tuesday and it is intended that a statement of the affairs of the firm will be given to the public. On Monday a number of Eastern men interested in the affairs of the firm will be present for the purpose of consultation.

A Crowded Docket.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 27.—Circuit Court has been going on at Van Buren, Crawford County, for six weeks, there being more than four hundred cases on the docket when the term opened. At present there is a case pending there of considerable magnitude, involving the right to the steam ferry at Van Buren, the style of the case being the Dinkley heirs against Mrs. Scott. The Dinkley heirs live in New York and their father was a former partner of Mrs. Scott's husband. Both are prominent families.

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SUNDAY, JULY 28, 1889.

Subscribers going away from the city during the summer are requested to send notice of the change of address to this office, so that the paper can be sent to them regularly.

Weather forecast for to-day for Missouri: Fair; cooler; northwesterly winds.

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ST. LOUIS to all other cities: "You are too late."

ST. LOUIS is the only city which has received an official indorsement as the site of the World's Fair.

THE resolutions adopted at the New Orleans Exposition in favor of St. Louis for 1892 were adopted nem. con.

THE only objection to holding the celebration of '92 in New York is that this is a large country and New York is on one edge of it. The same objection applies with greater force to Chicago.

THERE are many sensible and economical young married people who would be willing to live on the proceeds of Princess LOUISE's presents, without raising a fuss about a miserable little grant of $15,000.

THE growth of the woman's suffrage movement is making itself felt in unexpected ways in Ohio. Already an Ohio Judge has decided that under the Sunday law ice cream must be treated as a necessity.

THE financial troubles of the Chicago *Times* brought to light the fact that its editor was mortgaged to a syndicate of New York bankers. This was undoubtedly one of the reasons for the financial troubles of the paper.

WASHINGTON CITY is no place to hold a World's Fair in. The desolation of Washington City in summer can be fully appreciated from the circumstance that there is not a single Republican office-seeker from Missouri left in the city.

THE wholesale liquor trade of Kansas City has been startled by the failure of a druggist at Armourdale, Kan. No other such incident has shaken the confidence of Missouri liquor dealers in their Kansas trade since prohibition was incorporated in the Constitution of that State.

THE promptness with which the city government jumped upon CHARLES GREEN's Fourth street cable road because some city officials had destroyed his bond, looks all the more remarkable in view of the fact that the city government allowed the Cable and Western to go to work without even the pretense of giving a bond.

IT has become so fashionable for a city to have a horrible murder mystery that even poor, little, neglected Cincinnati has one. But the present indications are that it will be a plain, every-day crime in which the criminal will be caught and punished. There is little encouragement to commit murder under these circumstances.

IF it is true that MAHONE and the Administration are fixing up a plan to convert the Southern States to Republicanism by converting their State debts into a national debt, they certainly see their way clear to a complete extinction of the surplus trouble. The assumption of so much of the rebel debt will transfer the surplus for all time to the pockets of political robbers in repudiated bonds.

CONGRESSMAN JOHN ALLEN of Mississippi, the humorist of the House, is accused of saying that it is better to have fought under LEE or JOHNSTON than to hold the best of Federal offices. What he should have said, and probably did say, was that the Republican who fought under LEE or JOHNSTON now has the best chance to hold Federal office. Whether he said so or not, it is true that no other sort of Republicans now hold so many Federal offices in proportion to their number.

THE expectations of all the office-seekers must be laid aside until the summer is over. The President and his Cabinet are too busy laying in a stock of fresh air to bother about appointments, so the worn and weary pilgrims to Washington can go home and give their tongues and legs a vacation. We cannot greet the members of the Missouri contingent as conquering heroes, but we may hail them as men who have endured adversity with a persistent courage worthy of heroes.

SOME of the Republican organs are asserting that AVERILL, the Sweetwater Postmaster who was lynched by Wyoming church deacons the other day, was a Democrat. The eagerness of Republicans to "remove" Democratic postmasters might lend a dim shade of probability to this assertion, if it were not incredible that CLARKSON had overlooked a Democratic postmaster of the fourth class long enough to utterly wear out the patience of the local Republicans. It is much more likely that AVERILL's tragic fate was due to the fact that he was a holdover Republican.

MARY ANN DOUGHERTY, whose name rang through last year's campaign because CLEVELAND vetoed her pension bill, was given a clerkship in the Agricultural Department to compensate her for the political capital the spell-binders had made out of her case and to keep her from forcing a Republican President also to veto her bill. But the continued appearance of MARY ANN in the Washington Police Court to answer for uproarious "drunks" indicates a possibility that she will yet strengthen her pension claim with a well attested case of delirium tremens.

THAT is a clever scheme hatched by the Republican leaders to carry Virginia in the next election. It is intimated that MAHONE has been in consultation with members of the Administration with a view of securing Government aid in finally settling the debts of the Old Dominion. Gen. HENDERSON and Col. PARSONS are said to have had a conference with the English creditors of the State at which the whole plan was arranged. The hope is to be held out to Virginians that by putting the Republican party in power the good offices of the national party and the Administration will be secured. The scheme will scarcely be successful. It will be difficult to convince the intelligent people of Virginia that the Government will pay the State debt or that the promises of MAHONE and his associates mean anything.

MORTGAGED JOURNALISM.

The true character of mortgaged journalism was impressively revealed by the recent upheaval in the management of the Chicago *Times*.

That disgraceful revelation of the cringing subserviency of journalistic opinion to the dictates of the money power contains a valuable lesson for the public. From a fearless, independent journal which spoke as it thought the *Times* became the truckling tool of a few rich men and corporations and spoke as it was commanded, because these few rich men and corporations held a sword of Damocles over the head of its editor in the shape of notes and mortgages.

No better illustration of its corrupt and humble submissiveness can be found than its course on the annexation question. The *Times* favored annexation until a short time before the election, when it suddenly flopped and bitterly opposed it. The reason for this change of opinion was discovered in a loan of $25,000 from GEORGE M. PULLMAN, who was the leading opponent of the scheme.

This is only one of hundreds of cases which prove that the newspaper, as the politician, is most surely corrupted by obligations, and can be absolutely honest and independent only when it owes no man anything,. Its influence goes with its obligations, whether by favors, political pulls or money loans. The worst form of obligation, because it involves the severest method of enforcing its dictates, is the money loan. The mortgage on the property carries a mortgage on the newspaper's opinions and whatever influence it may possess. No one knows this better than the plutocrats and money interests with special ends, such as jobs, monopoly legislation or exemption from legal prosecution, to gain.

Fortunately there is one condition only under which the control of a newspaper can be of any use to the money power, and that is in concealment of the fact that the newspaper is not its own master. But this fact cannot long be concealed. It is made known through the squealing of the paper when its master is pinched; through its puffery of him and through its thick and thin support of his and his friends' schemes.

Only the newspaper which is independent, financially and politically, may be absolutely honest and true to the people. A financially independent party organ may be honest as far as fealty to party will allow. But a mortgaged, debt-incrusted journal is a sham and a fraud It is a personal organ, always bound hand and foot in the service of the men who hold its notes.

SPASMODIC PURITANISM.

The people who are in favor of reviving the Puritan blue laws are having one of their periodical fits of activity just now. In Cincinnati, Kansas City, Indianapolis and several other cities attempts are being made to enforce the Sunday laws. St. Louis passed through a spasm of Puritanism some time ago and has now practically settled down into her normal condition of Sabbath observance. That the movement to enforce the Sunday laws in other cities will sputter out in the same way there can be little doubt.

But do not these spasmodic revivals of old statutes prohibiting work and play on Sunday indicate that there is a good deal of hypocrisy in the American people? Everyone favors cessation of work on Sundays. Everyone favors the enforcement of laws which will secure to all the rights of undisturbed worship and of spending this one day of rest in peace and quiet. But few people want more laws than are absolutely necessary to secure these rights.

The great majority of Americans, particularly in the West, are opposed to the regulation of the personal conduct of citizens at any time. So strong is public sentiment on this question that it is impossible to secure the conviction of persons who violate good Sunday laws because they are identified with other stringent and objectionable statutes. The fact that religious observance of the Sabbath cannot be secured by law but must depend upon moral suasion must be recognized.

The spasmodic agitation of the subject under which the authorities are compelled to display temporary activity merely brings all such laws into contempt and the good are nullified with the bad. The effect on the popular mind is therefore wholly evil. It is full time to get the regulation of Sunday observance down to a genuine basis accepted as proper by enlightened modern intelligence, so that strictly religious people will not be shocked or disturbed and the toilers who would enjoy the day as a time of needed recreation will not be hampered by petty restrictions. Above all so that silly crusades and vindictive retaliations in the enforcement of obsolete laws may be avoided.

It would be far better to have a few good wise laws securing the rights of all citizens, which can be enforced with the approval of the community, than a mass of trivial regulations which are neglected except when zealots choose to give an exhibition of their spite.

THE promoters of the project to consolidate the elevators led the people of this city to believe that it would be advantageous to the local grain trade. Yet the first act of the new corporation is to advance the first storage rate, which will help the Chicago market at the cost of our own market. This action is in harmony with "combine" methods, but in the opinion of the local grain men it deals a severe blow at the St. Louis grain trade, which will be felt by the elevators themselves. The elevators are only cutting their own throats by imposing a destructive tax on the trade by which they must live.

ENTOMOLOGIST LAMBORN of New York asserts that the dragon fly is as fond of mosquitoes as these pestiferous insects are of human blood. He proposes to exterminate the mosquitoes by propagating dragon flies in enormous numbers. This plan is good as far as it goes, but what method will he take to exterminate the dragon flies? Won't it be another case of the English sparrows' which are greater pests than the insects they were brought over to destroy?

THE complaint of Mrs. HARRISON that the White House is not big enough for the HARRISON family may be well founded, but then the country did not know when it elected Mr. HARRISON President that it also elected his relatives and connections by marriage, or it might have built a hotel for them. Still it is to be hoped that the family will be able to worry through three and a half years more with the limited accommodations of the old mansion.

WHEN the President wrote Queen VICTORIA that he fully participated in the satisfaction afforded the royal family by the birth of the Battenberg baby he probably knew what he was writing about. The relationship existing between the GUELPHS and the HARRISONS is not clear to the public as yet, but doubtless Prince RUSSELL has discovered the connecting link in the two royal families.

EDISON's statement that 1,500 volts of electricity would turn a man into a mummy under certain conditions makes it easy to guess what has been the matter with the magnetic man from Maine for the past four months.

IT begins to look as if the rash capitalist who attemps to build a cable or an elevated railway in St. Louis takes his life and liberty in his own hands. If he misses the hoodlum wagon he is liable to run against a mob.

IT is said that KATE CLAXTON will carry an educated rooster with her company next season. This is a luxury which few stars need because they are capable of doing their own crowing without the aid of a rooster.

YOUNG JAMES G. BLAINE is firing on a locomotive now in view of becoming a practical railroad man. He can get a great many points about working a railroad for all it is worth from his distinguished father.

IT is presumed that Secretary BLAINE knows all about the bars at Bar Harbor or he wouldn't ask the President and the other members of the Cabinet to come there.

THAT Standard Oil pipe line which the Chicago people are kicking so much about might be utilized to distribute disinfectants as an offset to their deadly odor.

AMONG the objections to having the World's Fair of 1892 in New York are STUYVESANT FISH and WARD MCALLISTER.

THERE's not a Chicagoan so poor that he would not give a scent for the World's Fair.

"Tipping" in America.

From the New York Times.

In fact, the nuisance of tipping is now more afflicting in this country than it is anywhere else, for two or three reasons, which may perhaps be summed up in the one explanation by which Herbert Spencer accounted for so many of the phenomena of American life—the fatuous and criminal good nature of the American character. In the first place, the fees that one pays at foreign hotels or on board foreign steamers are moderate in amount and regulated by custom, and they are paid but once and to one set of functionaries on the departure of the guest. In this country, the practice having grown up of late years through the unabashed greed of one side and the weak compliance of the other, there is no tariff and every service has to be paid for by itself. Things that one could do much better for himself, and that he would much prefer to do for himself, are officiously and impudently done for him in order to put the doer into a position to demand backsheesh, or, rather, to levy blackmail.

MEN OF MARK.

A CHIROPODIST will henceforth be attached to every German regiment.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL has bought a newspaper in Birmingham.

EX-SPEAKER CARLISLE is visiting Mexico, where he is the recipient of distinguished consideration.

GOV. BEAVER has received $900, sent by the Sultan of Turkey for the benefit of the Johnstown sufferers.

SWINBURNE has just published some political verses in which he refers to Mr. Gladstone as "Gladsniff."

THE Shah of Persia has one fondness which will increase his popularity in New England. He likes American pie.

LOUIS KOSSUTH is 87 years old, and yet the fire of patriotism burns as fiercely in his heart as when he dared death for his native land.

RIDDLEBERGER has risen again. He is wroth at the dispatch sent by the President to Queen Victoria on the birth of another baby in the family.

GERONIMO, the wicked Apache, who has been a prisoner of the Government for some time, has grown so fat that he looks very little like an ideal chieftain.

EDDIE GOULD was not married after all. The Mrs. Gould whose name was on the passenger list of the City of Paris next to his own was not an acquaintance, much less a wife.

JAMES G. BLAINE, JR., is now a fireman on the Maine Central Road. He had the honor of "stoking up" the engine while his pa and forty friends were having a good time in a palace car on the train.

GEN. BUTLER called on Secretary Blaine at Bar Harbor, Sunday, but the latter was preparing for church and received his card instead. And now the General's friends are wondering whether he was snubbed.

GASTON CALMETTE says that Millet, the painter of "The Angelus," was "big and corpulent, with wooden shoes, hair brushed back from a frank brow, and clear blue eyes, the neck and shoulders of a bull, and strong hands like those of a peasant."

ACCORDING to custom Premier Bismarck always remains standing when talking about affairs of state to the Kaiser. As the old Chancellor suffers from rheumatism, this is not an easy sacrifice to ceremony, but he has such a deep-rooted respect for royalty that he refuses to give in to the infirmities of age.

WRITING of Wales to a friend in that country, Mr. Ruskin says: "My respect for its ancient and heroic nationality is, indeed, limitless and well could I wish for my England's own sake that beyond the Severn the modes of life, the language, the music and the hearts of the people she once oppressed so cruelly might remain forever in forgiveness, as your stones or Aberystwith are wrought by the cruel sea to their fairest colors."

WOMEN OF THE WORLD.

PARIS has a female wrestler. Her name is Seanne du Rosay.

MRS. ALEXANDER SULLIVAN is homeward bound on the City of Berlin.

LADY COLIN CAMPBELL is writing a novel, which is to appear shortly, entitled "Darell Blake."

ANNA PERKINS, a Cleveland newsgirl, dresses in a Turkish costume while vending her wares.

MRS BELVA LOCKWOOD, now in London, is expected "on account of her extreme individuality" to be "much sought after."

TWENTY thousand copies of Frances E. Willard's "Glimpses of Fifty Years" were sold during the first four weeks after publication.

MRS. MARY HUNTLEY RUSSELL died Saturday at Waterbury, Mass. She was a daughter of Lydia H. Sigourney, the noted poet and author, sometimes called "the American Hemans."

MME. EUPHROSYNE LEBLANC, who has just celebrated her centennial birthday in Nova Scotia, has had eleven children, 105 grandchildren, 222 great grandchildren and nineteen great great grandchildren.

MRS. A. J. BOSHELL, living near Carbon Hill, Ala., made a rope of hickory bark which she pulled from a tree, then climbed the tree, fastened one end of the rope to a limb and the other about her neck, and jumped off. Her neck was broken.

WOMEN'S hats have assumed a new wrinkle. The Paris models reported in London are said to be "somewhat fantastical in shape, the brims breaking out in unexpected curves, depressed here, raised there, and twisted into all sorts of angles." A double-crowned hat has also been seen.

MISS LOTTIE FISHER, a Philadelphia girl who has been employed in an insurance office in London for the last year as a stenographer and type-writer, has received an offer from some of the noble English families, headed by Lord and Lady Churchill, to instruct a class of young girls in her "specialties."

THE roll of years is beginning to tell on Mrs. Emma E. D. N. Southworth, the famous story writer. She is now 72 years of age and although still bright and active requires constant attention, owing to defective eyesight. The authoress lives at Yonkers, at the home of her son, who has a lucrative medical practice. Her regular yearly income is $10,000 and with this and the royalties on her many books she is able to live comfortably.

MRS. HAGE, wife of Capt. Herbert Hage, is regarded by the eleven survivors of her husband's lost bark Cupico as a heroine, and the preserver of their lives. Her courage, they say, never flagged; and they were on the wreck twenty days before they were rescued by the bark Belt. Mrs. Hage kept the courage of the men up by her example, working at the pumps with them to keep the vessel afloat. Beside she prepared and brought their food to them at the pumps, which they dared not leave. These survivors are now in New York.

SILK umbrellas, the finest, warranted, $3 to $18, at MERMOD & JACCARD'S,
COR. BROADWAY AND LOCUST.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

INQUIRER.—Dealers offer 2 cents for copper cents of 1856 in good condition.

A. O. U. W.—A bank will recognize a check written with an indelible pencil.

W. M.—Call on the man you mention. He will give you the information you want.

N. O. S. L.—Spiritualists do not need a license to carry on their business in this city.

E. L. R.—The Athletics on their recent trip, from July 3 to 21 inclusive, won 6 and lost 8 games.

F. W. H.—The citizens of the District of Columbia are not allowed to vote at national elections.

J. L. RECHTSMUND.—Your debtor can prosecute you for blackmail if you send him dunning postal cards.

STATISTICIAN.—The five largest cities in the world in order are London, Paris, Canton, Berlin, New York.

OLD SUBSCRIBER.—To become a member of the St. Louis Fire Department you must be between the ages of 21 and 35.

MARRIANTHE.—A child born at sea, according to our laws, is an American citizen, if his parents are American citizens.

ICE BOUND.—It is probably colder at the North Pole, although explorations have not been such as to make the matter certain.

SERGEANT.—A United States soldier need not be a graduate of West Point Military Institute to become a Lieutenant in the United States Army.

READER, Olney, Ill.—The only way to obtain the job of advertising from the houses you mention is to call on them. They would hardly notice a written application.

W. D.—The courts would certainly not make you pay a note which had been filled out over your signature which had been obtained by a trick or fraud if you could prove the fraud.

ANXIOUS DOG OWNER.—It is a difficult thing to remove fleas from a dog. Frequent washing with carbolic or other soaps may do so. Druggists will give you remedies, but they do not answer all cases.

A SUBSCRIBER.—1. To acquire flesh use milk in large quantities, cracked wheat, oat meal, rice and all cereals, potatoes, eggs, butter, soups, pastry, fat meat, etc., drink liquids with your meals, and if it agrees with you use beer, ale or porter. 2. Yes, walking reduces flesh.

J. F. M.—1. The rule about heel and toe walking is that the heel and toe should be on the ground at the same time. When they are not the man is running. 2. George Littlewood has the record for a six-day walk, 531 miles, 677 yards, made at Sheffield, England, March 6 to 11, 1882.

GLOBE.—The contract on which the present street sweeping companies get the job states that the work should be done between 10 p.m. and 7 a. m., and that all the dirt should be carried away before 9 a. m., unless a special permit is got from the Street Commissioner stating the cause of the delay.

J. MEYER.—If A bets the picture is displayed at No. 1, and B bets the place was No. 2, and they find the picture at No. 2, but ascertain that it had been moved from No. 1 to No. 2 on that day, they must next endeavor to ascertain where the picture was displayed at the time the wager was made. Under your statement that is the fact which will settle the bet.

J. MASON.—1. You are correct in stating that an Arabian Roman Catholic priest was here about two or three months ago soliciting subscriptions for the building of a church in Syria. This priest, though an Arabian, as you state, is strictly speaking what is called a Maronite Father, the Maronites being a distinct social and political body located around Mount Lebanon. 2. He did stay at 120 North Sixteenth street. 3. He said mass at St. John's Church. 4. He was not a married man, but some of the Maronite priests are wedded. Being wedded does not keep a Maronite from ordination, but if single when ordained they are obliged to remain celibates.

ONLY $1 for 100 finest visiting cards from plate and $1.50 for 100 cards and finely engraved plate, at

MERMOD & JACCARD'S,
BROADWAY AND LOCUST.

CHICAGO STORM-SWEPT.

EIGHT LIVES LOST AND MUCH PROPERTY DESTROYED.

A Cottage Undermined and the Occupants Engulfed in the Ruins—Cellars Filled With Water—Fire Adds Its Horror to the Scene—List of the Dead and Injured.

CHICAGO, July 27.—During the severe wind and rainstorm, which prevailed here for several hours to-night, an unoccupied three-story brick building at the corner of Oakley avenue and Twenty-first street was blown over on to an adjoining cottage, completely crushing the latter, instantly killing eight and seriously injuring three of its occupants. Two families lived in the cottage, the front part being occupied by Cornelius Ferdinands, a blacksmith, with his wife and four children, and the rear by Charles Buck, a laborer, his wife and three children. The wrecked cottage caught fire from the overturned stoves in it, but the flames were soon extinguished and the work of rescue begun. Charles Buck, who lived in the rear, was found pinned down by heavy timbers. He was terribly injured about the face and chest, but may recover.

His wife was found dead, crushed beyond all recognition. Gustaf, his oldest son, aged 13, was fastened under a heavy beam. His right leg was broken and his skull fractured. He was taken to the hospital, but cannot survive his injuries. Anna Buck, aged 8, and Albert, aged 6, are crushed to death.

C. Ferdinands was found crushed to death in his doorway. His wife was lying near him, with their 2-year-old babe, Cora, clasped in her arms. The mother was dead, but the child was rescued alive and taken to the County Hospital, where it died at midnight. Linda Ferdinands, aged 10, was found struggling and screaming. She had attempted to escape through a rear door and was crushed about the chest and both legs. She may recover. Geneva Ferdinands, aged 13, and Gertrude, aged 6, were not found up to midnight, although moans and faint cries for help were audible from the ruins.

To-night's storm was very severe in Chicago, the fall of rain being almost unprecedented. The damage done by water in the basements of many of the hotels will be considerable. When the engineer of the Grand Pacific Hotel left his boiler he was in water only a little below his armpits. The Palmer House suffered similarly, the water invading the boiler and baggage room. At the Leland the water reached the boilers and stopped the dynamos.

A big tree blew across a Van Buren street car near Sangamon street and nearly demolished it. The car was crowded with passengers but no one was seriously injured. The wreck was not removed nor the track cleared for two hours.

CUT glass and silverwares for bridal gifts, the loveliest, and lowest prices, at

MERMOD & JACCARD'S,
BROADWAY AND LOCUST.

Cable Clicks.

Count Von Waldersee will accompany Emperor William on his visit to England. Emperor William did not send any wedding present to the Princess Louise. The omission is commented on.

The bakers of Leipzig have gone out on a strike.

Telegrams from Rome reiterate the report of the imminence of the Pope's departure from the Eternal City for some surer refuge. The Government of Italy is conversant with all the Vatican movements, and is prepared at any time to furnish a body guard to the Pope to conduct him to the frontier in order to protect him from possible insults.

The Cologne Gazette makes a savage attack on English tactics in Central Africa and put the blame for the management with which it finds fault on that it calls the "McKinnon Group." To the McKinnon group it says all Dr. Peters' troubles, and concludes that if speedy and decided remedial measures are not adopted this high-handed group of Englishmen will soon become strong and will shortly accomplish the complete exclusion of Germany from the whole of Central Africa. Dr. Peters writes that all his party is well and that he expects to reach Emin Bey by November. He says he is compensated for the lack of native porters by the purchase of seventeen camels and the thirty donkeys. The populace of Vitu, he says, are friendly.

Brodie, who was arrested in connection with the latest White Chapel murder, was discharged from custody and immediately arrested as a fraud.

DIAMONDS.

MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO.

A Probable Suicide.

There is little doubt that John Guettlin has committed suicide. As stated in last evening's POST-DISPATCH, Guettlin is missing from his home at 1530 South Third street, he having left on last Wednesday morning telling his wife that he was going to the Arsenal Brewery. Since that time he has failed to put in an appearance. It now develops that about three weeks ago the missing man was discharged from his position as foreman at the cooper shops of Otto Stecher, Seventh and Pestalozzi streets, since which time he has been very despondent. He bought a saloon at 1530 South Third street, but the investment was not a paying one. Guettlin is about 40 years of age, and when last seen wore a suit of grey material and a white straw hat. He carried a heavy cane. A wife and four children are dependent upon his support.

He Walks on Water.

BOSTON, July 27.—Prof. Oldreleve of Chelsea, the champion water-walker of the world, to-day accomplished the feat of walking five miles across the bay near Hull. Encouraged by his success, the Professor started from Hull this evening to walk to Boston, a distance of twenty miles. Nothing has been heard of him since he started. He carries a lantern and confidently expects to reach Boston in safety.

Burke's Greatest Danger.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 27.—John F. Scanlan said to-day that his greatest apprehension in connection with the extradition of Burke is that he may be assassinated on his way here to prevent the possibility of his testifying against his co-conspirators in the Cronin murder. The police are taking extraordinary precautions to insure Burke's safety while en route.

WATCHES.

MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO.

All for Fifty Cents.

Virginia Washington and Jack Doyle, two negroes, quarreled over 50 cents and after Washington had broken a chair over Doyle's head in a saloon on Broadway and Clark avenue last night, Doyle sent two bullets into Washington's hip. The bullets were cut out at the Dispensary and Doyle was locked up.

Looks Like a Break Up.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 27.—The Southern Pacific Railroad Co. has notified the Trans-Continental Association now in session here that the dispute with the Canadian Pacific can only be settled by the latter company surrendering all differential rates. This is not likely to be done and the disruption of the Association appears to be imminent.

SILVER buckles, vinaigrettes, brushes and other novelties at

MERMOD & JACCARD'S,
BROADWAY AND LOCUST.

STABBED IN THE LUNG.

Lawrence Daily Seriously Injured in a Street Fight on Cass Avenue.

Lawrence Daily, a youth 18 years of age, living with his parents at 1428 Olive street, was standing on the corner of Twelfth and Cass avenue at 11-30 o'clock last night when a crowd of men passed by and Daily's companions made remarks about them. The crowd was in a fighting mood and resented the insult. A fight was soon in progress. As Daily was getting away one of the crowd drove a knife into his back under the right shoulder, penetrating the lung. He was taken to the dispensary, where Dr. Steinmetz dressed the wound and said it was dangerous. The man that used the knife escaped.

BIG BLAZE.

Hammond, Ind., Visited by a Disastrous Conflagration—Aid Called For.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

HAMMOND, Ind., July 27.—Fire broke out here late to-night, and a great conflagration is now raging. The indications are at midnight that the entire town will be destroyed. Chicago has been telegraphed to for engines and firemen.

PROMPT RESPONSE.

CHICAGO, July 27.—Fire Chief Swiney has just left for Hammond in response to the appeal from there, taking with him three engines and a number of firemen.

Trouble in the Smith Family.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 27.—A divorce suit that involves novel facts has been commenced in the District Court. The plaintiff is Jeannett Smith and the defendant is Jeremiah Smith, a well-known real estate dealer who has been a resident of the city for twenty-nine years. In 1867 it is claimed by Mrs. Smith her husband disappeared and she was able to obtain no trace of him until a year ago. In 1870 Mr. Smith married a woman in Bangor without having secured a divorce from his former wife and came to Minneapolis to live. In 1881 he obtained a divorce from the second wife and in 1885 married again. During all this time the first Mrs. Smith claims she was living in Maine, and her husband was discovered by her son, who went to his office and made himself known. When young Smith returned home he told his mother of his discovery and the divorce proceedings followed.

Furniture in Litigation.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 27.—Frank Toddy sued Joseph T. Sackett to recover all the furniture in a furnished-room establishment. Over a year ago May Burgess, who kept the rooms, bought a lot of furniture, giving a mortgage to Toddy. She afterwards sold the furniture to one Rhoades, who agreed to assume all the mortgages held by Toddy. Rhoades shortly afterward disappeared and his sister mortgaged the goods to another. Sackett then presented a lease for the furniture and took possession. Another man claimed the furniture, displaying what purported to be a bill of sale from Rhoades. Judge Field allowed Sackett to remain in possession on his agreement to pay the mortgages.

A State Officer and a City Policeman.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 27.—Last night the Central Station had a distinguished guest, no less a person than Herman Stockenstrom of St. Paul, Assistant Secretary of State and General Manager of the *Hemlandet Swedish Weekly*. Mr. Stockenstrom and several friends had come over from St. Paul. Patrolman John Gorey found it necessary to gather the revelers in and turn them over to Jailor Brady. Stockenstrom became somewhat boisterous, and was placed behind the bars, while his friends hunted up Judge Mahoney and deposited $35 for Stockenstrom's appearance in the Municipal Court, whereupon the Assistant Secretary of State was released.

WEDDING invitations, the most elegant, executed at the lowest prices.

MERMOD & JACCARD'S,
CORNER BROADWAY AND LOCUST.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 27.—The western passenger train on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, due here at 10:50 a. m., was wrecked to-day at Brighton, sixty miles north of here by a switch being carelessly left open. The engineer, baggagemaster, fireman and Mail Agent Burnett of Covington, Ky., were killed and all the passengers were badly shaken and some of them were injured, but none seriously,

A Lady's Character in Court.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., July 27.—Miss Georgia Manson, a young lady of Bloomington, has brought suit for $10,000 damages against Grace Mulehead of this city, in the Circuit Court for slander, and the case will be tried at the September term of the Circuit Court. Many witnesses have been summoned to prove Miss Muelehead charged Miss Manson with being lacking in the quality of virtue. The case will be a very sensational one.

Rusticating.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

DUNDOFF, Pa., July 27.—William Walter Phelps, Minister to Germany, is here, looking up old landmarks. He lived in this village when a boy, and many persons assert that he was born here, although most of the sketches of his life say New York City is his native place. Ex-Speaker Galusha A. Grow accompanied Mr. Phelps.

Opening of a Favorite Resort.

CHICAGO, July 27.—Havlin's Theater, formerly Bakers, was reopened to-night under the management of John H. Havlin of Cincinnati and St. Louis, with Lecocque's opera of "The Pretty Persian," to a large audience.

Severe Sentence.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 27.—The convicted jury briber, ex-Senator R. J. Crighton, who surrendered to the police recently, after being a fugitive from justice for a year and a half, was sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the penitentiary to-day.

Driven to the Dregs.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 27.—Mrs. Lizzie Bost was arrested to-day for the murder of her 3-year-old child. She was formerly a respectable woman, but her husband obtained a divorce from her a short time ago, since which she has been leading a life of dissipation.

Eight Buildings Burned.

HOMER, La., July 27.—Eight buildings, three on the west side and five on the south side of the Public Square, were burned this morning. Two of the buildings burned were hotels Loss, $15,000; insurance, $10,000.

Must Go to the Pen.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 27.—Robert J. Creighton, who has been on trial here for bribery, has been convicted and sentenced to State's prison for five years.

Couldn't Collect.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 27.—Everhard & Seaton, grocers, assigned to-day. The cause is a large amount of uncollectible bills. Liabilities $3,000; assets about the same.

MR. W. C. STEIGERS

Will call on merchants wishing to contract for advertising in POST-DISPATCH. Telephone 284.

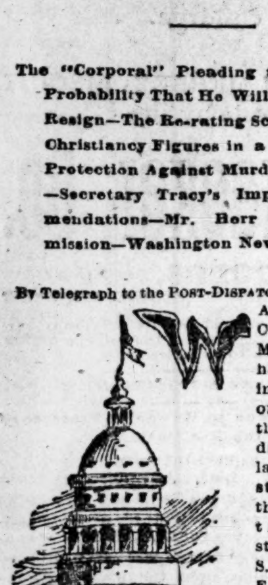
CAUSED BY BAD LUCK.

The Breaking Up of the Missouri Colony at Washington.

Pension Commissioner Tanner Shielding Himself Behind His Subordinates.

The "Corporal" Pleading the Baby Act—Probability That He Will Be Obliged to Resign—The Re-rating Scandal—Another Christiancy Figures in a Scandal—Want Protection Against Murderous Redskins—Secretary Tracy's Important Recommendations—Mr. Horr Gets His Commission—Washington News.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.



WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27.—The Missouri colony has begun to disintegrate. Where one is appointed three or four are disappointed. The latter class do not stand long on their going. While that energetic statesman, Maj. S. G. Brock of the First Congressional District, has about made up his mind to renew his acquaintanceship at home in Macon, his disappointment is due to the delay that ensues in the making of his appointment. In the four months gone by the Major has not been idle. While wanting an office for himself he has looked after the wants of many of his Republican constituents and those of defeated Republican Congressional aspirants. He took an active interest in the appointment of E. E. Kimball as District Attorney. He has secured changes in 170 fourth-class postmasters, seventy in his own, forty in Maj. Pusegate's (Fourth) district and the balance scattered. The Major, in the line of securing postal clerks, rivals Representative Dockery. Ten postal clerks owe their selection to his efforts and pension medical boards were his naming. The Major secured several department places and had about one hundred pension claims acted upon.

He said: "I regret that Missouri thus far has not received more of what she is justly entitled to in the way of appointments at Washington and abroad, which is probably due to the fact that the State is Democratic and has no Republican Senators. We are usually most influential in securing fair recognition in appointments. I believe that the light is dawning on Missouri, and that she will 'wheel into the Republican column in 1892, and then will become, as she richly deserves, the empire State of the West."

The Major will get away about Wednesday, before which time something definite will be known about certain appointments, which Missourians would like to secure.

M'BRIDE RESIGNS.

Agreeable to the statements in these dispatches a month ago, Cornelius McBride, Esq., has finally resigned Government work to pursue the practice of his profession. It is understood that he will operate in this city for the present as the representative of certain legal interests growing out of the Oklahoma settlement. His legal abilities are known in that Territory, and in the end he may be induced to settle there.

The Missourians in the Pension Office are very reserved about the present investigation, although it is learned that some of them would have been beneficiaries by the re-rating had not the practice been revoked by the secretary.

There arrived at and departed from the capital to-day Col. K. S. Crosby of Kansas City and Frederick T. Schrader of St. Joseph. These gentlemen came here as a committee representing the "New Era Exposition," to be held at St. Joseph, Mo., from September 3 to October 5, and the committee represents that the exposition is held in honor of the establishment of the Department of Agriculture of the United States. At least, this is what they told Secretary Rusk, who they want to be present. They extended him a formal invitation engrossed and signed by the officers of the Exposition. It is bound and bears the Secretary's name in gilt letters. The committee also called upon Secretary Noble and Commissioner Tanner and will stop at Deer Park to see the President, all of whom they will invite to the Exposition. Secretary Rusk promised to go and Commissioner Tanner said if Rusk went he would go also.

Commissioner Morgan of the Indian Bureau, was the recipient of a call and will provide the exposition with an exhibit of such Indian materials manufactured and raised as will mark the progress of the Indian in the walk of civilization.

THE SECRET SERVICE CONTEST.

The contest for the secret service office has quieted down a great deal since it has been pretty clearly indicated that the resolutions against Mr. Furlong of Missouri from some of the labor organizations have been suggested against him by others than real laboring men. It looks very much as though Mr. Erskine of Missouri did not care so much to be Chief of the Division as he did to keep Furlong out and Mr. Bell in. The latter has not been justly treated by those who have instigated reports against him, it is said, and his appointment is likely to be made eventually, partly as a result of the tirade against him.

For a week or ten days Capt. A. C. Widdicomb, at one time Chairman of the Republican State Committee of Missouri, has been here securing changes in the postmasters of the Boonville District. That gentleman has secured five already, and now is anxiously awaiting a Presidential appointment at Boonville, his home, for which place he will take his departure next week.

Another visitor here is Chas. S. Cryler, formerly Secretary of the Republican Committee of the State. He is en route for the Adirondacks, where he will spend a few weeks. To-day he made a friendly call on Secretary Noble. No political significace can be attached to his coming.

Although the Secretary of the State is absent from the Capital aspirants for foreign places from Missouri are quietly working their interests. It is quite likely that when the time arrives Mr. Wm. P. Smyth of St. Louis will come very near reaching what he is in search of. He has good friends who are watching his interests.

Another Chinese Question Settled.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The Solicitor of the Treasury submitted to the Secretary an opinion on the question recently referred to him concerning the Chinese sailors in the United States Navy and their relation to the Chinese exclusion laws. On May 8th, last, Commander Green of the United States steamer Alert, addressed a letter to Secretary Tracy from Honlulu stating that most of the ward-room servants of the Alert were Chinese enlisted at Honolulu. He wanted to know whether the restriction act prevented them entering the United States. This communication was forwarded to the Treasury Department, with the request that an opinion be given whether Chinese servants in the navy, who were enlisted as such, would be permitted to enter the United States and be dischaged there. Solicitor Hepburn's opinion is that these Chinese can be allowed to land and be discharged from the service. He holds that Chinese enlisted as servants on board a United States war vessel are seamen, and as such cannot be construed as coming under the common laborers or emigrants in the meaning of the exclusion act. There is nothing, he thinks, connected with the enlistment of the servants on board the Alert to show that they enlisted for the sole purpose of getting into the United States, and he sees no reason why they cannot be brought here. Acting-Secretary Bacheller, to whom the opinion has been handed for action, will, in all probability, approve it. He believes that natives of other countries enlisted on United States war vessels are legally in the United States the moment they go on board the vessel, as the domain of this government extends wherever the flag floats. Therefore, he sees no reason why the Chinese in question should be prevented landing at San Francisco.

Chinese in Transit.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27.—The text of the opinion of the Attorney-General in regard to the transit of Chinese laborers is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23, 1889.

To the Secretary of the Treasury:

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your two communications upon the subject of the transit of Chinese laborers through the territory of the United States in the course of their journey to or from other countries, one under date of July 19 inst., inclosing a letter from John W. Foster, Counsel of the Chinese Legation, the other under date of July 20, inclosing a letter from the Acting Secretary of State, and a copy of a telegram from the Chinese Minister. You state that: "Certain Chinese laborers have arrived at New Orleans and are now awaiting the determination of the question as to whether they have the right to pass through to San Francisco for the purpose of embarking for China, and I will therefore thank you for an expression of your opinion on this question at as early a day as possible."

In reply I would say that the same question rose under the act of May 6, 1882 (22 Statutes at Large, 58). It was submitted to this department and the opinion of December 26, 1882 (reconsidering a former opinion), was given. The conclusions reached in that opinion I believe to be correct. Moreover, it appears that from that time the Department of State uniformly and the Treasury Department generally have recognized and acted upon the construction given therein, at least down to the passage of the act of October 1, 1888.

Manifestly, the act of July 5, 1884 (23 Statutes at Large, 115), did not render the opinion inapplicable to the question submitted, nor does the act of October 1, 1888, known as the "Scott Exclusion Act" (25 Statutes at Large, 504), affect its application. That act was directed to "Chinese laborers," who had been or might be resident here, and related to their departure and return. I have been able to find no other legislation bearing materially upon the question. But it is possible that some of the collectors of customs to whom you refer may be influenced by the strongest provisions of the act of September 1, 1888, (25 Statutes at Large, 476). The restrictive provisions of that act, however, by its very terms do not take effect till "the date of the exchange of ratifications of the pending treaty," which date has not yet arrived. I therefore adopt the carefully considered opinion of this department given under date of December 26, 1882, as expressing my views upon the question you submit without additional argument. I return the inclosures. Very respectfully,

O. W. CHAPMAN, Solicitor General.

Approved:
W. H. H. MILLER, Attorney General.

Another Christiancy in Trouble.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27.—To have trouble with women seems to be inherent in the run of some families. An illustration of this fact has just occured here and a result of it is that James T. Christiancy is no longer a clerk in the Indian Bureau. Christiancy, who is from Michigan, and the son of the late Senator Christiancy from that State, is a gray haired man about forty-five years of age. He was unmarried when he met, some six months ago, a buxom and attractive young woman. The relations which sprang up between the two are best shown by events which have occurred in the last ten or twelve days. A little over a week ago Christiancy was away on leave. The young woman not hearing from him thought that he was going to stay away and abandon her. She accordingly showed up at the office of the Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs. She told her story, but not receiving much satisfaction told it again in a louder tone of voice. She abused mankind, Christiancy and the latter's official superiors. She came again and again. She got louder every time and made things hum. By the time that Christiancy returned from his leave his official superiors were in no frame of mind to greet him at all cordially. He had to own up, and then relatives of the young woman appeared on the scene. It became a matter of necessity for Christiancy to do something to save his cuticle and his position. He accordingly married the young woman last Monday. He thereby saved his cuticle, but not his job. Secretary Noble heard of the affair, and Christiancy has been allowed to resign. The resignation was to-day accepted. Christiancy's father about twelve years ago figured in a sensational divorce case. He astonished society during the last part of his term as Senator from Michigan by marrying a Miss Lugenbeel, who was a beautiful girl in the Treasury Department. She was what is known as one of the Treasury "Countesses." In other words, one of those young women who help to count Uncle Sam's cash. All went well until the expiration of the Senator's term. He was then appointed United States Minister to Chili, and took his bride with him. The life of the Minister and his young bride at the Chilian capital was a scandal, shocking to all resident Americans and highly enjoyed by all others there. After three years in Chili the minister and his bride returned to this city, where the former instituted a suit for divorce and obtained it. The details of the trial were of the most shocking character. Of course, the Christiancy who has just been getting into a woman scrape himself was not a son of the young Miss Lugenbeel, but of a former wife of the late Senator.

The Re-Rating Pensions Scandal.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27.—Commissioner Tanner is beginning to play the baby act in regard to the re-rating pensions scandal now being investigated, just as he played the baby act at the expense of his confidential secretary, Squires, when he was charged with making the pension office subservient to the interests of a particular pension agent. He was deceived, he says, by his trusted subordinates. They prepared papers and presented them for his signature, and in the innocence and generosity of his confiding heart he signed them. As he was willing to put himself right by sacrificing Squires he will not be found unwilling to sacrifice any number of chiefs of divisions and medical referees in order that he may be allowed to hold on to his own place. But it is by no means certain that he will be given the opportunity. Numerous dismissals will probably be made as the result of the investigation now going on, but the dismissals and appointments of all the vacancies will be made not by Tanner, but by Secretary Noble. It is the Secretary's policy to take all the patronage from the Commissioner and so force him to an unwilling resignation by making his position intolerable. The investigating committee find that there was no such thing as pensioners employed in the pension office re-rating themselves under Black. Two pension office employes who should be investigated by the committee are Mr. Ford, the chief of the division of records, and Theodore Smith, acting chief of the special examination division. Ford was dismissed by Commissioner Black for reasons which would not be creditable to Mr. Ford if stated, but "blocks-of-five" Dudley has had him put in charge of the records division mainly, it is understood, to expediate Pension Agent Semons' cases. Smith was a supervising examiner and resigned last fall to practice as a claim agent. Now he is at the head of the special examining division, and it is said that he is still practising under cover as a pension attorney, his cases being presented in the name of his sister.

Commander Harrington's Sentence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27.—The papers in the case of Commander Purnell J. Harrington, who was tried by Court-martial at Annapolis, are before Secretary Tracy and will be made public in a few days. The finding in the case is guilty and the sentence of the court is two years' suspension. Commander Harrington's offense was in allowing the naval cadets' practice ship Constellation of which he was in command, to run aground near Cape Henry Light, June 18. Commander Harrington has been stationed at Annapolis for several years and has been regarded as one of the most capable officers of the academic staff.

Secretary Tracy's Important Recommendations.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27.—One of the recommendations likely to be incorporated in the report of Secretary Tracy to Congress this fall is that all vessels built or purchased by the Government be constructed with a view of service in time of war, as smaller naval vessels. Said a prominent officer of the Navy Department, speaking of this subject:

"There are probably a hundred revenue cutters, light-house tenders and vessels operated in the service of the Fish Commission, coast survey, etc, which could be and should be so constructed as to form a powerful arm of the navy in time of need. As it is, they are built without regard for the protection of their machinery or facilities for carrying armament. Both of those could be provided without materially increasing the cost of these vessels. The light-house tenders for instance, with their crews, familiar with the planting of buoys and handling ground tackle, would prove invaluable as torpedo boats."

Investigating Chicago's Post-Office.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27.—The Postmaster-General to-day appointed a commission to go to Chicago, examine the Post-office there, and determine what if any changes are needed. The commission composes J. C. Clarkson, First Assistant Postmaster-General; H. C. Payne, ex-Postmaster at Milwaukee; J. F. Bates, Superintendent of the Free Delivery System; A. H. Scott, chief of the Salary and Allowance Division, and James B. Stewart, Division Inspector at Chicago. The commission will go West the latter part of next week.

Want Protection Against Indians.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27.—R. A. N. Harvey, the Chairman of a Citizens' Committee in Stevens County, Dak., has sent a telegram to the Indian Commissioner, requesting that a company of soldiers be sent to guard their property, as the Indians attached to the Colville Agency have burnt eight square miles of hay lands and have threatened the lives of the settlers. The dispatch had the indorsement of the Indian Agent. It was referred to the War Department.

Horr Gets His Commission.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27.—The charges against John F. Horr, the newly appointed Collector of Customs at Key West, Fla., of having murdered a man and being a fugitive from justice, have been disproved, and Secretary Windom to-day gave him his commission, which the President held pending investigation of the charges.

Navy Yard Improvements.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27.—The Secretary of the Navy has appointed a board consisting of Capts. E. E. Potter, M. H. Farquhar and Wm. Whitehead, civil engineers; M. Endicott and R. E. Peary to prepare plans and estimates for the contempiated improvement to League Island Navy Yard. The board will meet at the yard on August 6.

The Irrigation Investigation.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27.—Superintendent Powell of the Geological Survey, left to-night for St. Paul, Minn., to appear before the Senate Committee on Irrigation and to give his views upon the subject.

The Bond Purchases.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27.—The bond offerings to-day were $109,000; $2,000 coupon and $47,000 registered 4½s at 106⅞, and $10,000 registered 4s at 128 were accepted; $50,000 registered 4s at 128⅜ were rejected.

Only One Applicant.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27.—The board for the examination of candidates for Superintendents of National Cemeteries met in the War Department yesterday and examined one applicant.

The Army Retiring Board.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27.—Brig.-Gen. Thos. H. Ruger has been detailed as a member of the Army Retiring Board at St. Paul, Minn., relieving Lieut.-Col. Henry C. Wood.

CLOCKS, $1.35 to $190.00; beautiful designs; warranted good timekeepers.
MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO.,
BROADWAY AND LOCUST ST.

Caught Stealing Chickens.

Officer Danaher caught three negro boys in the act of stealing a number of spring chickens from an Adams Express Co. coop at the Union Depot about 7 o'clock yesterday morning and succeeded in bagging a brace of the quarry. The third one ran and escaped. At the Central District Station the captured gave the names of Wm. Belts and Wm. Young and were locked up. Donahue had recognized the third thief as Ira Hawkins and that individual was taken into custody in the evening by officers Mahon and Dempsey. Warrants had been obtained for the trio and they are now in jail. The depredations have been quiet frequent of late and the police claim that an organized gang has been doing work.

SPECTACLES adjusted by practical opticians. Gold, $5 and up; steel $1 and up, at
MERMOD & JACCARD'S,
BROADWAY AND LOCUST STREET.

Warmly Clad.

Last evening Officers Varney and Trojanowsky stopped two suspicious looking men on Twenty-first and Wash streets. Upon searching one of them it was found that he was wearing two coats and vests, one of which was furnished with Grand Army buttons. The men were taken to the station, where they gave the names of Pat Barrett and Wm. Meck. A silver watch and chain was found upon Meck. The watch had a monogram engraved on the case, but it had been so far erased as to be illegible.

ICE PITCHERS, quadruple silver plated, $5 and upwards; splendid values at
MERMOD & JACCARD'S,
BROADWAY AND LOCUST STREET.

Mysteriously Missing.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

WICHITA, Kan., July 27.—James Bodkins, a farm hand, employed by R. Frame, twelve miles southwest, disappeared very mysteriously last night. He was sleeping alone in a house some distance from the main residence, and this morning his room was found broken open and Bodkin gone. He came here a year ago and has been employed by Frame and some time ago he told a friend that he knew some things on parties at his old home and they were looking for him and he feared they might kill him sometime. It is thought he has been murdered.

Extending Facilities.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

CARTHAGE, Mo., July 27.—The Executive Committee of the Spring River Valley Fair Association have under consideration plans for buildings needed for the fall Fair in September. They had many calls for stock in the association of which they have only about $4,000 unappropriated. The Secretary is kept busy arranging details and securing novel attractions. Many fine horses are already entered and a good race meeting is anticipated.

Militia Matters.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

CARTHAGE, Mo., July 27.—On Monday night the Carthage Light Guard will hold a special business meeting for the purpose of considering the question of going to the encampment and competitive drill at Kansas City in September. The boys are confident of success if able to leave and participate. They have this week received a full camping outfit and all State supplies, and also a number of complimentary letters from State officers.

Death From Paralysis.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

CARROLLTON, Ill., July 27.—Thomas C. Robinson died at his home here this evening, aged 73 years. He had been partly paralyzed for several months and had another attack Tuesday, from which he never recovered.

A Wealthy Farmer Dead.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., July 27.—Jonas Troyer, aged 87, one of the wealthiest and most prominent farmers of Western McLean County, died at his home, near White Oak, to-day, leaving a very large fortune.

A BRAKEMAN'S FATE.

Serious Cave-in of a Tunnel—An Old Lady Decapitated.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

HUMBOLDT, Neb., July 27.—Brakeman R. C. Lewis was thrown from the top of a train at noon to-day while switching in the yards and fell beneath the wheels. The cars passed over both legs, crushing them to a jelly, and the brake beam broke his arm, cut a deep gash in his head and otherwise badly mangled him. He lived about two hours. His home is in Green Bay, Wis., where his father resides and where the remains will be sent.

A Tunnel Cave-In.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

SARNIA, Ontaria, July 27.—The Sarnia end of the Port Huron submarine tunnel caved in this morning, the crash carrying with it an engine and other machinery. After the first cave-in, which was about twenty feet long, another followed 100 feet long. The damage is large, but no idea of its extent can be given until an examination can be made. Another big chunk slid into the trench this afternoon and other breaks are feared. No reason is known for the cave-in, and it is feared that some of the supports have given way. No one was hurt.

Poor Grandma!

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

POPLAR BLUFF, Mo., July 27.—"Grandma" Warren, aged about 60 years, was returning home this afternoon with a pail of blackberries she had been gathering in the suburbs and when crossing the switch yards of the Iron Mountain she was struck by some detached cars that had been kicked into a siding by a switch engine and her head served from her body.

A Day's Mishaps.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 27.—Dr. D. W. Harrington, a prominent Lockport physician, accidentally took an overdose of morphine last night to relieve neuralgia to the head. Three doctors saved his life with an electric battery after all other means failed.

DETROIT, Mich., July 27.—Mrs. Sophronia Parsons, a member of the School Board, broke her arm to-day while alighting from a streetcar in front of her residence this morning.

READING, Pa., July 27.—Harry Folds, aged 28; residing at Treverton, was struck by a passenger train on the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, near Locust Gap, and fatally injured.

READING, Pa., July 27.—Mrs. Eliza Showers of Annville ran a splinter under her thumb nail and nothing was thought of it until two days ago, when lockjaw set in. This morning she died in great agony.

HOPKINSVILLE, Ky., July 27.—As John W. Royston was assisting in placing a stone over a lady's grave in Hopkins County last evening the stone broke and fell and accidentally struck him on the head, inflicting wounds of which he died almost instantly.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., July 27.—A very remarkable accident occurred yesterday near Dwight, Livingstone county, in this State. John Fitzgerald, while cleaning out a manger, struck a rotten egg with the fork, the egg exploded with such force that a piece of the shell was hurled into his eye, cutting it so severely that he will lose the sight.

NEW YORK, July 27.—While James Sullivan, aged 14 years, of One Hundred and Seventy-third street and Webster avenue, and Patrick Doyle, aged 28, of Webster avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-fourth street, were cleaning out an old well to-day they were overcome by sewer gas and suffocated. John Sullivan, father of James, went to their aid and also was overcome. He was taken out unconscious and is in a critical condition.

LAMPS, $3.50 to $50.00, finest collection and best burners, at
MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO.,
BROADWAY AND LOCUST ST.

DEATH AND DESTRUCTION.

Terrible Work of the Flood in West Virginia—Severe Hail Storm.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., July 27.—The suffering from the recent disastrous floods in Tygart, Tucker, Lee, Sandy and other valleys tributary to the Little Kanawha is terrible. Hundreds and thousands have lost everything they possessed and many families are in the hills along the streams. All bridges and culverts are gone, farm houses, crops and even lands washed out. The county commissioners have gone over the desolated territory on horseback and they returned with terrible stories of loss of life and property. Wood, Jackson and Wirt Counties will be nearly bankrupted and will be utterly unable to relieve the distressed. The commissioners are forced to call upon the charitable people of the outside world for help. Mayor Gibbons of this city called a meeting of citizens last night when committes were appointed to seek assistance. The citizens are contributing freely, but they will not be able to do a great deal, as the territory is large and the needy are counted by the thousand. It was the most terrible misfortune that ever befel the State. The bodies of twenty-two victims of the flood have been recovered up to date; the last one, that of Tobias Bailey, was found at Well's Lock last evening. Several of the Sandy Creek victims have been found in the Ohio River within the past few days.

LATER.

A telephone report from Calhoun County tonight states that another disastrous flood occurred last night. The river rose fifteen feet in four hours and carried away crops, fences, houses and destroyed the valley. A number of lives are reported lost, but particulars cannot be obtained to-night.

Severe Hail Storm.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

PRAIRIE DU CHIEN, Wis., July 27.—A storm of wind, rain and hail of unusual severity passed eastward over this place this morning. It traveled up the Wisconsin Valley flattening crops level with the earth, pounding corn so that it appears to be ruined, blowing down trees, fences, etc., and doing other damage. All farmers in this section have suffered serious loss. It is reported that to the west, in Iowa, the damage was much more severe.

VISITING CARDS, only $1.50 for 100 finest cards and finely engraved copper plate.
MERMOD & JACCARD,
BROADWAY AND LOCUST ST.

TROUBLE AHEAD.

The Coke Workers of Connellsville Want a Scale Fixed.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 27.—The several thousand coke workers of the Connellsville region sent delegates to a convention at Everson, Westmoreland County, to-day, which body resolved upon a general strike on the 1st day of August, unless the demands of the men are acceeded to. The convention was had with closed doors, but to a reporter District Master Workman Kerfoot said: "We have time after time sent commissioners to the operators of this region to meet us and agree on a wage scale; but they totally ignored us, and we are determined to fight it out. I am opposed to strikes, and have on every occasion tried to do everything in my power to prevent them, but if nothing else will satisfy the operators we will strike. We demand the scale submitted on April 13, which calls for $1 per 100 bushels for mining room coal; $1.20 per 100 bushels for mining heading coal and all other narrow work; $2.10 per day of eight hours for drivers, cagers, horsebackmen, timbermen, trackmen and rope riders; charges, 4½ cents per oven; 60 cents per 100 bushels of coal charged for coke; drawing, 10½ cents per oven; for leveling and all classes of work not mentioned to be paid in proportion.

Convention Work.

OLYMPIA, W. T., July 27.—The executive articles considered in Committee of the Whole yesterday were taken up by the convention to-day. A number of amendments were offered and voted down, but several prevailed. The most important one adopted was the removal of ineligibility of the Governor to become a candidate for United States Senator. The Committee on Military Affairs reported this morning that all citizens between the ages of 18 and 45 years must serve in the militia unless exempt or having conscientious scruples, in which latter case they must pay a money equivalent.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

The suit instituted against us by A. Fossler having a tendency to mislead our friends to our injury, we desire to state the goods in controversy were brought to us by Mr. M. Durnin, whom we knew well and for whose account we sold them, the net proceeds being a fraction over $100. Before we paid Mr. Durnin the proceeds we were notified by Mr. Fossler, that the goods sold belong to him and we entered into a written contract with him to hold the proceeds subject to the establishment of his claim, hence the suit. We hold the money as per agreement, and will cheerfully pay the proceeds to the party entitled to them by law. Respectfully, BLOCK-SELKIRK AUCTION CO.

RELIGIOUS.

Rev. Mr. Talmage Gives His Views on Various Topics—A Couple of Church Quarrels.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 27.—Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage is in the city en route to Oregon. Speaking of the new era of sensational topics in the pulpit Mr. Talmage said:

"That is a matter that I do not care to discuss, for I make it a point not to question any man's methods. The world is broad, and if a preacher sees that sensational topics are better than practical he should make his choice according. A great deal of trouble in church matters comes from the autocracy of certain men who want church affairs conducted in one particular way. That is very absurd, every man, church or institution has a mission of its own and the best good is accomplished through broad, liberal views."

When questioned on the matter of base ball and legitimate sports, Mr. Talmage was inclined to the belief that in themselves they were an important part of a man's physical education and recreation. Base ball is a good form of sport. He was not opposed to boxing, but condemned that form recently in vogue near New Orleans.

Church Troubles.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 27.—There is trouble in fashionable Grace Episcopal Church of Lockport, and at a meeting of the vestry and congregation a proposition was made to sue pew-holders who did not pay their rent. The expenses of the church largely exceeded the receipts. There are several lawyers in the vestry who favor legal proceedings, but the proposition raised such a storm that action was postponed until next week.

LADIES' Gold Watches, $25 to $100; elegant cases; accurate time pieces.
MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO.,
BROADWAY AND LOCUST ST.

FUN IN OKLAHOMA.

A Returned Soldier Tells His Experience in the Promised Land.

M. Chance dropped into the Central District Police Station about 10 o'clock last night and related some interesting reminiscenses of the opening of Oklahoma and boomer life as seen from the standpoint of a servant of Uncle Sam. Chance was a regularly enlisted United States soldier at the time of the opening of the promised land, and was sent with his company—H of the Seventeenth Infantry—from Fort Supply, I. T., to the Oklahoma line to guard against the entrance of the enthusiastic settlers before the legal hour. The company's headquarters were at Guthrie, the proposed capital of the new Territory, and he was thus enabled to see the fun at its fiercest. The time of his enlistment expired on June 22 and he drifted eastward, bringing up at St. Louis dead broke. Like most honorably discharged recruits, Chance is unable to turn his hand to any other labor, and will reenlist on Monday for another term of five years. His home is in Shipman, Ill.

Irish American Demonstration.

The public demonstration and exhibition of athletic sports by the Irish American Republican Club of this city will be held at Kensington Gardens Sunday, August 11. The predictions are that it will be the largest open-air assemblage ever seen in the Mississippi valley. The arrangements are on a gigantic scale and no expense has been spared either in the construction of the speakers' platform or in the arrangement of the programme. The number of the events and the value of the prizes to be awarded far exceed those offered on any similar occasion. The most prominent athletes of America, and Thos. Casey, late of Nenah, Tipperary County, Ireland, will be present. Speakers of national reputation will deliver orations. Two bands of music will be in attendance at the dancing pavilions, and play alternately, from 2 o'clock to 11:30 p.m., so that there will be continuous music, without any "waiting" between the numbers. A half-dozen pipers, fiddlers, and piccolo players will make the air melodious.

IRISH NATIONALISTS.

The Committee of Arrangements for the annual demonstration to be given by the Irish Nationalists held a meeting last evening, President Joseph McDonnell in the chair, Patrick J. Regan Secretary. The various subcommittees reported progress. The Committee on Prizes reported having a most valuable selection of prizes to be competed for in the various events. The committee decided to sell the privileges of the grounds on Sunday, August 11.

DIAMOND Earrings, $25 to $1,000. See the splendid values at
MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO.,
BROADWAY AND LOCUST ST.

The Chico (Cal.) Tragedy.

CHICO, Cal., July 27.—Cornelius A. Hubbs, who was shot by Raymond Bierce yesterday, died of his wounds to-day. He made an ante-mortem statement in which he stated that when he and his wife visited Mrs. Barneys' house yesterday they found Bierce there. Bierce tried to pick a quarrel and roundly berated Hubbs and his wife. When Mr. and Mrs. Hubbs started to go Bierce entered an adjoining room and returned with a revolver in his hand just as the couple were leaving. He immediately began firing, which Hubbs returned. Each man fired four shots. Hubbs then retreated out of doors and told his wife to follow him. Finding that his wife did not follow, Hubbs returned, and, hearing two more shots, broke in the door, which was locked. He immediately closed with Bierce and in the struggle threw the latter to the floor. Hubbs declared that Mrs. Barney made no attempt to prevent Bierce from shooting, but on the contrary tried to take him (Hubbs) off Bierce when he had the latter down.

SOLITAIRE Diamond Rings, $25 to $500. See the splendid values at
MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO.,
BROADWAY AND LOCUST ST.

A Laborer Badly Beaten.

When John Dehoss Seketer was taken to the Dispensary yesterday afternoon he presented a horrible appearance, with the blood gushing from a wound in his head. An artery had been severed and Seketer was helpless from the loss of blood. He refused to make any statement concerning the manner in which he had been hurt and withheld the name of his assailant. He was removed to his home at Thirteenth and Wright streets. Later it was learned that Seketer, in company with John Kennedy, a teamster living at 2328 Wright street, stopped to see some friends on St. Charles street, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth, about 3 o'clock p. m., and at once proceeded to drink. A quarrel took place and in the melee Seketer was struck with some heavy, sharp instrument. He is a laborer.

Bad Jump From a Grip.

Robert Stabbert, a painter living at 1514 Salisbury street, jumped from a grip car on the Citizens' Railway at Grand avenue, about 7 o'clock yesterday morning, and, alighting on his head, received a severe scalp wound. He was picked up in an unconscious condition and sent to his home in a patrol wagon. Dr. Alcott was called and pronounced the wound not dangerous.

HERE IT IS AT LAST.
"ECONOMY FOLDING BED!"
A Folding Bed that everybody can afford to buy. It is Strong, Simple, Cheap and Ornamental. No weight nor springs. Perfect ventilation; can be "made up" before closed and is ready for use as soon as opened; can be moved from one room to another by a child. Call and see it at
UDELL & CRUNDEN'S,
518 LOCUST ST.

AMUSEMENTS.

KENSINGTON GARDEN CABLE AMPHITHEATER.
FIRST PRODUCTION IN ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Aug. 1.
Surpassing in Grandeur All Previous Productions.
PAIN'S GORGEOUS OPEN-AIR SPECTACLE,
INCOMPARABLE! UNPARALLELED! SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL. MARVELOUS! ASTOUNDING!
ADMISSION, 50c, INCLUDING ROUND TRIP ON NARROW-GAUGE RAILWAY.

KENSINGTON GARDENS
TO-NIGHT
LAST NIGHT OF THE KENSINGTON MINSTRELS.

JEWETT'S
REFRIGERATORS!!
RINGEN STOVE CO.
508 N. Fourth Street.

PORTMANN
Patent Combined
Baby Carriage & Cradle.
Write for Catalogue and Prices.
PORTMANN MANUFACTURING CO.,
Cor. Ninth and Montgomery, or
SCARRITT FURNITURE CO.,
412 N. Fourth st., St. Louis, Mo.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Excelsior Mutual Building and Loan Association for Thirteen Months, Ending July 8, 1889:

ASSETS.

Loans on real estate		$73,400 00
Fixtures, charter, etc		375 30
Cash on hand		934 58
		$74,709 88

LIABILITIES.

Stock account with profits to June 1, 1888	$49,977 48
Monthly dues for June, 1888	17,162 00
Due to borrowers	2,060 50
Profit to date, 13 months	5,509 90
	$74,709 88

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.
RECEIPTS.

By premiums on Loans	$2,463 00
By cash premiums on canceled loans	184 25
By interest	4,202 00
By fines	170 26
By fees	15 00
	$7,034 51

LESS EXPENSE ACCOUNT.

Office and salary	$994 00	
Bank discount and interest to withdrawing members	530 61	—$1,524 61
Balance		$5,509 90

Estimated value of stock, including unearned premiums:

Shares of stock, 1st series—		
Paid in	$49 00	
Profit	18 94	—$67 94
Shares of stock; 2d series—		
Paid in	$13 00	
Profit	1 77	—$14 77

W. M. HORTON, Sec'y.

TO STOUT PEOPLE!
ADVICE FREE HOW TO REDUCE WEIGHT without starvation diet. Information sent sealed on receipt of four stamps. E. Lynton, 19 Park place, New York.

MARRIED.

WHITLEY—MESRITZ—Tuesday, July 23, at the residence of the bride's parents, 3016 Easton avenue, ANDREW L. WHITLEY of Birmingham, Ala., to FANNIE V., daughter of S. O. Mesritz of New Orleans, La. No cards.

New Orleans and San Francisco papers please copy.

DIED.

MCARTHUR—July 27, BELLA T., beloved daughter of Peter and Hattie McArthur, age 13 years and 2 months.

Funeral Monday at 2 p. m. from residence, 4320 Hunt avenue, to St. John's Episcopal Church, (Dolman and Hickory streets) thence to Bellefontaine Cemetery. Friends are invited to attend.

PACKARD—Members of the Veteran Firemen's Historical Society are requested to attend the funeral of their late comrade, GEO. S. PACKARD of "Union, No. 2," this (Sunday) afternoon, at 3:30, 2905 Thomas street.

Circumstances obviated any other official notification.
TOM LYNCH, Secretary.

STILE—Thursday, July 25, J. H. STILE, aged 49 years.

Funeral will take place from residence, 1015 Geyer avenue, Sunday, 28th, at 2 o'clock p. m.

FLORAL DESIGNS FOR FUNERALS
AT LINDELL FLOWER STORE,
605 Washington av.

FALL OF PARIS!
AND REIGN OF THE COMMUNE.
SPORTSMAN'S PARK
TO-NIGHT.
Incomparably gorgeous. Galaxy of spectacular and specialty features. New attractions. TO-MORROW NIGHT, CHILDREN'S NIGHT. CHILDREN ADMITTED FOR 10 CENTS. TAKE THE LITTLE FOLKS TO SEE THE GRAND SPECTACLE.
Thursday night benefit of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, 17th and Pine sts. A magnificent programme.
The BUSCH ZOUAVES will exhibit to-night.
Music by OLNEY'S MILITARY BAND.
Admission 25 cents.

SCHNAIDER'S GARDEN AND NEW THEATER.
To-night, last performance of
"COQUELICOT!"
To-morrow night, grand first production of
"THE BRIGANDS."

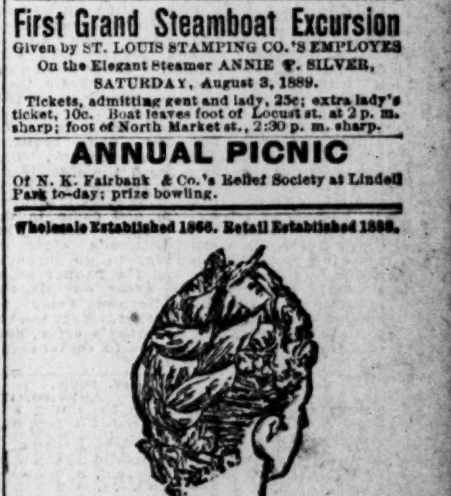
TO CREVE CŒUR PARK!
THE Missouri Pacific Railway will run hourly trains on Sundays, commencing Sunday, July 28. Brass and String Bands, Minstrel Troupe, etc. Round trip tickets, 50 cents.

UHRIC'S CAVE,
Twenty-Sixth St. and Washington Avenue.
2d Week. Every Eve. at 8:30. The Carleton Opera Co. DOROTHY
Seats at Balmer & Weber's. Next week, "Amorita."

First Grand Steamboat Excursion
Given by ST. LOUIS STAMPING CO.'S EMPLOYES
On the Elegant Steamer ANNIE P. SILVER,
SATURDAY, August 3, 1889.
Tickets, admitting gent and lady, 25c; extra lady's ticket, 10c. Boat leaves foot of Locust st. at 2 p. m. sharp; foot of North Market st., 2:30 p. m. sharp.

ANNUAL PICNIC
Of N. K. Fairbank & Co.'s Relief Society at Lindell Park to-day; prize bowling.

Wholesale Established 1866. Retail Established 1868.



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Patentee of the Adjustable Spring for Waves and Bangs. Manufacturer of the latest styles Coiffures, Wigs, Toupees, Hair Jewelry, etc., etc. Private Parlors for Ladies' and Children's Hair Dressing and Shampooing.
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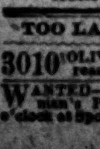
700 and 702 N. Broadway.



Newland's College of Midwifery
AND
LYING-IN INSTITUTE.
This is the only institute of the kind in the West in which regular physicians lecture, and which is connected with a lying-in institute, so that students will receive practical and theoretical lessons. Male and female students admitted. The regular term will commence March and September every year. Ladies who expect their confinement accommodated.
DR. E. NEWLAND, 1308 Chouteau av.

ESTABLISHED 1859.
CLEANING, DYEING AND REPAIRING.
SUITS CLEANED IN SIX HOURS.
Cleaning. Coat $1 00; Pants 50; Vests 50.
Dyeing. Coat $2 00; Pants 1 [illegible]; Vests 1 00.
W. SURBLED,
6 N. 6th st., bet. Market and Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo.
Orders by express promptly attended to.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

3010 OLIVE ST.—Back parlor, nicely furnished; reasonable rent; private family. 13

WANTED—Five first-class barkeepers at Sportsman's Park to-day. Apply between 2 and 3 o'clock at Sportsman's Park. 62

VICTORY AND DEFEAT.

THE BROWNS WIN A GAME AND LOSE ONE AT BALTIMORE.

Brooklyn as Usual Wins—Philadelphia Passes Cleveland in the League Race—The Giants Lacking in Nerve—Day Sells His White Elephant—Morton to Be Bounced—The Diamond at Home and Abroad.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 27.—There were two excellent games of ball played at the Oriole Grounds to-day between the Baltimore and St. Louis Clubs. The first contest began at 2 o'clock and resulted in favor of the home team by the score of 4 to 2. The second began shortly after 4 o'clock, and resulted in favor of the visitors, by the score of 3 to 1. On both occasions the two clubs put up a fine game. The attendance was 3,253. The spectators were much pleased with the games. The rain interfered with the attendance, and most of those present came to see the second game. They regretted that they missed the first. The grounds were in nice condition, and but few errors were made except in the first game, when St. Louis failed to keep up their record. Foreman pitched the first game for the Orioles, and as usual proved a stumbling block to St. Louis. His opponent was Chamberlain. In the second game Kilroy was substituted with King as the opposing twirler. Both teams scored few runs and did little with the stick. In the second game Dowie split a finger and gave way to Sommer. Goldsmith had numerous close decisions and got along very nicely. Griffin made his appearance again and caught two difficult flies. He also muffed one. The first game started off in a bad way for the home team, St. Louis scoring two runs in the first inning. The Orioles, however, stuck to their work, and after tieing the score in the eighth inning, scored the winning runs in the ninth, much to the surprise of the spectators. The poor fielding of the visitors assisted in the runs being scored, but the fine fielding of the home team, especially that of Mack at second base, prevented St. Louis from scoring. Mack assisted in no less than three double plays. In the first inning, after Comiskey had driven in two runs by his triple to right field, Mack caught a low liner from Robinson's bat and doubled him up at third. In the second inning he caught Boyle's fly and doubled up Fuller at first. In the third, with Shindle's assistance, he put out Chamberlain and threw Latham out at first. He accepted every chance, eleven in all. Foreman pitched a nice game. He is truly St. Louis' Jonah. But five hits were made off him, and Fuller got two of these. Comiskey's triple was the longest one. Foreman, however, had two errors, the only ones of the game, and but for them St. Louis might have had but one run to their credit. Quinn as well as the rest of the men gave him good support. Chamberlain also pitched a winning game and but four hits were made off him, Griffin's proved a double and he scored the first run. Holland's single drive in the tie run. He also brought in a run in the last inning on his long drive to center field. The game was exciting throughout. Tucker was full of ginger as usual, and besides getting in a run and a hit stole the only two bases of the game. He also made several pretty pick-ups of low thrown balls.

St. Louis opened up in the first inning in grand style. After Latham had struck out, McCarthy got his base on balls. O'Neill batted one in front of Foreman, who threw wild to second and both were safe. Comiskey drove a nice one to right field, which netted three bases and two runs came in. The double play followed. After this but few men reached first base; only twenty-six men faced Foreman after the first inning and one of these got a base on balls. In the fifth inning after Fuller had scored a hit, he was thrown out at second by Tate, and the next two men struck out. Baltimore pegged along until the sixth inning, when Griffin, with one hand out, led with a double to left field. Shindle then sent a grounder to Fuller, who fumbled the ball, and Griffin scored. Tucker in this same inning reached first on Fuller's error, but no one brought him in. Mack had a chance, but he struck out. In the seventh the home team tied the score. Hornung reached third on Comiskey's error in allowing a ball thrown by Latham to go by him, and came in on Holland's single to right field. The ninth told the story. Latham's error in allowing Tucker's grounder to go through his legs gave a life, and the runner stole second. Chamberlain's error on Mack's grounder gave him safe. Hornung's single to right field brought in Tucker. Mack got on third base, assisted by McCarthy's error, and came in on Holland's sacrifice to center field.

THE SCORE:

BALTIMORE.	AB	BH	P.	A.	E.	ST. LOUIS.	AB.	BH.	PO.	A.	E.
Griffin, cf..	4	1	3	0	0	Latham, 3b	4	0	2	5	1
Shindle, 3b	4	0	3	2	0	M'Carty, r. f	3	1	0	0	1
Tucker, 1b.	3	1	9	0	0	O'Neill, l. f.	4	0	2	0	0
Mack, 2b	4	0	7	4	0	Comisk'y, 1b	4	1	12	0	1
Hornung, lf	4	1	1	0	0	Robinson 2b	3	1	3	4	0
Holland, s.s.	4	1	0	1	0	Duffee, c. f.	3	0	4	0	0
Dowie, r. f.	3	0	0	0	0	Fuller, s. s.	3	2	1	2	2
Quinn, c.	2	0	3	3	0	Boyle, c...	3	0	3	4	0
Foreman, p.	3	0	1	1	2	Chamb'l'n, p	2	0	0	1	1
Totals ...	31	4	27	11	2	Totals....	29	5	27	16	6

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	—4
St. Louis	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Earned runs—St. Louis, 1. Two-base hit—Griffin. Three-base hit—Comiskey. First base on balls—By Foreman, 2; by Chamberlain, 3. Left on bases—Baltimore, 2; St. Louis, 1. Sacrifice hit—Holland. Struck out—By Foreman, 5; Chamberlain, 4. Double plays—Baltimore, 3; St. Louis, 1. Stolen bases—Tucker, 2. Time of game—1h 50m. Umpire—Goldsmith.

THE SECOND GAME

looked as though it would prove a pitchers' contest, but it turned out differently and was won by good batting in the eighth inning. Kilroy pitched a very effective game and struck out ten men. His finest work was done in the first two innings when he struck out five men. In the first inning the first two men struck out, and then followed two singles. O'Neill, however, tried to accomplish too much on Comiskey's single and was caught at second on quick throwing by Dowie and Shindle. In the second inning Kilroy struck the side out. In the fifth he also struck out two men in succession. His strike-outs were Robinson, Fuller and King, twice each; Latham, McCarthy, Duffee and Boyle, once each. Tate gave him fine support and also Shindle. St. Louis scored 7 hits off the Kid. McCarthy had 2 doubles and O'Neill and Comiskey two singles each. King pitched for the visitors and was also effective. All the Orioles could get off him were six hits. Hornung's was a double. Boyle and Robinson played a fine fielding game. St. Louis, as in the first game, scored the first run. It came in the third inning. With one out King reached first on Tucker's error, a muff of Gilroy's throw, a passed ball put him on second and Latham's sacrifice put him third. He scored on McCarthy's double to right field. Baltimore tied the score in the fifth. Hornung struck out while Holland got a base on balls. Dowie hit safely to center field, and Tate batted a nice fly to King, which he muffed, but which he threw to second, catching Dowie. Tate stole second and Holland scored on Kilroy's single. In the eighth St. Louis won the game. Latham, after King had struck out, hit safely to left field. Hornung's error gave him second and he scored on McCarthy's double. The latter came in on Comiskey's single. The noble captain was caught between the bases, thus preventing another run coming in. Baltimore had two men on bases in the ninth, but they failed to materialize.

THE SCORE.

BALTIMORE.	AB.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	ST. LOUIS.	AB.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Griffin, c.f...	4	0	2	0	1	Latham, 3b.	4	1	1	0	0
Shindle, 3b..	4	0	0	4	0	McCarthy, r.f	4	2	0	0	0
Tucker, 1b...	3	1	7	1	1	O'Neill, l. f.	4	2	2	2	1
Mack, 2b. .	4	1	2	1	0	Comiskey, 1b	4	2	7	0	0
Hornung, l.f.	4	1	1	0	1	Robinson, 2b	3	0	4	4	1
Holland, s.s.	3	0	1	2	0	Duffee, c.f	3	0	2	0	0
Dowie, r.f....	2	1	1	1	0	Fuller, ss	3	0	2	4	0
Sommer, r.f..	1	1	0	0	0	Boyle, c	3	0	9	3	0
Tate, c.....	3	0	10	0	0	King, p	3	0	0	1	1
Kilroy, p.....	3	1	0	2	0						
Totals	31	6	24	9	3	Totals ..	31	7	27	14	3

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1
St. Louis	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	*	—3

Earned runs—St. Louis, 1. Two-base hits—Hornung, McCarty, 2. First base on errors—Baltimore, 3; St. Louis, 2. Bases on balls—By King, 2. Left on bases—Baltimore, 5; St. Louis, 4. Struck out—By Kilroy, 10; by King, 7. Passed balls—Tate, 1. Wild pitches—Kilroy, 1. Stolen bases—Baltimore, 2. Time of game—1h. 45m. Umpire—Goldsmith.

Athletics, 12; Kansas City, 10.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 27.—The Athletics succeeded in winning a game this afternoon, but it was only after a mighty effort. They secured a good lead in the first two innings, but the Cowboys went to the front with a rush in the sixth, when they scored six runs, only one of which was earned, on errors by Cross and Brennan, five singles and a triple. It seemed all day with the Athletics, but they pulled out in the ninth, scoring six runs, none earned, after two men were out, on Purcell's single, two successive fumbles by Alvord, doubles by Brennan and Welch and a home-run drive by Larkin. The way that Alvord did not play short was the startling feature of the contest. The score:

ATHLETICS.	A.B.	1b.	PO.	A.	E.	KANSAS CITY.	AB.	BH.	PO.	A.	E.
Welch, c.f..	4	1	4	0	0	Long, 2b.	6	1	3	4	1
Larkin, 1b..	6	3	12	0	0	Hamilton, r.f	2	1	1	0	0
Lyons, 3b..	5	1	0	4	1	Burns, c. f..	5	4	0	0	1
Stovey, l.f..	5	1	0	0	0	Stearns, 1b	5	2	17	0	0
Purcell, r.f.	4	2	1	0	0	Mann'g, lf..	5	1	0	0	0
Fennelly, s.s	5	1	1	3	0	Hooker, c...	4	1	3	0	0
Robinson, c.	5	1	5	1	1	Alvord, s.s..	5	1	1	6	6
McMahon, p	5	0	0	3	0	Davis, 3b....	5	3	2	4	0
Brennan, 2b	5	2	4	3	1	Swartzel, p..	5	1	6	3	0
Totals	44	12	27	14	3	Totals..	42	15	27	17	8

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Athletics	2	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	6	—12
Kansas City	2	0	0	0	0	6	0	1	1	—10

Attendance, 874. Earned runs—Athletics, 1; Kansas City, 2. Home run—Larkin. Three-base hits—Robinson, Hamilton. Two-base hits—Larkin, Welch, Brennan (2). Double play—McMahon, Brennan and Larkin. Wild pitch—Swartzel. Hit by pitched ball—Hoover. Time of game, 1hr. 55m. Umpire, Mr. Ferguson.

Louisville, 6; Columbus, 2.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

COLUMBUS, O., July 27.—Louisville gave the Association baby quite a surprise to-day, beating them with a patched up team. Third Baseman Raymond pitched, as the other twirlers were crippled, and although he gave eleven men bases on balls, Columbus got but eight hits off him. Carl, the Baltimore amateur, played second and Chicken Wolf third. Carl's work was fine. Sharp fielding by Louisville caused Columbus' defeat. The rotten umpiring of Holland, which was aimed against Louisville, disgusted even a Columbus audience. His decisions on Raymond's pitching was simply outrageous, and he must have been trying to kill him. He had Raymond send eleven men to bases on balls, when in reality it should not have been half that many. Score:

COLUMBUS.	AB.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	LOUISVILLE.	AB.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Johnson, r.f.	5	2	0	0	0	Carl, 2b.....	3	2	2	7	0
Marr, s.s.....	5	2	2	2	0	Wolf, 3b....	3	1	0	3	1
Daily, l.f....	3	0	2	1	2	Weaver, cf..	3	0	4	0	0
Greenw'd, 2b	4	0	6	1	1	Vaughn, 1b.	4	3	13	0	0
Orr, 1b	5	1	6	0	0	Browning, lf*	4	2	1	0	0
O'Connor, c..	5	1	3	3	0	Raymond, p	4	1	0	0	0
Kappel, 3b..	2	0	2	1	0	Ehret, r. f..	4	1	1	0	0
McT'ny, c.f..	2	2	2	0	0	Cook, c.....	3	1	2	0	0
Mays, p......	0	0	0	1	0	Tomney, ss	3	1	4	5	1
Total......	31	8	23	11	3	Totals.....	31	12	27	15	2

*Browning out for running out of line.

Innings.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Columbus	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Louisville	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	*	—6

Earned runs—Columbus, 1; Louisville, 5. Two-base hits—Browning. Home run—Vaughn. Double plays—Marr, Greenwood and Orr, 2; Carl and Vaughn 1; Tomney, Carl and Vaughn, 3. Bases on balls—By Mays, 2; by Raymond, 11. Hit by pitched ball—Weaver. Passed balls—O'Connor, 1; Cook, 1. Wild pitches—Raymond, 2. Left on base—Columbus, 11; Louisville, 3. Struck out—By Raymond, 1. Stolen bases—Greenwood and McTamany. Time, 1h. 5m. Umpire—Holland.

Brooklyn, 6; Cincinnati, 2.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, July 27.—The Brooklyns won another game from the Cincinnatis at Washington Park this afternoon, but in an entirely different manner than Friday's game. They had to fight every inch of the way and every run they scored was the result of brilliant work of one kind or another. The Cincinnatis had recovered from their ennui of the day before, and put a deal of spirit into their work, but of not quite enough effectiveness to win the game. Viau was hit hard by the home club, and as he also was somewhat wild in his pitching he was directly responsible for the runs scored by his opponents. Score:

BROOKLYN.	AB.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	CINCINNATI.	AB.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
O'Brien, l.f.	4	2	2	0	0	Keenan, 1b.	5	2	9	0	0
Collins, 2b..	4	1	4	0	2	McPhee, 2b.	4	1	4	1	0
Foutz, 1b...	5	1	5	0	0	Beard, s.s...	3	2	1	4	0
Burns, r.f..	5	2	1	1	0	Reilly, c.f...	4	1	1	0	0
Pinckney, 3b	4	1	2	0	0	Carpnt'r, 3b	4	0	3	1	2
Corkhill, c.f.	5	2	7	1	0	Tebeau, l.f.	3	0	1	0	0
Visner, c....	3	0	5	0	1	Nicol, rf. ...	4	0	2	0	0
Ca'r'thers, p	3	1	0	1	1	Earle, c. ..	3	0	6	1	1
Smith, s.s ..	3	0	1	2	0	Viau, p	4	1	0	3	0
Totals..	36	10	27	5	4	Totals...	34	7	27	10	3

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Broooklyn	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	—6
Cincinnati	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—2

Attendance 5,074.

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 3; Cincinnati, 0. Two base hits—O'Brien, Foutz, Corkhill, Keenan, Reilly. Double plays—Burns and Collins; Earle and McPhee; McPhee, Beard and Keenan. Wild pitches—Viau, 1. Passed ball—Earle, 1. Hit by Pitcher—O'Brien, Pinckney. Time of game, 1h. 50m. Umpires—Messrs. Gaffner and Kerins.

Pittsburg, 11; Cleveland, 5.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 27.—Once more did the Pittsburgs lay low the Cleveland "Spiders" in a heavy batting contest in which O'Brien was knocked out of the box. The game was witnessed by 3,000 people, and was the fourth consecutive game won by Pittsburg from Cleveland. The Pittsburgs made three runs in the first on a base on balls, Beckley's stolen base, Miller's hit, Rowe's sacrifice and Maul's single. The Clevelands scored one on McAleer's scratch hit, a sacrifice and McAleer's score on Twitchell's two-base hit. In the second inning Hanlon got a base on a single, Carroll took a base on balls and both scored on Buckley's triple to Centre. For the Clevelands Radford got a base on balls, Tebeau singled and Radford scored on O'Brien's double and Tebeau scored. In the fifth and ninth innings the Allies clinched their victory by more good batting. Cleveland failed to score after the fifth. The score.

PITTSBURG.	AB.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	CLEVELAND.	AB	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Rowe, ss. .	2	0	2	4	0	Stricker, 2b.	0	0	3	5	0
Hanlon, c.f.	1	2	7	0	0	McAleer, cf	1	1	4	1	1
Carroll, lf..	2	1	2	1	0	McKean, ss..	1	2	1	4	0
Beckley, 1b.	1	2	6	0	0	Twitc'll, l.f.	0	2	1	0	1
Miller, c....	1	1	1	1	2	Faatz, 1b ..	0	0	10	0	0
Maul, rf	1	2	2	0	0	Radford, rf.	2	0	2	0	0
White, 3b.	1	2	1	3	0	Tebeau, 3b.	1	2	2	1	1
Smith, 2b..	1	1	6	0	0	Zimmer, c..	0	1	4	1	0
Galvin, p...	1	1	0	2	0	O'Brien, p.	0	2	0	1	0
						Bakeley, p..	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	11	12	27	11	2	Totals	5	11	27	14	3

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Pittsburg	3	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	2	—11
Cleveland	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—5

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 5; Cleveland, 3. Two-base hits—McKean, Twitchell, Tebeau, O'Brien. Three-base hit—Beckley. Sacrifice hits—Beckley, Rowe, White, Galvin, Stricker, Faatz. Base on balls—Carroll 4, Miller 1, Rowe 3, Hanlan 1, Radford 2, Bakeley 1. Stolen bases—Hanlan 1, Carroll 1, Miller 1, Waul 1, Radford 1. Hit by pitcher—Miller. Double plays—Carroll and Smith; Galvin, Rowe and Beckley; Stricker and Faatz and McKean; Stricker and Faatz; McAleer, Stricker and Faatz. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 8; Cleveland, 4. Struck out—Hanlon, Miller and Maul. Passed ball—Zimmer, 1. Wild pitch—Bakely, 1. Time of game—1h. 45m. Umpire—McQuaide.

Boston Defeated.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

PAILADELPAIA, Pa., July 27.—The concluding game of the Boston series this afternoon was the most stubbornly contested of the three, and was won by the Phillies through the nerve displayed by Kid Gleason, who succeeded Casey in the second inning. The bean-eaters started like winners. Brown began with a two-bagger. Ganzel hit safely and Nash was sent to first on balls, filling the bases. Brown scored on a passed ball. Brouthers hit to Farrar, who threw Ganzel out at the plate. Richardson made a base hit and Nash counted. Johnston followed with a double to left and then Brouthers and Richardson scored. The latter should have been out, but Hallman, who received Woods' throw in, threw wide to Schriver. That ended Boston's run getting.

THE SCORE:

PHILADELPHIA.	A.B.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	BOSTON.	AB.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Wood, lf..	6	0	5	0	0	Brown, lf..	4	2	2	0	0
Hallman, ss	4	0	2	1	1	Ganzel, rf..	5	1	2	0	0
Meyers, 2b.	2	3	2	2	0	Nash, 3b ..	4	2	0	0	0
Thomp'n, rf	5	3	3	1	0	Bro'thers, 1b	3	1	10	0	0
Schriver, .c.	4	2	10	2	1	Rich'son, 2b	4	1	2	10	1
Mulvey, 3b.	5	1	0	2	0	Johnston, cf	4	2	4	0	0
Fogarty, cf.	4	1	0	0	0	Ray, ss....	4	0	2	1	0
Farrar, 1b .	3	0	5	1	0	Bennett, c..	3	1	5	1	0
Casey, p .	0	0	0	0	0	Clarkson, p.	4	1	0	0	0
Gleason, p.	5	2	0	0	0						
Totals	39	12	27	9	2	Totals....	35	11	27	12	1

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Philadelphia	2	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	—5
Boston	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—4

Attendance—3,835. Earned runs—Philadelphia, 3; Boston, 2. Two-base hits—Brown and Johnson. Double plays—Thompson and Farrar, Hallman, Myers and Farrar, Richardson and Brouthers. Passed balls—Schriver. Wild pitches—Gleason, 1; Clarkson, 1. Time, 2h. 15m. Umpire—Mr. Powers.

Chicago, 17; Indianapolis, 5.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 27.—As it rained yesterday and no game was called, the Chicago and Indianapolis Clubs played two games to-day. The attendance at the first game was about 1,500. The Chicagos seemed to be in better trim than the Hoosiers, and floored them badly. Krock, the new hoosier pitcher, has recently left the Chicagos, so that the visitors seemed to understand his curves and manipulations. They everlastingly pounded him, making twenty-one hits. Then he was badly supported in the field, and the home team seemed to be badly out of sorts. Chicago, on the other hand, was in capital trim and spirits, and played a strong game. Score of the first game:

INDIANAPOLIS.	A.B.	BH	P.	A.	E.	CHICAGO.	AB.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Seery, l.f..	3	0	2	0	1	Ryan, c.f....	2	1	4	1	0
Glassc'k, s.s	4	1	2	6	0	VanH'ltrn, lf	5	4	0	0	0
Denny, 3b..	4	1	1	2	2	Duffy, rf	6	0	1	0	0
Hines, 1b..	4	0	13	0	1	Anson, 1b	5	2	14	2	1
Sullivan, c.f.	4	2	2	0	1	Pfeffer, 2b..	6	3	1	4	0
Daily, c....	3	1	3	2	4	Farrell, c.....	5	4	4	1	1
M'Geac'y, rf	4	1	1	1	1	Burns, 3b	6	2	1	2	0
Bassett, 2b.	4	1	3	1	0	Tener, p.....	6	3	2	3	1
Krock, p....	4	1	0	3	0	Bastian, ss..	6	1	0	4	0
Totals..	34	8	27	15	10	Totals.....	47	20	27	17	3

Innings......	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Indianapolis	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	—5
Chicago	1	0	4	1	1	2	1	2	5	—17

Earned runs—Indianapolis, 3; Chicago, 6. Two base hits—Denny, Farrell, Sullivan. Home runs—Tener. First base on balls—Ryan, 4; Vanhaltran, Seery, Daily, Anson. Stolen bases—Ryan, 2; Van Haltren, 2. First base on errors—Indianapolis, Chicago, 5. Struck out—Seery, Sullivan, Glasscock, Bastian, Duffy. Double plays—Pfeffer to Anson. Time, 2 hours. Umpire, Curry.

CHICAGO, 5; INDIANAPOLIS, 2.

At the second game to-day between the Indianapolis and Chicago clubs the attendance increased largely, at least 3,500 spectators being present. the Hoosiers lost the game, but they played better than they did in the morning. In fact, up to the seventh inning they held the visitors down to the hardest kind of work and kept them from scoring, although they got nothing themselves. Boyle pitched for the home team and in the seventh inning the visitors fell upon him tooth and nail. He was also badly supported in the field, and these, with costly errors by Glasscock and Bennett, enabled Chicago to score in five runs. Score:

INDIANAPOLIS.	AB.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	CHICAGO.	A.B.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Seery, l. f..	4	0	2	0	0	Ryan, c.f...	4	1	4	1	0
Glassc'k, s.s	4	1	1	4	1	Van H'n, l.f	4	1	2	0	0
Denny, 3b..	4	1	3	1	1	Duffey, r. f.	4	2	1	0	0
Hines, 1b..	4	1	8	1	1	Anson, 1b..	3	1	12	0	1
Myers, c. f.	4	1	3	0	0	Pfeffer, 2b.	2	0	1	6	1
Buckley, c..	4	1	2	2	0	Darling, c...	3	0	5	0	0
McGe'y, r.f..	4	1	0	2	0	Burns, 3b...	2	0	2	4	0
Bassett, 2b.	4	1	3	2	1	Gumpert, p.	3	1	0	0	0
Boyle, p	2	1	0	1	0	Bartain, s.s	3	0	0	3	0
Totals......	34	8	24	13	4	Totals....	28	6	27	14	2

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Indianapolis..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—2
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	—5

Earned runs—Indianapolis, 2. Two-base hits—Duffey, McGeachey, Gumbert, Hines, Buckley. First base on balls—Boyle. First base on errors—Indianapolis, 1; Chicago, 3. First base on hit by pitched balls—Pfeffer. Struck out—Ryan, 2; Seery, 3; Buckley. Double plays—Pfeffer to Anson, McGeachey to Hines. Time—1h. 20m. Umpire—Curry.

Philadelphia, 5; Boston, 4.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 27.—To-day's score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Philadelphia	2	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	—5
Boston	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—4

Base hits—Philadelphia, 12; Boston, 11. Errors—Philadelphia, 2; Boston, 1. Batteries—Casey and Schriever; Clarkson and Bennett.

National League.

CLUBS.	Boston.	Chicago.	Cleveland.	Indianapolis.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Pittsburg.	Washington.	Games won.
Boston		6	5	5	5	7	10	9	47
Chicago	5		4	10	4	3	5	7	38
Cleveland.......	4	7		7	4	7	7	7	43
Indianapolis....	5	4	4		3	2	3	6	27
New York....	5	7	7	8		3	7	6	43
Philadelphia ...	4	7	4	9	6		6	7	43
Pittsburg	0	5	8	5	3	6		4	31
Washington	2	3	1	4	3	4	5		22
Games lost...	25	39	33	48	28	32	43	46	294

SUMMARY.

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per Ct.
Boston	72	47	25	.653
New York	71	43	28	.606
Philadelphia	75	43	32	.573
Cleveland	76	43	33	.566
Chicago	77	38	39	.494
Pittsburg	74	31	43	.419
Indianapolis...........	75	27	48	.360
Washington.....	68	22	46	.324

American Association.

CLUBS.	St. Louis.	Athletics.	Baltimore.	Brooklyn.	Cincinnati.	Columbus.	Kansas City.	Louisville.	Games Won.
St. Louis.		5	8	6	9	12	4	12	56
Athletics	5		2	5	5	9	7	7	40
Baltimore......	4	4		5	4	10	7	11	45
Brooklyn	5	8	5		9	5	10	9	51
Cincinnati......	5	8	7	2		8	9	6	45
Columbus,......	2	2	5	4	3		5	9	30
Kansas City....	4	3	3	4	4	4		9	31
Louisville	2	3	3	1	1	4	4		18
Games Lost ..	27	33	33	27	35	52	46	63	316

SUMMARY.

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Percentage.
St. Louis	83	56	27	.675
Brooklyn.....	78	51	27	.654
Baltimore............ .	78	45	33	.577
Cincinnati	80	45	35	.563
Athletics	73	40	33	548
Kansas City. ....,........	77	31	46	.403
Columbus	82	30	52	.366
Louisville............	81	18	63	.222

Omaha, 2; Minneapolis, 1.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 27.—The Minneapolis Club was taken into camp by the Omaha team this morning by a score of 2 to 1. Mitchell and Jantzen were in the points for the home team and the "Pike's Peak Battery" was given excellent support. The boys did the best they could, but Nichols' curves were too much for them and only two hits were made off his delivery.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Minneapolis....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1
Omaha	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—2

Runs earned, Minneapolis, 1; Omaha, 1. Home run—Turner. Bases stolen—By Hengle and Crooks. Double plays—Hanrahan, Hengle, Minnehan. Bases on balls—Off Mitchell, 2; off Nichols, 1. Hit by pitcher—Minnehan and Cleveland. Struck out—By Mitchell, 4. by Nichols, 7. Time, 2 hours. Umpire, Clark.

Rain at New York.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, July 27.—Everybody who looked at this morning's weather took it for granted that base ball was knocked out for the day in New York. When the rain let up, however, toward the afternoon, there were thoughts of a possible game, and a few determined cranks wended their way to the new Polo Grounds. No score cards came, though, and so small was the crowd and so discouragingly wet were the grounds that after a little bluff at clearing up and preparing for play an amicable agreement was reached to postpone the game. The Washingtons leave for home this evening. The Giants start for Washington at the same hour to-morrow. The Senators will play two games in one day when they next visit here.

Not the Umpire, but a Broken Thumb.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

TAYLORVILLE, Ill., July 27.—The Staunton C. C. C. Base Ball Club defeated the Actives this afternoon 19 to 9. Clea Whitecraft, catcher for the Actives, had the misfortune to get one of his thumbs broken, which was virtually the cause of the defeat.

The Giants' Lack of Nerve.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, July 27.—The local base ball thermometer took a decided fall last week. Three straight defeats in Philadelphia and a weak showing against Washington has somewhat disheartened their admirers and even the champions themselves. In his hours of leisure the suave manager of the New York team has pictured to himself the laurels that would rest upon his brow when, for the second time, the League pennant should fly from the Polo Ground's flagstaff. Next to John L. Sullivan and President Harrison James Mutrie would be the greatest of Americans. It is not astonishing, therefore, that "Truthful Jeems" should feel a trifle depressed over the recent losses of his club. He has not abandoned hope, however. In the innermost recesses of his heart he still believes the boys will brace up and play a game that will cause the most violent crank to use his lungs to their fullest capacity. There was not a little luck in the three victories gained by the Philadelphians, and it is useless to deny that chance enters largely into the game of base ball. New York last year had its share of this important factor in winning games, but this year things have been going at "sixes and sevens" with the team since April 24. It was not until a month ago that the champions succeeded in getting into winning form, while Boston went away with a bound at the very beginning, and a reverse of fortune at this critical stage of the race is indeed disappointing, but it seems to me that the players get "down on their luck" too easily and Tiernan's illness and Conner's injured finger were unfortunate handicaps, but why these misfortunes should seem to affect the play of every man in the team is one of those things no fellow can find out. It is quite incredible that such men as Keefe, Ward, Richardson, O'Rourke and Whitney lack nerve; nevertheless, it is a fact that the minute these troubles began the dash and spirit which usually characterize their play suddenly ceased. To any one who has seen the New York team in its best form no argument can be brought forward to convince him that the champions are not the stars of the League, and this is the reason that a failure to maintain a high standard calls forth a louder howl here than other cities are accustomed to hear when they drop down for a few days. Keep up your courage, New Yorkers.

Walter Hewitt and Arthur Irwin deserve much credit for the form into which they have pulled up the Washington team. No club has an easy thing with this nine while it puts up the game of ball played against New York last week. Sam Wise, whom the Boston triumvirate were afraid to trust on second base, is playing a game equal to the best second basemen in the League, and Tom Daly is accomplishing wonders behind the bat. Ferson and Keefe are pitching well. Hoy and Wilmot are fielding excellently and batting hard, and Carney covers first base in the most artistic style. Mack has been worked in right field lately, and his work is satisfactory. Clark, although not quite at home in that territory, certainly showed his ability in the game last Friday. Mr. Hewitt has purchased the releases of two new men—Beecher, the right-fielder, and John Irwin, the third baseman, of the Wilkesbarres. The last-named player is a brother of Arthur. They will probably play against the champions during the three games at Washington this week. Boston has been very successful in Philadelphia, and the friends of the Bean Eaters are in high glee. Even now they see the pennant flying from the South End grounds, fanned by the customary and never-to-be-eluded east wind. If the Hubbites should win the flag their cup will be filled to overflowing with joy, for, with a winning ball team and champion pugilist, nothing except a request for the loan of $10 could sadden the face of the average Boston sport. According to the Boston papers the scheme proposed by A. G. Spalding for the remedy of all ills known to the base ball flesh was born in the flesh of James A. Hart. Mr. Spalding, it seems, requested Mr. Hart to submit to him a plan for solving the base ball question. This the Boston manager did, and after making some radical changes Mr. Spalding sprang it on the base ball public. Mr. Hart then printed his original plan, and if it answers no other purpose, it proves conclusively that he has a thorough knowledge of his subject. The New York Club yesterday purchased the release of Pitcher Hank O'Day of the Washington Club, and expects to obtain O'Day's signature to a New York contract in time to pitch in to-day's Washington-New York game.

Dunlap on the Market.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 27.—The directors of the Pittburg Ball Club held a special meeting last evening, and while it was given out that no business of importance was transacted beyond granting Manager Phillips a two weeks' leave of absence, and accepting Pitcher Morris' terms for retention, it is learned this evening that other matters were before the board for consideration of a vastly more important nature. From a director of the club it was gleaned that the "king of the infield," Dunlap, will within the week be thrown upon the market and that Boston will be given the first chance at him. This comes from an authoritative source and causes much surprise. Dunlap is at present laid up with a sprained ankle and would have been able to take his place in one of the Chicago games next week, but the local management is of the opinion that with White and Rowe in the infield, "Pop" Smith is the superior second baseman. He is not as good a hitter as Dunlap, but the belief is prevalent among the officials that Smith's weakness in this respect won't be felt, with the two ex-Detroiters in batting form. Dunlap is the best sacrifice hitter in the country and has brought in more runs for the home team than any two players on the nine. The prime objection to him has been his failure to get the work out of the players necessary to win games and his periodical spells of unreliability. Hanlan has been made captain of the team and unless there is a wonderful bracing up all around and an inclination to pay strict attention to business on all sides, there will be "more to follow."

Day's White Elephant Gone.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, July 27.—Pitcher O'Day, late of the Washingtons, and Lyons, the outfielder of the Jersey City team, signed New York contracts this afternoon. Both men will accompany the Giants to Washington, and will play against the Senators on Monday. Lyons will probably be placed in right field. The deal whereby Manager Powers and the pick of his Jersey team are to be transferred to Rochester was consummated this morning in the office of the *Sporting Times*. President Day, Manager Powers and President Leonard of Rochester were present. To-morrow the Jersey City Club will cease to exist, for then Mr. Powers will take Hafford, Burke, Knowles, O'Brien and perhaps one or two others to Rochester. The other men will be sold or released outright. What Rochester pays for those players is not known, but Mr. Day is to be congratulated upon ending his connection with the Jersey Club at any price.

Morton to Be Bounced.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 27.—Minneapolis papers have been roasting John Barnes, the manager of the St. Paul Club, charging Barnes with being engaged in a scheme to have Manager Morton removed from the Secretaryship of the Western League. Asked if these charges or statements were true, Mr. Barnes replied: "They are positively true. I am trying to procure the removal of Secretary Morton for what I consider good and sufficient cause." Barnes claims that Morton not only acted in a partial manner toward the Minneapolis Club, but that he has exceeded his authority. Mr. Barnes says that Milwaukee, St. Joseph, Denver, Des Moines and St. Paul have arranged to call a meeting, at which formal charges will be made against the Minneapolis secretary.

The Jersey Citys Sold.

NEW YORK, July 27.—The reported deal between the Jersey City and Rochester Base Ball Club which virtually disbands the former club was practically accomplished to-day, President Day and Manager Powers representing the Jersey City club and Mr. Leland of the Rochesters had a long session to-day and it was agreed to transfer First-baseman O'Brien, Third-baseman Knowles and Catchers Hafford and Burk to the Rochester club. Manager Powers is included in the deal and will take charge of the Rochester club.

Kickers Worsted.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 27.—Sioux City kicked to-day and got shut out. There was bad play in every inning, but the third was very rotten on both sides. Tuckerman went into the box for St. Paul, but errors were numerous and Flannigan was put in the box. Sioux City kicked because Seibel was scheduled. The exchange umpire, McDermott, tired of the kicking, called the game and gave it to St. Paul by a score of 9 to 0.

Gill Released.

President Von der Ahe wired the release of Outfielder Gill yesterday from Baltimore, and he will have a chance to sign where he pleases. Gill is a fair hitter, but has not come up to expectations. Louisville will probably secure him.

Diamond Chips.

The Philadelphias passed the Clevelands yesterday, and are now third in the League race.

Long Dave Foutz has been pitching regularly for the Brooklyns lately, and seems to have regained all his old-time effectiveness.

Amateur Nines.

The Climax nine will play all nines under 17 years of age. Address Thomas Dunwoody, 3526 Bacon street.

The West End Base Ball Club (colored), through its manager, H. H. Jones of No. 2576 Warren street, challenges the Unions of the Business League to play them on Sunday, August 11.

The two base ball teams of the Newcomb Bros.' Wall Paper Co. played their first game at Pickett's Grounds yesterday afternoon, and it resulted, salesmen, 9; decorators, 6. Mr. John Gorly presented the winners with two boxes of cigars. Their second game will take place next Saturday.

BUSY POLICEMEN.

That's What They'll Be in Kansas City To-Day.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 27.—The Police Commissioners issued an order to-day to the police to enforce the ordinance prohibiting the keeping open of saloons, the sale or giving away of liquor, which the Council passed in December, 1887, and which was declared illegal by Mayor Davenport in February, 1888, while he was Police Judge. It imposes a fine of from $50 to $500 and the revocation of the license of the violator. It is said that one of the reasons for the abandonment of prosecutions under the Downing law is the threat of a few of the saloon-keepers to have the law enforced in regard to other lines of business. Another reason is that the present police judge would only impose a fine of $1 and costs on a violator of the law and the saloons were beginning to regard it as only a light tax instead of a penalty.

Another order was issued by the commissioners to-day that policemen serve no more State warrants, subpœnas or other State papers. Heretofore, where a policeman arrested a person for any violation of the State laws he has been permitted to file information, serve warrants, subpœnas, etc., in such cases. For this the policemen received the prescribed fees, and the patrolmen in the principal parts of the city have many times almost doubled their month's salary by this means.

Carondelet Jottings.

Mrs. Eva Bradley and family are spending the heated term with friends in Kansas City, Mo.

The Soulard Street M. E. Church members gave a picnic at Carondelet Park yesterday afternoon.

The White Base Ball Club will play the Ramsey Base Ball Club this afternoon at the latter's grounds in East St. Louis.

Mrs. J. P. Richardson and daughter, Miss Mamie Richardson, will leave this forenoon for a lengthy visit to St. Paul and the lakes.

Council No. 9 of the Knights of Father Mathew League Club will cross bats with Council No. 5 to-day at Newstead and Page avenues.

Jacob Schmidt, 10 years of age, while playing with several older boys yesterday afternoon near the Missouri Pacific Railroad tracks fell, striking his head on the rails, receiving an ugly cut over the left eye.

Next Tuesday evening a meeting of young men will be held at Turner Hall for the purpose of organizing a militia company. The meeting will be conducted by Messrs. Frank Choisel, Taylor Stith, Harry Chapin and Pierre Choutea.

The funeral of the late George Messmer will take place this afternoon at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his mother, 7146 South Sixth street. The remains will be interred at Mt. Olive Cemetery. The members of the Germania Turnverein and Carondelet Gunning Club, of which Mr. Messmer was a member, will follow the remains to their last resting-place.

The A. M. E. Church is on a fair road to bankruptcy. The financial condition of the church is very poor, and it is anticipated that if a portion of the debt cannot be paid off within a short time the colored people will lose their house of worship. Pastor Geizert, an intelligent colored gentleman, is endeavoring to give a picnic within a short time for the purpose of raising funds to pay the church debt.

Late Society Notes.

Mrs. Robert Hilton and daughters left last Wednesday for Chicago, where they go to reside.

Miss Sophie Hughes of Cook avenue, and aunt, Mrs. Froby, have gone on a short trip to Keokuk.

Mrs. Ben Many and little daughter, and her sister, Mrs. Puellman, will return next week from their visit to the lakes.

A delightful serenade was given Miss Lillie Marks last Friday evening, prior to her departure for Des Moines, where she has gone to spend the summer.

A surprise lawn party was given Miss Maggie Finnigan last Wednesday evening, at her residence, No. 2234 Hebert street, by her friends. The lawn was beautifully decorated with Japanese lanterns. Among the ladies present were Misses Mollie Cunnigham, M. Shelley, Minnie Finnigan, Maggie Finnigan, Katie Finnigan, Nonie Meagher, Aggie Hannon, Mamie Reedy, Katie Igoe, Rose Regan, Mamie Igoe, Annie Regan, Cecelia Reedy, Katie O'Connor, M. Hortnet, M. Dalton, Hannah Derby, Tessie Quan, Lizzie Cronan, Mamie Ratchford, Maggie Ratchford, Kate Ratchford, Maggie Nolan, Mary Kelley, Hannah Schoenlaub, Maggie Early, Fannie Kabureck, Mr. and Mrs. Trampe, Mr. and Mrs. Speers, Mr. and Mrs. Finnigan and many others. Among the gentlemen were Messrs. Tom Finnigan, D. Shelley, Jim Burk, F. Laufkoetter, John Finnigan, W. Jones, L. Huebler, W. Zepp, George Phieffer, J. Fitzmorris, J. R. McCarthy, R. Halloran, James Finnigan, J. O'Connor, J. Miller, D. Miller, Joe Burk, T. Costello, J. O'Brien, James Brennan, J. Burk, J. Ratchford, W. Nolan, D. Gallagher, A. Saxon, J. Early, J. Plueck, E. Gorman, M. Gibbons, F. Russell, P. Roach, W. Deidricks and others.

Crushed by the Cars.

A. C. Jarvis, a brakeman in the employ of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, met with an accident yesterday afternoon which necessitated the amputation of his left leg. Jarvis attempted to board a freight train at the Eighteenth street bridge about 1:15 o'clock and missed his footing. The wheels passed diagonally across his left leg, crushing the bone and mangling the flesh in a terrible manner. The injured man was removed to the Missouri Pacific Hospital where his wounds were dressed. The member will have to be amputated. Jarvis is a single man but is the sole support of a widowed mother and three small children living on Ohio avenue.

Soldiers and Sailors' Reunion.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

TAYLORVILLE, Ill., July 27.—Great preparations are being made for the Christian County soldiers and sailors' reunion which will be held in Milligan's Grove, near this city, on the 14th and 15th of August, and promises to surpass anything of the kind ever attempted in the county. A general invitation will be extended to the veterans of the neighboring counties to participate in the exercises, on which occasion prominent speakers will be in attendance.

TO THE PUBLIC!

DO NOT FORGET TO TRY OUR

JERSEY BISCUITS

They are delicious and alwaye crisp. Just what you want for the summer, and are unequaled for children. Ask your grocer for them.

N. B.—Please see that the name of JERSEY BISCUIT appears on every cracker. Can only be made by the

Manewal-Lange Cracker Co.

FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS.

SUMMERING AT DEER PARK.

How the Presidential Party Is Spending the Vacation.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

DEER PARK, Md., June 27.—Secretary Windom arrived here to-night. He spent a few minutes at the White House Cottage in consultation with the President, but deferred all business until Monday. Mr. Windom will probably remain here until the President returns to Washington, about Thursday next. The President spent a busy morning. He began by signing the commissions of J. S. Mc Kean, Chas. W. Hayes, R. L. Werntz and Horace W. Jones, as assistant engineers, promotion to date from June 28; then, with the assistance of Attorney-General Miller, he attacked a big batch of applications for pardons. The friends of the unfortunates who have been put behind the bars seem to think that when the President is enjoying life on this restful spot his heart may be more easily reached than under less favorable circumstances and are deluging him with applications for reprieves and pardons. None were granted to-day, though a number were examined. The President's rule is not to interfere unless the case is unusually meritorious, or unless it appears that the ends of justice may be better served by delay in the execution of a sentence. The President signed a large number of presidential post-office commissions, but his gravest attention was given to the vacant Interstate Commerce Commissionership. Nearly twenty-five candidates have filed papers for this place. Among those whose claims were to-day considered were Chas. Stuart of Ohio, who has Foraker influence behind him, and A. W. Campbell of West Vermont. Early action in this case is looked for, while it is not expected that a decision in the Supreme Court vacancy will be reached before the President's return from Bar Harbor.

It is the opinion of all prominent officials here that an extra session of Congress is a foregone conclusion. Mr. Halford said to-day that the President had no special business needing the early attention of Congress, but that a meeting in November would enable the House to organize so that committees could be announced and current business reached before the holiday recess. Usually the committees are not given out until January and an entire month is thus lost.

Mrs. Clarkson, wife of the Assistant Postmaster General, arrived here to-night and will be the guest of Mrs. Elkins.

Acting Attorney-General Tyner was expected, but was unable to leave Washington, owing to serious illness. There was a large influx of guests to-night, among them Alonzo Shotwell, Belding B. Slifer, W. C. Graff of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Haggerty, W. Wilkins and family, Mr. and Mrs. J. Alexander Preston, Miss Preston, Alexander Preston, F. L. Preston, Miss Post, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ober, Mr. and Mrs. Reed, Mr. John B. McDonald, Mr. Samuel Burns, the Misses Burns, Andrew Sigourney, Mr. and Mrs. C. K. Lord, United States Consul; Trail and wife, of Baltimore, A. H. Speake, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Childs of Washington, W. M. Radford of Cincinnati, T. McClintock, J. J. Porter of Pittsburg, Mrs. Alfred Walter, Mrs. A. H. Kerchoff of New Orleans and G. B. Harber of Annapolis.

SAM JONES.

How the Odd Evangelist Is Stirring Up the Hoosiers.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

LAKE MAXINKUCKEE, Ind., July 27.—Sam Jones, the eccentric Georgia preacher, is discoursing here to large crowds every day. He has already preached eight or nine sermons within the three days, and notwithstanding his apparent looseness of language, many converts have been made and thousands are more or less interested. He never fails to interest the people here. Mr. Culver was closing the tabernacle windows when Mr. Jones stopped and said:

"You had better give us a good deal of air. I'm going to make it mighty hot for some of these folks before they get out of here. Some of them may get hot under the collar. [Great laughter.] God quit making things more than 6,000 years ago. He has not made a man since he finished Adam. He helps to make them, but he don't do it all. Sister, teach your boys manhood, teach your daughters womanhood. Some women whip everything manly out of their children. Whip them for things they admire in their husbands. A mother or father has almost as much to do with what a child is to be as God has. Be a man yourself and teach your boy how to be a man; and sister, you be a woman yourself and teach your daughter how to be a woman. Imputed righteousness makes God a fraud and man a whited sepulcher. If a man is a persevering man he's a persevering man; if he ain't he ain't. That's common sense. I don't know how to preach on regeneration. If I did, there ain't a man here who could understand it. Christ never tried it but once, and that was at midnight to one person, and he like to have fainted. Christ could preach on it, but he couldn't find anybody who could understand it, so he did not try it but once. I believe things I don't understand. I see that old sheep out yonder (pointing to an adjacent field) nibbling grass, but I don't know how the grass is going to become wool, but I do believe it, and there's an old goose picking at the same grass, but I don't know how it is going to turn into feathers, but it will. I was preaching about hell in California and the fellows out there laughed at me. They don't believe in hell out there, but they have got lots of it."

Fifteen or more excursion trains are expected to-morrow and Jones closes Wednesday.

A Determined Suicide.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

PLATTSMOUTH, Neb., July 27.—This morning about 7 o'clock the family of Frank Kos, living in the south part of the city, were startled by hearing two pistol shots fired in quick succession in an upstairs bed-room. Otto, the 19-year-old son, rushed to the room and found his aged father sitting beside the bed in a pool of blood, with a smoking revolver in his hand. As the son entered the door the father pointed the revolver at him, saying to leave him alone or he would kill him. The boy had scarcely reached the foot of the stairs when another shot was heard, which caused him to return regardless of danger. The last shot entered the old gentleman's heart, which caused his death in twenty minutes. Mr. Kos was 82 years old, and until lately had worked at his trade, painting, in the B. & M. shops. He had been considered slightly demented for several years, and about four years ago he shot himself in the leg in an attempt to suicide, although he claimed the shooting to be accidental.

The Blue and the Gray.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

VICKSBURG, Miss., July 26.—President Flowerce of the Association of the Blue and Gray of Vicksburg, has appointed eighty-five of the most prominent citizens of that city and county on the Executive Committee of the Association, whose object is to promote the proposed reunion of the ex-Federals and ex-Confederates in this city next year. The movement is now fairly launched and its success is certain if it meets the favor of the veteran organizations who are to be invited.

INDIANA'S MONUMENT.

The Corner-Stone to Be Laid in Presence of the President.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 27.—The great monument that Indiana is about to raise to her dead soldiers has begun to grow toward the stars. The laying of the first huge seven-ton stone of the pedestal was accomplished Thursday and since then the work has gone steadily on. The mechanism and skill by which the great blocks are swung into their places and adjusted with all the nicety displayed by a mason in laying brick are wonderful. The stone, let it be supposed, is the topmost one of a great heap at the east of the monument. It is shaped to fit a niche in the southwest corner, and though it weigh anywhere from 14,000 to 30,000 pounds it must be picked up and carried to its place and laid upon its mortar bed with absolute accuracy. Two men direct the work. One of them waves his hands mysteriously over the stone, much as a magician makes passes above the object of his black art. Without a sound it slowly rises. Another wave of the hand and it stops, hanging in mid air by the wire ropes which seem scarcely larger than threads. The magician waves his outstretched hand again and noiselessly and airily as the flight of a bird the ponderous stone floats toward the west; over the southwest corner it pauses and slowly, in response to a series of signals, it settles down upon the bed of mortar prepared for it.

The corner-stone will be laid August 22. President Harrison and other distinguished persons will be here.

HE WAS A HAZER.

A Young Man Dismissed From the Naval Academy, Appointed to West Point.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

CLEVELAND, O., July 27.—Two weeks ago Congressman Burton announced that he had a West Point cadetship at his disposal, for which young men of the requisite age might compete before a board of five examiners. The examination was held and the winning candidate was named to-day. His name is Clarence E. Lang, 18 years of age. He stood far above his competitors in the examination. He will be nominated by Congressman Burton and this will bring the West Point Board of Examiners face to face with an interesting question of eligibility. When 15 years old, Lang was appointed a cadet to the Annapolis Naval Academy by Congressman Ferran. He tried to make a young fellow in a lower class chew a cake of violet soap, was arrested for hazing, tried and dismissed the service under the act of 1874, which also made him forever ineligible for reappointment to the Naval Academy. The act of 1884 makes any cadet dismissed for hazing ineligible for reappointment to the Military Academy. Whether a dismissed naval cadet is ineligible for appointment to West Point is the question the board will have to decide. The case is the first of the kind on record.

INDIANA MILITIA.

Creditable Showing in Camp—How the Soldiers Work.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 27.—The State military camp has been a grand success. It will close up finally to-morrow. Saturday morning the first inspection of the camp and brigade was made. Early in the day preparation for this formality began. With rakes and brooms each company cleaned up the vicinity of its quarters and the prisoners were brought out and set at work putting in order the general camp. After this was done the cleaning of the kits—that is, the guns, swords, belts and cartridge-boxes—began and on nearly every dry spot in camp sat a soldier polishing some part of his equipment. The camp was as clean as a new pin when, at 9:15, the first call for inspection was sounded. The Governor's review, which should have taken place yesterday, was made to-day with great satisfaction to all concerned.

Col. W. D. Ewing of the First is general manager of the Mackey system that centers at Evansville and is an enthusiast in military matters. He has in camp with him a horse and two servants.

The Sioux Situation.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 27.—A private letter written by one high in authority at Standing Rock, and bearing date of July 24, says: "I must say that I cannot foresee, nor at the present time even predict, the probable outcome of pending negotiations with the Sioux. The Indians here are anxiously watching results at the other agencies, and although sentiment is strongly opposed to ratification of the act, yet I am of the opinion that if the commission succeeds at Cheyenne, a number will sign here, and if any considerable number, 100 or more, sign, the necessary three-fourths will follow, but an entire change of sentiment will first have to be brought about."

Murderous Incendiarism.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

LUDINGTON, Mich., July 27.—The ice-house and saloon of Charles Kerrin, Pere Marquette Township, was destroyed by an incendiary fire late last night, and the occupants, Charles Johnson and 3-year-old daughter, were burned to death. It is claimed that the fire was the work of some fiend who wanted to get even with Johnson for some past wrong. The officers have a clue, and are following it.

Hood's Sarsaparilla 100 Doses One Dollar

Is Your Blood Pure? If not, if you have boils, pimples, "humors," or indications of scrofula or salt rheum, you should take Hood's Sarsaparilla, which is the best blood purifier known. It effects wonderful cures where other preparations utterly fail. Be sure to get Hood's.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold by druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass. Give it a trial.

PLUG TOBACCO AT HOME.

ST. LOUIS LEADS THE WORLD IN ITS MANUFACTURE AND SALE.

Over $13,500,000 Invested in the Factories—Where the Plug Goes and Where the Leaf Comes From—Missouri as a Tobacco Raising State—40,000,000 Pounds of Plug Will Be St. Louis' Output This Year.

[Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.]

TOBACCO dealers and users say it will not be long ere the menu card at fashionable dinners and banquets will have an addition to the ending, "Coffee, Nuts, Cigars" in the words, "Plug and Fine Cut," or instead of the female novel writer making her hero "And he lit a cigar" every few minutes, will say, "As he clipped a piece from his plug he replied," or, "As he shifted his quid he remarked." Those who have given the subject no thought will think the period very remote when chewing will not be considered so vulgar and uncleanly as it is now. The "oldest inhabitant" can remember when a novel writer would not dare to put a cigarette to his heroine's lips, but that is a heroine accomplishment in many novels of late years. If the question, "Is tobacco a necessity?" was put to the Cincinnati judge who only a few days ago found a barber guilty of violating the Sunday law by shaving customers on Sunday and next day acquitted a confectioner, deciding ice-cream to be a necessity, he would undoubtedly decide in favor of the tobacconist who would sell "plug and smoking" on the Sabbath day. This article is not meant to encourage the habit, but is called for by the spread of the same and by the remarkable growth, especially in St. Louis, of the factories furnishing the greater part of the chewing tobacco used in the United States. The enormous buildings owned by the tobacco manufacturers of this city, and the reputed and apparent wealth of many of them, excite remark, and this alone will argue that the tobacco-chewing habit is on the increase, and rapidly, at that. A SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH reporter went but a little way into the subject last week, to learn at the outset that over

$13,500,000

is invested in land, improvements and machinery in this city alone in turning the brown, unpleasant leaf into plug, fine-cut and smoking brands of tobacco. The business has been on the increase steadily for twelve years and doubled its pace during the past five years, as figures will show. Missouri now stands at the head, in fact soars far above the names of all other States in the Union in the amount of internal revenue collections. Five years ago New Jersey was at the head, but now Missouri, or more properly St. Louis, holds the belt. In maintaining this position twelve factories in this city are kept busy the year round, but there are six large ones whose added figures will be given to prove the statement made herein. One factory in this city has increased its business so far this year 25 per cent, while another factory is putting more tobacco on the market than the combined product of the once leading New Jersey district. A well-known tobacco man said last week: "The phenomenal growth of this industry in St. Louis is entirely due to the push and management of the manufacturers. Plug tobacco, you know, is as staple in the market as any article of food, and is handled as food. Likewise it is as hard to introduce and sell a new brand of tobacco as it is a new article of food. It takes lots of money to put a brand on the market and keep it there while the country is flooded with pretty pictures, chromos and advertisements of all kinds advocating some other brand. Yet you can go into any store in any State in the Union in the cities of Europe, Canada and Mexico where plug tobacco is sold, and you will find at least one brand of St. Louis tobacco on the shelf. The chewing habit is certainly spreading, as you may know when new factories are starting up everywhere, and when every factory with any reputation or standing is making money and constantly increasing the size of its plant. There is a reason for this, of course, and it is a simple one. Years ago, very little sweetening was put in plug tobacco and the leaf as cured was chewed almost raw. The taste of the people has changed and the manufacturers, of course, have followed it until now a plug is as sweet as sugar mixed with liquorice can make it. Thus it gets into mouths it would be otherwise too strong for. A new style of weed had to be found to suit this taste also, and the manufacturers turned from the old styles grown in this State to the famous white burley of Kentucky and Ohio and the leaf of Virginia, which is used as a wrapper on the outside of the plug. Nearly all the tobacco used in plugs comes from those two States. The leaf is dearer, but the consumer now gets a larger piece of tobacco and of a better quality for his money than he did a few years ago. This is due to the increase of the plants, and the consequent reduction in cost of manufacturing, the consumer receiving the benefit."

NO ONE CAN DISPUTE

the standing taken by a single factory in a certain district, as the Government has a hand in the business and apparently the manufacturers run the business for the Government, taking a goodly profit for their services. The internal revenue officer of a district knows as much about the production of each factory as the members of the company, or at least he is supposed to. A nominal tax is put on tobacco in the leaf so as to keep track of it to the factory and through the manufacturer's hands. When it comes out of the factory in a box stamps can be seen on the side which vouch for the payment to the Government of 8 cents for every pound of manufactured tobacco regardless of its value. Leaf tobacco changed into any form, such as cigars, plug, smoking and snuff, by hand or machinery is taxed 8 cents a pound. The Government watches its interest closely and gets all it is entitled to, so that the figures in the hands of the Government officials do not vary in the least with those of the manufacturer. Therefore no one can dispute Missouri's title to first place after glancing at the following table, showing the collections for the month of June alone on chewing and smoking tobacco:

	1888.	1889.
First Missouri	$275,260 95	$294,921 40
Fifth New Jersey	138,804 50	164,137 03
North Carolina	114,076 30	130,020 67
Second Virginia	112,627 91	100,696 84
First Ohio	105,205 13	111,480 04
Fifth Kentucky	85,971 39	98,634 26
Sixth Virginia	80,289 71	80,597 24
First Michigan	61,276 52	81,651 34

It is a comparative table for the month of June, 1888, and this year. It will be seen that every district shows an increase, with one exception, and that one a decrease of only $12,000 for the month. The combined production of the six largest factories in this city in pounds for the past five years and a half is given below, and from this table it can be seen that the increase in the manufacture of plug tobacco alone within that period has been over 100 per cent.

	Pounds.
1884	16,848,118
1885	23,435,675
1886	26,914,972
1887	34,940,990
1888	34,508,177
1889, six months	19,941,572

It will be seen that there was a slight falling off in 1888, that being an off year. It will also be noted that in 1885 the production increased

NEARLY FIFTY PER CENT,

and in the two years following increased 50 per cent more. According to the best calculations, the output this year will reach very near 40,000,000 pounds of plug in this city, as the busy season is yet to come and there is only 58,000 pounds short now of making half the estimate.

Following is a table showing the output of smoking tobacco:

	Pounds.
1884	3,200,364
1885	3,668,596
1886	3,463,940
1887	3,780,298
1888	3,409,076
1889, six months	2,123,519

Though only six months of this year have passed the product has already been two-thirds of that of last year, with the busy season still to come. Last year Missouri sold 42,728,076 pounds of manufactured tobacco, and of this 37,284,574 was plug. Virginia comes next with 31,563,793 pounds sold. This includes the deadly cigarette district, where nearly all the cigarettes are made and taxed.

John C. Atwood, chief clerk of the Internal Revenue office, said: "St. Louis leads the world in the manufacture of tobacco and the tax on that article keeps the State's name at the head of the list. About 50 per cent of the tax in this district is collected on tobacco, and if Congress takes off the tax, as it contemplates doing, it will let us drop with a dull thud."

As it is proved the consumption of tobacco is growing rapidly, and St. Louis will be the market for the world in a few years, it is but proper that the farmers of the State should reap some of the benefits. To learn how they could do so and also to learn how Missouri stood as a tobacco-growing State Mr. Nicholas M. Bell, with the Peper Tobacco Co., was asked to give an opinion. Mr. Bell has been agitating the scheme to make St. Louis again the leaf market of the country, as it was some years ago, before the tobacco-chewing public changed its taste. He said: "There is no reason in the world why St. Louis should not be

THE FIRST LEAF MARKET

of the United States. It is the greatest manufacturing center and the greatest center of consumption of leaf tobacco. The consumption of leaf here for the year ending June 30, 1890, will not be less than 60,000,000 pounds. I cannot say how much of this will be furnished by us to our own manufacturers but we hope to furnish a liberal part of it. There is no denying that our manufacturers have to go out of the city to find material, but there are reasons for it, and good reasons, too. First—This State does not raise the new style used in manufactured tobacco now and the receipts of our home-grown weed have fallen off. Second—Because when the style changed our manufacturers and planters were adverse to the cultivation of burley. Burley is more subject to the changes of weather than the old style as last spring an effort was made to plant burley and in many sections it was an entire failure. However, the farmer sees a market for burley and this year 50 per cent more burley and 40 per cent less of the old styles will be sent in. This year will about wind up old styles in this State, except where the "Rapid" brand is grown. If the farmers will only take care of their land they have the climate and the soil to grow all the tobacco needed here. North Missouri is particularly adapted to the industry and some splendid tierces are coming in from there. Land in Kentucky on which burley is raised rents for $25 an acre a year, which is more than Missouri ground is worth, and yet they sell against us. The product this year will be 9,000 hogsheads of 1,000 pounds each of all grades, and 4,000 hogsheads of this will be burley. The farmer can dispose of all his burley this year at 5 to 6 cents a pound and other leaf from 2½ to 3 cents a pound. It is more difficult to cultivate burley than the old styles and it produces from 200 to 300 pounds less per acre but it sells for twice as much and pays. It will always sell and as a rule at very satisfactory prices. Heretofore manufacturers were divided as to the merits of the burley and old styles but now they are unanimously in favor of it. Great efforts are being made to get the farmers to see their gain and it is expected that 20,000 hogsheads of Missouri burley will be on the market January 1, 1891.

"There is no crop, no matter what is grown, that will pay a farmer better than burley tobacco. It is bringing more money here in St. Louis than any other leaf grown elsewhere. It will not be long before the Englishmen, who buy up our old styles, will change over, and leave no market at all for them."

SPANISH WOMEN OF THE PAST.

How They Lived, Dressed and Kept House.

From the Fortnightly Review.

The Spanish woman of the eighteenth century forms a marked contrast to her French sister at the dawn of the Revolution. Whereas the French woman of the past century is perhaps the most witty, skeptical and free of those who have a place in history, the Spaniard is the most "devote," docile and ignorant—notice that I have said "devote," not pious, for piety, in my opinion, existed in a better and more solid form among the famous women of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, chief among whom shines the great Queen Isabel, the Catholic. At the time of the Renaissance Spanish women, whose learning equaled their piety, far from contenting themselves with no education, or with only a superficial one, held professorships of rhetoric and Latin, like Isabel Galindo, or widened the domain of philosophic speculation, like Oliva Sabuco. In the eighteenth century these traditions were so utterly lost that it was considered dangerous to teach girls the alphabet on the ground that if they were able to read and write they might correspond with their sweethearts.

I have heard it told of a great-grandmother of mine, of noble family (grandees in fact), that she was obliged to learn to write alone, copying the letters from a printed book, with a pointed stick for pen and mulberry juice for ink. A salutary ignorance, absolute submission to paternal and conjugal authority, religious practices and complete self-effacement formed the regime under which the Spanish woman of the last century lived. These abuses were lashed by the satiric scourge of our famous Moratin, in "El si de las Ninas," "El viejo y la Nina" and "La Mojigata." The result of the teaching of these comedies amounted to a complete transformation of the female character. The Spanish woman of the time anterior to the Cortes of Cadiz has become the classic type, as classic as the "garbanzo" and the "bolero." The woman of this pure and simple national type never went out except to mass, and that very early, for as the proverb has it, "Good women don't walk."

Her dress consisted of the tight petticoat of fine cloth or serge, white kerchief fastened with a gold pin and velvet bodice and lace mantilla. Her only luxury when dressed in her best (for she never walked) was the openwork silk stocking and the satin slipper. She employed her time in manual labor, ironing, knitting, embroidering on a frame, or making preserves or sweetmeats. Patchwork was fashionable in spite of its danger to the eyes. As lately as my girlhood my mother used to show me, as a work deserving of admiration, cushions worked by my great-grandmother in patchwork so fine that the work almost formed a new texture. Even if she knew how to read this woman was acquainted with no other book than the brevity, the *Christian Year* and the Catechism, which she used to teach her children by force of blows—for to chastise children was at that time a kind of rite, which it would have been incorrect to curtail, for the proverb says: "Qui diligit filium assiduat illi flagello." She led the prayer of the rosary surrounded by her servants and family; at night she gave her blessing to her sons, who kissed her hand, even though they already wore beards and were married; she consulted with some friar or other on the affairs of her household and had home-made remedies for all known infirmities. So thorough-going a female figure was bound to disappear at the advent of society as at present constituted.

The Oldest American City.

From the Pittsburg Dispatch.

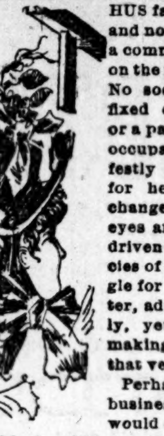
There is no doubt that St. Augustine is the oldest settlement of white men in this country but Santa Fe is called the oldest city because it was a city before the coming of the white men. When the Spaniards first made their way to the heart of this country, about 1542, the site of the present city of Santa Fe was occupied by a prosperous and populous pueblo (town) of the Indians. The expedition of Alvar Nunez penetrated New Mexico in 1537, that of Marco de Niza followed in 1539, but Coronado is believed to have been the first to push his journey as far as the Santa Fe town. Several other expeditions, more or less unsuccessful, entered the country, endeavoring to establish missions among the natives. These explorers uniformly reported that these people were considerably advanced in civilization, that they manufactured clothing and weapons, built houses of stone several stories high, and cultivated the soil with diligence and worked mines of gold and silver. It was not until about 1590 that any permanent Spanish settlements were made. The Spaniards then literally took possession of the country, built towns, laid out roads, increased the commerce of the country and especially increased the yield of the mines by extensive workings. They literally enslaved the natives, compelling them to serve them in every way. In 1646 the Spaniards made Santa Fe the capital of their new dominions, which they called New Mexico. But the Indians rebelled against their new masters, especially because of the toilsome labor in the mines, and in 1680 they rose in numbers, massacred nearly all of their oppressors and drove the remainder from the country as far south as El Paso del Norte. After several attempts the Spaniards regained possession of the country in 1698. Santa Fe was a Mexican city until it was taken by the United States under Gen. Kearney, in 1846. A Confederate army from Texas captured the city March 10, 1862, but were forced to evacuate it on April 8 following.

SOME BUSINESS WOMEN

WHO COMPETE SUCCESSFULLY IN A VARIETY OF ENTERPRISES.

Making Money as Manufacturers, Farmers, Blacksmiths, Undertakers, Carpenters, Steamboat Captains, Solicitors of Advertising, Mining Experts and in Various Other Capacities.

[Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.]



THUS far shalt thou go and no farther, is not a command to be laid on the modern woman. No sooner have you fixed on an industry or a particular line of occupation as manifestly impracticable for her than presto, change! Open your eyes and behold her, driven by the exigencies of the daily struggle for bread and butter, adventuring boldly, yet shrewly, and making a success of that very thing.

Perhaps the last business in which you would expect to find a woman is blacksmithing, and yet Miss Bole, the pretty girl blacksmith who is said to be making quite a pile of money in 'Frisco, has already a rival in Alide Wilder, a tall and not unattractive brunette, who makes very creditable horseshoes in a little shop under an elm tree in the suburbs of Brooklyn. Miss Wilder is 26 years old, probably, and has dark, Oriental-looking eyes and short curly dark hair. Her form is slender but well knit, and she has been accustomed to help her father in the smithy in preference to doing household duties ever since she was a child. One secret of the attraction which the occupation has for her is her love for horses, the most restive brute submitting quietly to her control. Miss Wilder wears a short gown of dark serge about her work, with a rather coquettishly shaped leather apron and two or three knots of scarlet ribbon. It is surprising what a number of horses at once seem to need shoeing when her figure is noticed against the light of the forge fires. She has become her father's partner rather than assistant, and says she means to continue in the business.

Capt. Mary Miller of Louisiana, who runs a steamboat on the lower Mississippi, has also her parallel in a woman who is engineer while her husband is master of a trading steamer on the Columbia River, Washington Territory. Mrs. Dow of Dover, N. H., has proved that

A WOMAN CAN MANAGE

a horse railroad company. That she can successfully control a manufacturing corporation is shown by Miss Elizabeth E. Hogan, a shoe manufacturer of Newark, who has paid within a few months past over $40,000 to the creditors of her father, which those who received it could have had no hopes of getting. Patrick Hogan failed for $50,000 in 1881 and compromised for 20 per cent with his creditors. He paid the $10,000 and resumed business in the name of his daughter, who was in charge of the stitchers' room at the time of the failure. Some time ago he died and Miss Hogan became practically as she had before been nominally the head of the concern. She worked hard, lived economically, and within the month has fulfilled her father's dying request and paid the last cent of the old debts which had been compromised. She now has a new and larger factory, the good will of the leather manufacturers, who admire her pluck and energy, and is doing an excellent business.

The West boasts of its ranch women and farmers, but the largest farm in Queens County, Long Island, is managed by Mrs. Sarah A. Barnum, who, in spite of the burden of her 73 years, runs 2,000 acres for dollars and cents and furnishes occupation, according to the season, to from 40 to 100 men. Mrs. Barnum's husband conducts a clothing business in New York, but the farm in Hempstead was inherited by her from her first husband and is under her undisputed control. The large estate is purely a stock farm, and Mrs. Barnum boasts that she has never received less than $500 for a colt born on her premises. Many have brought $1,500 or more. Two hundred horses is an average number to be found at one time in the roomy box stalls. Eulogy and Macbeth, the racers, Biloxi and Mercury, a fine black Hambletonian, are among the blooded horses on the place. Every morning, rain or shine, during the busy season, Mrs. Barnum's pony and phaeton may be seen moving briskly to and fro on the premises. Besides managing her farm Mrs. Barnum is a power in local politics. She has been known to control primaries and generally carries her points at the polls. By her attendance at the meetings of the Board of Supervisors she has earned the title of

THE "EIGHTH MEMBER,"

It was she who persuaded the town to sell Hempstead Plains to A. T. Stewart for $400,000 and put the money at interest for the support of the schools and the poor. Other notable women farmers are Miss Hinman and Miss Amos, who raise fruit in South Pasadena, Cal., can it and ship their goods to New York and Chicago. The largest chicken farm in the country is managed by a woman. A seventeen acre flower farm in West Seneca, N. Y., yields an income of $2,500 to a woman. The undertaker's business might not be supposed to present attractions to women, but Mrs. R. Cuddey is a round, plump little creature who swings to and fro in a low rocker in an establishment on Broadway, Brooklyn, with a crape-covered coffin to the right of her and a pile of rosewood caskets, surmounted by a baby's coffin in white, to the left. Her husband was the original undertaker of the family. He became first crippled with rheumatism, leaving the control of things in her hands as assistant, and then died. She had learned the business and continued it. She puts on the handles and the plates and arranges the linings with the skill of a cabinetmaker, and, when called upon, she superintends embalming.

It is a commonly received theory that men prefer not to do business with a woman, but Mrs. S. C. Leland, who is agent for one of the finest bachelor palaces in New York City, does not find that sex stands in a woman's way when she has genuine business ability. The Alpine, which she manages, stands at the corner of Broadway and Thirty-third street, and is a type of the big bachelor apartment buildings. Mr. McAlpine built it and called it after himself with the Mac left off, and it is as full as it can hold of men who have neither wives nor children living with them. A suit of three rooms and a bath rents at from $30 to $60 a week without being furnished, and the lawyers, bankers, brokers, big commercial men, retired naval officers and the like who smoke their pipes there are rich enough to buy sculpture, paintings, valuable books enough and bric-a-brac to fill the stately palace with all the triumphs of modern civilization. The revenue of the house is a large one, and the money is handled, the entire establishment controlled and the servants furnished by Mrs. Leland.

A GROUP OF BRIGHT WOMEN

who have found that the insurance business will yield a good living have organized an insurance company in New York, and Mrs. E. E. Atwood is a quiet, capable little body who conducts a life and fire insurance agency in the most systematic and methodical manner in the Equitable Building, Boston. Miss Annette Whitney conducts a successful insurance business in Osage, Io., and the number of women is constantly on the increase who, left widows, become insurance agents, taking up their husbands' clientele. Miss Mary K. Murphy, the enterprising real estate agent, who does a big business in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards of New York City, is also a fire insurance agent fully empowered to write policies for the different companies.

The Southern women, so many of whom have been thrown on their own resources since the war, have developed wonderful energy as farmers, fruit canners, managers of cotton, sugar and rice plantations, etc., some of them, as, for instance, Mrs. E. G. Woelper, formerly Miss Estelle Gustine of New Orleans, now a Boston real estate broker, making enviable reputations in other sections of the country. Miss Maria Chotard of Natchez, Miss., is ravishing New Orleans this summer with a new bonbon, manufactured from the flowers of the sweet olive tree, and making a small fortune out of a table delicacy in the shape of a clear syrup brewed from the same posies. Two sisters in New Orleans have gone into the dairy business on a large scale, and Mrs. Alexander Delmas, in recognition of her successful management of a large sugar plantation in the heart of the beautiful Teche country, has been elected a member of the Louisiana Sugar Planters' Association. Another New Orleans woman, Mary E. Farnham, has shown herself possessed of some practical gifts by taking out recently a patent for a new car starter.

Carpentry is not considered an especially feminine occupation, but the New Century Guild of Philadelphia recently offered prizes for the best nail driving and sawing, which were won by Miss J. R. Baker and Miss C. Altemus respectively. One lady member of the guild claimed to have built fences, another to have a friend who had roofed her own house and a third to know a woman who had built a house out and out. Meanwhile the trade of cabinet making is successfully followed by Mrs. M. J. Cullen of Ninth avenue, New York, and by a number of women in Boston, while fresco painting from a scaffold is by no means the most difficult part of the work of

MISS MARY TILLINGHAST,

the well-known New York decorator, who also, in the capacity of architect, minutely superintends the erection of important buildings.

There are any number of woman physicians, yet the appointment of Dr. Sophia Fendler Unger as Sanitary Inspector for the New York Board of Health for the months of July and August is accepted as a token of their advance in popular consideration. There are not many women druggists, but Mrs. R. S. Brunner and Miss de Socarras graduated with honors from the New York College of Pharmacy last year, and Mrs. Brunner, who is a pleasant-faced woman of 30, at once went into business with her husband in Brooklyn. Mme. Rudoff of New Orleans, who drives a brisk trade in the Crescent City, is Secretary of the Louisiana State Pharmaceutical Association. There are not many women dentists, but Dr. Olga Neymann, the slight, dark-haired young Cornell coed who fills teeth on Madison avenue, has two fellow practitioners of her own sex in New York and one in Brooklyn, while several graduates of the different dental colleges are establishing themselves in different cities of the country.

One of the brightest business women in New York is Mrs. Sallie McDonald, the granddaughter of the noted Tom Corwin, who is an energetic and successful advertising solicitor and gets a handsome income. She is remarkably even-tempered, keen and full of ideas and is considered the best collector of money in the advertising business. Mrs. Janet Runtz-Rees, the President of the Kindly Club, has made a success of writing advertisements, a line of work which several women have gone into, one bright little soul being employed by a New York firm at a salary of

$3,000 A YEAR.

Mrs. Remington Vernam is the name of the woman who has created the summer resort of Averne-by-the-Sea. When her husband took a slice of Rockaway Beach for a bad debt she planned the cottages, drew the elevations and plotted out a village on the sand, telling the carpenters where to build. Then she went to Holland to study the sewerage system, armed with one trunk and a letter to the Minister at Hague. She poked questions at the engineers and came back with a plan for a canal with a water course thirty-two feet wide, running from one arm to another of the great expanse of water in Jamaica Bay. The canal answers the purposes of pleasure and sanitation, and admits small steamers and sailing crafts. At each end is a sluiceway of solid masonry with double gates, the whole costing $10,000, and making a considerable engineering work to have been superintended by a woman. She has forced the success of Averne and proved herself a most capable manager.

Mrs. Emma Yewdall is making money out of a livery stable in the annexed district of New York City. She accumulated some little money as a successful milliner, inherited a little more, and desiring a more active life, and being fond of horses, she went into the business of letting them. She doesn't wash carriages or groom the horses, but she keeps the books and makes a good living. Mrs. Louise Brooks of Concord, Mass., is another woman who lets teams by the hour. Women barbers do not thrive, at least hereabouts. Lewis Greenslade, the wife of the religious crank known as "Lewis the Light," is deft with a razor, but has lately been compelled to move from Brooklyn to New York for lack of patronage. Brooklyn and New York have several women butchers, especially in the Jewish quarters. There are also several women opticians, in which latter business the Misses Bradley do well in Philadelphia. Everybody knows that one member of the big dry goods firm of the Ridleys is a woman, while another

WOMAN IS THE RESPONSIBLE CASHIER

of Macy's great establishment. Mrs. Adolph Heller and Miss Duffe manage dry goods stores in Philadelphia. The jewelry buyer for one of the largest houses in Brooklyn is feminine, while a hardware store, a coffee house and a coal yard in New York are represented by women. Women make notably good hotelkeepers, several of the best on the Jersey coast being run by them this season. Mrs. La Fetra has just opened a temperance hotel of 100 rooms on H street, Washington, D. C.

A Women's Silk Culture Association has been formed in Massachusetts with Mrs. Marion McBride of Boston, as President. That women understand the benefits of co-operation is shown by the co-operative laundry in Bond street, New York, officered and managed by working girls, with Miss Kate Foley as Superintendent. The colored women of Little Rock, Ark., have organized a Washerwomen's Association. An unusual business for a woman is that conducted by Mrs. Christina F. Haley, who has made a comfortable fortune out of the examination of inventions and patent claims. Mrs. Haley was Chairman of the Business Women's Committee of Sorosis until the recent election of Mrs. Ella Hitchcock, a successful telegraph operator. Mrs. Allen of One Hundred and Twenty-second street has discovered a new vocation, and acts as a guide for tourists shopping in New York. Women constables, deputy sheriffs, etc., are not unknown in the West, even outside of the woman-managed Kansas towns, Mrs. C. O. Winger being constable of Herman, Minn., and Miss Knowles deputy constable in Montana.

Girls are usually credited with precocity, and the fifteen little waitresses only 10 years old who uniform themselves in gray wool gowns, fluffy aprons, snowy bakers' caps, cardinal stockings and red ribbons to serve the customers of a good-sized restaurant in Grand street, New York, make a staff as novel as youthful. Kentucky discounts the boy preachers with Mary Semons, 10 years of age, who has delivered sermons in Falmouth and converted sinners. Maud Hutchinson of Deull County, Dakota, drove a team and did a full share of the work in stacking 500 acres of hay when only 7. Arizona brags of a girl mining expert on whose judgment the men bet when the ore was taken out of the Tucson mines when she was 17. Little Katie Reimer carries mail in Kansas, and there are numberless instances of strength and endurance on the part of girls to prove that under a different system of physical education more vigor would be developed by women. Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi thinks that women ought to be letter carriers, but enough has been said to show that the necessity of self support is leading them to push their way into new avenues of labor every year.

AN ELECTRIC PLANT.

The Curious Growth Found in the Forests of India.

From La Nature.

There has been discovered in the forests of India a strange plant, which possesses to a very high degree astonishing magnetic power. The hand which breaks a leaf from it receives immediately a shock equal to that which is produced by the conductor of an induction coil. At a distance of six meters a magnetic needle is affected by it, and it will be quite deranged if brought near. The energy of this singular influence varies with the hour of the day. All-powerful about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, it is absolutely annulled during the night. At the times of storm its intensity augments to striking proportions. During rain the plant seems to succumb and bends its head during a thunder-shower; it remains there without force or virtue even if one should shelter it with an umbrella. No shock is felt at that time in breaking the leaves and the needle is unaffected beside it.

One never by chance sees a bird or an insect alight on the electric plant; an instinct seems to warn them that they would find there sudden death. It is also important to remark that where it grows none of the magnetic metals are found; neither iron, nor cobalt, nor nickel, an undeniable proof that the electric force belongs exclusively to the plant. Light and heat, phosphorescence, magnetism, electricity, how many mysteries and botanical problems does this wondrous Indian plant conceal within its leaf and flower?

MADGE ADDISON, living at 203 South Thirteenth street gave her colored cook a $10 bill several days ago with which to buy provisions. The woman left with the money and has not returned. Her name is not known.

Knaupp & Kramer's Clearing Sale
OFFERS EXTRA INDUCEMENTS.
Velvet and Body Brussels Carpets at $1 a yard; it's worth $1.35 to $1.50.
All-wool Ingrain Carpets from 45c to 65c; it's worth 60c to 85c
Special bargains in Moquette Carpets.
Lace Curtains, all grades, away down.
615 and 617 NORTH BROADWAY,
Between Washington and Lucas Avenues.

DELUSIONS ABOUT RABIES

THAT TERRIBLE MALADY EXTREMELY RARE.

Simple Ailments Closely Resembling It—To Discriminate Is Exceedingly Difficult—The Only Test for the Disease—How to Protect Man and Dog—Duty of Dog Owners.

From the Boston Herald.

Probably but a very small per cent of the dogs presumed to be rabid are really so. Rabies has always been rightly held as one of the most terrible diseases with which man may be attacked, and it is but natural that a dog, showing any indication whatever of being mad, is considered in reality so, and at once killed. People cannot be blamed for such summary treatment and their determination not to take any chances in a suspected case. It is extremely unfortunate, however, that intense fear should blunt reason in such cases, and not only that many a dog suffering from some innocent and transient disorder be sacrificed, but communities be unwarrantably terrorized. Not one dog out of a hundred supposed to be mad is really so. In hot weather dogs suffer much from the heat, and are extremely liable to attacks of delirium, usually terminating in convulsions. When such an attack occurs in a dog away from his home there is every chance of his being killed as rabid; whereas, if left to recover undisturbed, in an hour or so he is playing about, showing no sign whatever of his illness. Some breeds of dogs, as, for intance, sporting dogs, have nervous systems adjusted with extreme nicety. They are what would popularly be termed "high strung," and are easily thrown off the balance. There are many disorders as a natural consequence of this condition which are likely to be complicated with brain symptoms, such as delirium and convulsions. Again, there are certain effections which are manifested by symptoms so much like those which appear in a rabid dog that only a person of extended experience can distinguish the positive ailment with anything like certainty. As an illustration, we cite the effects of the parasite called the stringylus gigas. This occasionally appears in the kidneys not only of men, but of dogs, and gives rise to symptoms in the latter very closely resembling those of rabies. There is a disposition to bite, the animal avoids the light, its mouth is red and frothing, its voice is hoarse and its gait is vacillating. Its expression is that of suffering rather than of ferocity. Let a dog present these symptoms, and he is

CERTAIN TO BE KILLED AS RABID,

whereas he is suffering from inflammation of the kidneys induced by the parasite in question. The actual trouble would be distinguished by the bloody discharge from the bladder, but, of course, no one but an expert would know the distinctive sign.

The writer has reason to believe that dumb rabies is very nearly as common as the maniacal form, and that it is often unrecognized. Its symptoms are marked, and point plainly to the disease. And yet, much the same symptoms may be induced by an irritant poison, which causes the tongue to swell and protrude from the mouth. A dog so poisoned would have mucus and saliva flow in abundance from his mouth, or, in other words, froth at the mouth, and there would be great difficulty in swallowing. His mouth would be constantly open, and one could scarcely tell whether the inability of the dog to shut his jaws was due to paralysis—a characteristic symptom of dumb rabies—or whether it was due to the swelling of the tongue. A dog in such a condition could not swallow, or could swallow but little, and would show another symptom so marked in dogs with dumb rabies—"he would plunge his muzzle into the water up to the very eyes in order that he may get one drop into the back part of his mouth to cool his parched throat."

Not long ago the writer found in the street here in the city a pug which presented some of the symptoms of dumb rabies just described. They were so marked it seemed at first that he must be suffering from the terrible disease. But after closely watching him contradictory signs were noted. Fortunately, a bystander recognized the dog; his owner was sought, and a better opportunity of studying the case afforded. The dog appeared dull and listless; his jaw hung down; mucus and saliva flowed from his mouth; his tongue protruded, and—quite black—hung out to its extreme length. And yet the dog was anything but mad. He was very old and gray, which accounted for his listless manner. The characteristic symptom of rabies—apparently paralysis of the jaw—was due to fracture of the jaw—the consequence of a kick from some despicable wretch a month previous. This dog, just before the writer saw him, had escaped from the cellar, well filled with coal, which accounted for his blackened tongue.

One might go on almost indefinitely pointing out the ailments of dogs which are manifested by symptoms closely resembling rabies, but sufficient has been said for our purpose on that point. Now, are many of the dogs showing marked signs of madness ever

PROVED TO BE ACTUALLY MAD?

We have reference to those which are quarantined and studied, which are but an extremely small proportion of the dogs presumably rabid. Very few such dogs, indeed, are kept until the last stage is reached, when some of the most important and distinctive symptoms appear. A reasonable person who has a valuable dog presenting suspicious signs will shut him up where he can do no harm, and watch him. He is content to do that for a day or two. But if the sufferer does not improve, the kindest master is soon convinced that, in mercy, he should have him "put out of the way," and he generally does so. Physicians may be desirous of studying such cases, but the layman, under the circumstances, is never enthusiastic on the point of scientific research, and he cannot be blamed. Occasionally a doctor has a dog held as rabid so confined that he can watch him until the trouble he is suffering from terminates in one way or another. Last year, in a not very distant city, there occurred what seemed to be an epidemic of rabies. New cases were many and appeared almost daily. One physician had two dogs bitten by one of the dogs thought to be rabid. Another physician and great dog lover secured these dogs and took them home to his own kennels and quarantined them. He had a yard and kennel fixed purposely for them. An arrangement was made whereby they could be fed and watered without any one coming in contact with them. Heavy two-inch planks were substituted for the ordinary kennel fencing, so that, if the dogs went mad, they could not possibly get out. In about a month one of these dogs began to grow thin, had tremendous thirst and a noticeable hang-dog look. At that time it seemed as though he must be going mad. He was isolated and kept for two months, at the end of which time he was sent to his owner, and shortly afterward died from consumption. This same physician engaged in the experiment in the meantime had secured eleven other dogs which had been bitten by supposed rabid dogs. One of these, after being quarantined for three weeks, was foolishly shot by the doctor's kennelman at the instance of his owner, who visited him, although he was well at the time. Another one, after being in quarantine about ten days, grew very emaciated, had a wicked look in his eyes, and his tongue became very black and swollen so he could not close his jaws. These symptoms, of course, pointed strongly to dumb rabies. In five days he died of convulsions. And yet the doctor was not convinced that such was the trouble and, to make sure, he secured

SEVEN CURS AND INOCULATED THEM

in several places. One of these dogs died, evidently from blood poisoning, the symptoms in no way resembling rabies. The rest showed no ill effects from the inoculation. All the other bitten dogs that were quarantined, after an interval of three months, were returned to their owners in good health.

Is it possible to tell positively from the symptoms which he presents whether or not a dog is rabid, even if he is kept and watched from the time he presents such symptoms up to the hour of his death, which is allowed to come naturally? To this question there is but one answer, and it is emphatically no. If a dog has bitten other dogs, and they eventually present the symptoms of rabies, no one will doubt but that he himself had that dread disease. But without such history, and considering each case alone, positive proof of rabies can only be secured by the inoculation of a well dog from the one supposed to be rabid. Attention is called to this fact for the reason that there are many men having a smattering of canine pathology who jump to conclusions, and where a dog appears to be mad and is likely to be killed at once, they feel pretty safe in doing so when trying to make a diagnosis. The man who really knows what rabies is, its actual symptoms, etc., will always be guarded in his diagnosis, and he will be singularly lacking in that positive assurance which characterizes him of no experience and but little theoretical knowledge. He who is told by a professional that his dog is surely rabid and should be killed, in the absence of any history of his dog having been bitten by one presumably rabid, will do well to

SEEK OTHER ADVICE

before the extreme remedy be applied. Considering all the facts about rabies, the statement made in the beginning is justified—that not one out of a hundred dogs supposed to be rabid are actually so. We have, therefore, no statistics which show just how many cases of the disease have been occurring in America each year during the past decade, hence we cannot know whether or not rabies has been on the increase here. Were we to judge from the reputed cases, it would appear that there promises to be a larger number of cases of rabies in this country this year than in the past year. It would naturally increase in any county into which it had entered, unless some means of prevention are applied. At the present time it is believed that London is threatened with an epidemic of rabies. In the first five months of this year there were eighty-three cases. That number is not large for a city of such size, but it is rightly assumed that each case is almost certain to prove a center from which, through the dogs biting other animals, fresh cases will emanate, and each of these again become a disease-spreading center, and in this way they go on increasing at the rate of compound interest. They are advocating muzzling dogs in England again this year, as they did in London in 1887 and 1888, rightly assuming that in in that way, and in that way only, can the disease be stamped out. If the regulation is enforced throughout the English country, the end sought would be attained; but unless all dogs, all over England, were muzzled simultaneously, the remedy would not be effective. Unfortunately, in our country it cannot be applied with the same chances of success; it is much too vast, and law does not cover it all. Muzzling in districts would free such districts from rabies for a short time, but fresh importations would soon undo the good work done.

While deploring that there is so much needless agitation over the subject of rabies, it is no surprise that it has attracted so much attention to itself. "The tragic features of the final struggle, the long uncertainty as to the outbreak and the failure of medicine to cure it, have invested it at all times with features of special interest." It is a real danger, slight though it may be, which is liable to appear at any time, and threaten any community. It is a danger which should be anticipated, and certain preventive measures should never be relaxed. Legal enactments can secure protection if rightly enforced, but every individual dog owner ought to be

WILLING TO ADOPT CERTAIN RULES

which will protect himself and others around him. No dog should be allowed to run at large, at least during the season when rabies is most likely to appear. When not under the control of his master or mistress, he should be properly confined. It can be no hardship to a dog to kennel or house him during a large part of each day. Every dog needs exercise, of course, but he actually needs much less than many suppose. In England, the home of some of the most noted dog fanciers of the world, the large breeds of dogs are given much less exercise than they are here. Every morning they are taken from their kennels and allowed an hour's run in the yard. After that they are kenneled again. Sometimes at night they are allowed another outing, but more often they are kept confined until the following morning. No man should keep a dog unless he can make such provisions for him that he can never leave his premises alone. It is almost always the "stray" which first has rabies and spreads it in a community. A dog of any value can be restrained while out for exercise, and he should not be allowed to "scrape acquaintances" by the way. To keep a dog under proper restraint at all times ought not to be difficult, and every right-minded owner will be willing to do it. The man who allows his dog to run into the street and bark at every passer-by ought to be severely punished, for none, no matter how much they love dogs, care to be treated in that way. And, beside that, for a dog's own good, he should be kept under restraint as advised. If he is, not only will he never go mad, but he is not at all likely to have distemper, that much dreaded disease so fatal to dogs. One would naturally suppose that Paris, the home of M. Pasteur, would be singularly free from rabies, and yet we are reliably informed that Prussia, with 28,000,000 inhabitants, by a system which deals with the dog first, and keeps the animal at all times under proper restraint, and, in case of disease, under care of a veterinary surgeon, has a record of fewer deaths from rabies than the city of Paris alone from cases originating there.

Gen. Andrew Jackson's Dinner.

Concord Letter to the Boston Traveller.

When Gen. Andrew Jackson visited Concord, N. H., after his presidential term had expired he was entertained at Cass' Hotel, at that time the leading hotel of the State. The proprietor, wishing to do honor to his distinguished guest, provided a banquet and arranged to serve it with considerable style. With the first course the General surprised the waiter by ordering crackers and milk, and refused all other dishes, much to the disgust of the proprietor. Cass's Hotel was the great resort of stage drivers, and it was at this hotel Vice-President Morton boarded when a young man and engaged as a clerk in the dry goods business. One of the leading merchants of Concord, now in active business, was a boarder at the hotel at that time, and occupied a seat at the same table.

Our Deluded Miners.

From the Milwaukee Journal.

Every citizen who believes that high protection is a blessing should go to the entertainment at Schlitz Park to-night for the benefit of the suffering Illinois miners. These victims of the protective folly are victims in a double sense. They were ravished of their votes last fall by the specious arguments and promises of the well-fed and well-paid high-tax orators, and carried banners and torches in the high-tax processions, visited Harrison at Indianapolis, and were sagely informed by him that their only salvation was in the triumph of the protection system, which would furnish plenty of work and good wages for everybody. Robbed of their manhood then, they are robbed now of the means to provide sustenance for themselves and their families.

ACHES OF HEAD AND HEART.

Their Relation to One Another and Their Causes.

From the American Analyst.

There are a good many kinds of headache. In these days the nervous headache is a very distinct variety. It is generally in the front of the head, across the forehead, over the eyes. But it may be in other parts—at the top of the head, at one or both sides, at the back or all over. It is painful, depressing, disabling. A man feels, at the height of the paroxysm, like a hunter who has galloped his legs clean off, and who could not leap a three-foot ditch to save his life. The spur is of no use, neither is the whip. The pain in the head is worse to bear than either, and the patient will rather endure both whip and spur than make any kind of effort which will make the head pain worse. Physic by itself is of no use. There is not a single drug known to medical science which will of itself at once and permanently cure a nervous headache. On the other hand, drugs are not always needed. A complete change of air and circumstances will usually take away the pain in ten or twelve hours. Perfect rest, of a duration proportioned to the severity and long continuance of the symptoms, will make the cure permanent. There are, of course, methods of relieving or diminishing the pain until such time as it may be possible to obtain the complete rest. But the rest is the thing to be secured at all costs. If not, the pain goes from bad to worse and the risk from less to greater. The final consequence it is impossible to predict, except that a breakdown is sooner or later inevitable and the breakdown may be for a year or for a life time. A nervous headache is a danger signal; if it be frequent, the danger is increased; if it be continuous, a catastrophe is imminent. The driver must put on his brake at all hazards, or he will probably soon have a leap for his life. There are very few sets of circumstances in which it is a man's duty to go on with his work when he is in this condition, at all risks. Even a threatened bankruptcy had better be risked than a threatened life. Besides, a man who is in the unyielding grip of a permanent nervous headache is not really the best judge of his own circumstances. He magnifies and distorts things amazingly. He takes counsel of his fears and abandons his hopes and courage altogether. Rest, we repeat—immediate and sufficient rest—is the sovereign remedy. A fortnight at once may be better than a year six weeks hence. A weak heart seems to be decidedly more practically inconvenient than a weak head. If a man or a woman be a little feeble about the region of the brain it is generally of little moment. Some post or other will be provided if the conduct be respectable; and lack of brains is too common to excite any particular attention either in the person concerned or those about him. But a weak heart insists upon putting itself in evidence at all sorts of convenient and inconvenient times. If its possessor finds himself rather late for his morning train and makes a "spurt" to recover lost time, the exertion is usually followed by such a "bad quarter of an hour" that he resolves in future rather to lose a dozen trains than to risk temporary suffocation or permanent syncope again. The practical evils that are associated with a feeble heart are innumerable, and will readily suggest themselves to those who possess so unsatisfactory a pumping engine. Weak hearts are by no means so common as is often supposed. Many a man who thinks he has got one is merely dyspeptic; many a woman owes her symptoms to tight lacing or insufficient feeding. If the dypepsia be cured, or the tight lacing be dispensed with, the symptoms of heart weakness will disappear. Even when the heart is genuinely "weak," the weakness is not always due to special disease of that organ. It may be only part of a general weakness of the whole system, which is easily curable. The late Sir Robert Christison, one of the most eminent of British physicians, used to smile at certain persons who were always complaining of weak hearts. "Gentlemen," he would say to his students when lecturing on digitalis, "gentlemen, the best tonic for a weak heart is a good brisk walk." Not a doubt of it. The majority of weak, flabby hearts are weak and flabby because every other muscle in the body is weak and flabby, and this general weakness and flabbiness is due to want of vigorous use. Exercise of the legs and back and arms gives additional and much needed exercise to the heart and the heart grows strong by vigorous exercise exactly as every other muscular organ does, for the heart is a muscle. If a man has no organic disease of the heart, no enlargement and no functional disorder, plenty of brisk walking, with occasional running, will soon dispel his breathlessness and heart weakness, other things being equal. The muscular inactivity of the modern town man is the parent of more ill-health than any other single cause whatever.

SOMETHING ABOUT TEETH.

Keep Them in Good Order and They Will Not Trouble You.

From the Youth's Companion.

The teeth are a very peculiar part of our organization. They do not belong to the bony skeleton, but, like the scales of the crocodile, are appendages of the skin. Their enamel is the hardest animal product in nature, and is almost pure phosphate of lime, thus resembling a mineral. Unlike every other portion of the body, the teeth come in two distinct sets, separated by an interval of between four and five years. The first set consists of twenty teeth, the second of thirty-two.

The second, or "permanent" set are larger and harder, as well as more numerous than the first. As the second set—with the exception of the wisdom teeth—are formed before the first are shed, a 5-year-old child may have at the same time fifty teeth in his head!

The visible part of the tooth is called the crown; the part hidden in the jaw, the fang; the part just within the gum, the neck.

A tooth consists of the enamel; the dentine or bony substance beneath the enamel; the pulp, which fills an external cavity extending from within the crown down to the extremity of the fang, and the cement, which covers the fang somewhat as the enamel covers the crown.

The pulp contains nerves and vessels, which enter the fang at its point. The dentine consists of microscopic tubes, into which the pulp penetrates, to nourish it and give it sensitiveness. The cement is covered with a membrane analogous to that which covers the bones and ministers to their support and which has the function of promoting their renewal when they are partially destroyed.

This cement membrane will unite vitally to the jaw another tooth which has been inserted in place of one extracted. Dentists now avail themselves of this important fact.

As the teeth consist largely of lime, they are readily acted on by acids. This means, of course, that acids generated in the mouth or the stomach by fermenting food secretions rendered acid by disease, or acid medicines administered improperly by physicians, may cause more or less destruction of the teeth.

The most common cause of decay, doubtless, is to be found in the bits of fermenting food left between the teeth. This fact suggests the need of the toothpick after meals, and the thorough washing out of the mouth with the aid of a toothbrush before retiring for the night.

Dentistry has made wonderful progress in the last fifty years. No tooth which has even a stump left needs to be sacrificed. Amalgam fillings are now much used in preference to gold, as they are equally safe, easier of introduction and cheaper.

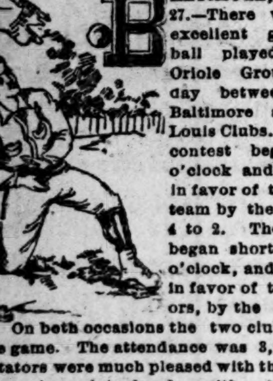
No one need fear harm from fillings inserted by any first class dentist, or from any tooth-powder or wash recommended by him. There are quack dentists as well as quack doctors. Let both be avoided.

VICTORY AND DEFEAT.

THE BROWNS WIN A GAME AND LOSE ONE AT BALTIMORE.

Brooklyn as Usual Wins—Philadelphia Passes Cleveland in the League Race—The Giants Lacking in Nerve—Day Sells His White Elephant—Morton to Be Bounced—The Diamond at Home and Abroad.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.



BALTIMORE, Md., July 27.—There were two excellent games of ball played at the Oriole Grounds to-day between the Baltimore and St. Louis Clubs. The first contest began at 2 o'clock and resulted in favor of the home team by the score of 4 to 2. The second began shortly after 4 o'clock, and resulted in favor of the visitors, by the score of 3 to 1. On both occasions the two clubs put up a fine game. The attendance was 3,253. The spectators were much pleased with the games. The rain interfered with the attendance, and most of those present came to see the second game. They regretted that they missed the first. The grounds were in nice condition, and but few errors were made except in the first game, when St. Louis failed to keep up their record. Foreman pitched the first game for the Orioles, and as usual proved a stumbling block to St. Louis. His opponent was Chamberlain. In the second game Kilroy was substituted with King as the opposing twirler. Both teams scored few runs and did little with the stick. In the second game Dowie split a finger and gave way to Sommer. Goldsmith had numerous close decisions and got along very nicely. Griffin made his appearance again and caught two difficult flies. He also muffed one. The first game started off in a bad way for the home team, St. Louis scoring two runs in the first inning. The Orioles, however, stuck to their work, and after tieing the score in the eighth inning, scored the winning runs in the ninth, much to the surprise of the spectators. The poor fielding of the visitors assisted in the runs being scored, but the fine fielding of the home team, especially that of Mack at second base, prevented St. Louis from scoring. Mack assisted in no less than three double plays. In the first inning, after Comiskey had driven in two runs by his triple to right field, Mack caught a low liner from Robinson's bat and doubled him up at third. In the second inning he caught Boyle's fly and doubled up Fuller at first. In the third, with Shindle's assistance, he put out Chamberlain and threw Latham out at first. He accepted every chance, eleven in all. Foreman pitched a nice game. He is truly St. Louis' Jonah. But five hits were made off him, and Fuller got two of these. Comiskey's triple was the longest one. Foreman, however, had two errors, the only ones of the game, and but for them St. Louis might have had but one run to their credit. Quinn as well as the rest of the men gave him good support. Chamberlain also pitched a winning game and but four hits were made off him, Griffin's proved a double and he scored the first run. Holland's single drive in the tie run. He also brought in a run in the last inning on his long drive to center field. The game was exciting throughout. Tucker was full of ginger as usual, and besides getting in a run and a hit stole the only two bases of the game. He also made several pretty pick-ups of low thrown balls.

St. Louis opened up in the first inning in grand style. After Latham had struck out, McCarthy got his base on balls. O'Neill batted one in front of Foreman, who threw wild to second and both were safe. Comiskey drove a nice one to right field, which netted three bases and two runs came in. The double play followed. After this but few men reached first base; only twenty-six men faced Foreman after the first inning and one of these got a base on balls. In the fifth inning after Fuller had scored a hit, he was thrown out at second by Tate, and the next two men struck out. Baltimore pegged along until the sixth inning, when Griffin, with one hand out, led with a double to left field. Shindle then sent a grounder to Fuller, who fumbled the ball, and Griffin scored. Tucker in this same inning reached first on Fuller's error, but no one brought him in. Mack had a chance, but he struck out. In the seventh the home team tied the score. Hornung reached third on Comiskey's error in allowing a ball thrown by Latham to go by him, and came in on Holland's single to right field. The ninth told the story. Latham's error in allowing Tucker's grounder to go through his legs gave a life, and the runner stole second. Chamberlain's error on Mack's grounder gave him safe. Hornung's single to right field brought in Tucker. Mack got on third base, assisted by McCarthy's error, and came in on Holland's sacrifice to center field.

THE SCORE:

BALTIMORE.	AB	BH	P	A	E	ST. LOUIS.	AB	BH	PO	A	E
Griffin, cf.	4	1	3	0	0	Latham, 3b.	4	0	2	5	1
Shindle, 3b	4	0	3	2	0	M'Carty,r.f	3	1	0	0	1
Tucker, 1b.	3	1	9	0	0	O'Neill, l.f.	4	1	2	0	0
Mack, 2b	4	0	7	4	0	Comisk'y,1b	4	1	12	0	1
Hornung, lf	4	1	1	0	0	Robinson 2b	3	1	3	4	0
Holland,s.s.	4	1	1	0	0	Duffee, c. f.	3	1	4	0	0
Dowie, r. f.	3	0	0	0	0	Fuller, s. s.	3	2	1	2	2
Quinn,c.	2	0	3	3	0	Boyle, c....	3	0	3	4	0
Foreman, p.	3	0	1	1	2	Chambl'n, p	2	0	0	1	1
Totals ...	31	4	27	11	2	Totals....	29	5	27	16	6

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	—4
St. Louis	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Earned runs—St. Louis, 1. Two-base hit—Griffin. Three-base hit—Comiskey. First base on balls—By Foreman, 2; by Chamberlain, 3. Left on bases—Baltimore, 2; St. Louis, 1. Sac ifice hit—Holland. Struck out—By Foreman, 5; Chamberlain, 4. Double plays—Baltimore, 3; St. Louis, 1. Stolen bases—Tucker, 2. Time of game—1h 50m. Umpire—Goldsmith.

THE SECOND GAME

looked as though it would prove a pitchers' contest, but it turned out differently and was won by good batting in the eighth inning. Kilroy pitched a very effective game and struck out ten men. His finest work was done in the first two innings when he struck out five men. In the first inning the first two men struck out, and then followed two singles. O'Neill, however, tried to accomplish too much on Comiskey's single and was caught at second on quick throwing by Dowie and Shindle. In the second inning Kilroy struck the side out. In the fifth he also struck out two men in succession. His strike-outs were Robinson, Fuller and King, twice each; Latham, McCarthy, Duffee and Boyle, once each. Tate gave him fine support and also Shindle. St. Louis scored 7 hits off the Kid. McCarthy had 2 doubles and O'Neill and Comiskey two singles each. King pitched for the visitors and was also effective. All the Orioles could get off him were six hits. Hornung's was a double. Boyle and Robinson played a fine fielding game. St. Louis, as in the first game, scored the first run. It came in the third inning. With one out King reached first on Tucker's error, a muff of Gilroy's throw, a passed ball put him on second and Latham's sacrifice put him third. He scored on McCarthy's double to right field. Baltimore tied the score in the fifth. Hornung struck out while Holland got a base on balls. Dowie hit safely to center field, and Tate batted a nice fly to King, which he muffed, but which he threw to second, catching Dowie. Tate stole second and Holland scored on Kilroy's single. In the eighth St. Louis won the game. Latham, after King had struck out, hit safely to left field. Hornung's error gave him second and he scored on McCarthy's double. The latter came in on Comiskey's single. The noble captain was caught between the bases, thus preventing another run coming in. Baltimore had two men on bases in the ninth, but they failed to materialize.

THE SCORE.

BALTIMORE.	AB.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	ST. LOUIS.	AB.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Griffin, c.f.	4	0	2	0	1	Latham, 3b.	4	1	1	0	0
Shindle, 3b.	4	0	0	4	0	McCarthy,r.f	4	2	0	0	0
Tucker, 1b.	3	1	7	1	0	O'Neill, l.f.	4	2	2	2	1
Mack, 2b.	4	1	2	1	0	Comiskey.1b	4	2	7	0	0
Hornung, l.f.	4	1	1	0	1	Robinson, 2b	3	0	4	4	1
Holland, s.s.	3	0	1	2	0	Duffee, c.f	3	0	2	0	0
Dowie, r.f.	2	1	1	0	0	Fuller, ss.	3	0	2	4	0
Sommer,r.f.	1	0	0	0	0	Boyle, c.	3	0	9	3	0
Tate, c.	3	0	10	0	0	King, p.	3	0	0	1	1
Kilroy, p.	3	1	0	2	0						
Totals	31	6	24	9	3	Totals ..	31	7	27	14	3

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1
St. Louis	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	*	—3

Earned runs—St. Louis, 1. Two-base hits—Hornung, McCarty, 2. First base on errors—Baltimore, 3; St. Louis, 2. Bases on balls—By King, 2. Left on bases—Baltimore, 5; St. Louis, 4. Struck out—By Kilroy, 10; by King, 7. Passed balls—Tate, 1. Wild pitches—Kilroy, 1. Stolen bases—Baltimore, 2. Time of game—1h. 45m. Umpire—Goldsmith.

Athletics, 12; Kansas City, 10.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 27.—The Athletics succeeded in winning a game this afternoon, but it was only after a mighty effort. They secured a good lead in the first two innings, but the Cowboys went to the front with a rush in the sixth, when they scored six runs, only one of which was earned, on errors by Cross and Brennan, five singles and a triple. It seemed all day with the Athletics, but they pulled out in the ninth, scoring six runs, none earned, after two men were out, on Purcell's single, two successive fumbles by Alvord, doubles by Brennan and Welch and a home-run drive by Larkin. The way that Alvord did not play short was the startling feature of the contest. The score:

ATHLETICS.	A.B.	1b.	PO.	A.	E.	KANSAS CITY.	AB.	BH.	PO.	A.	E.
Welch, c.f.	4	1	4	0	0	Long, 2b.	6	1	3	4	1
Larkin, 1b.	6	3	12	0	0	Hamilton,r.f	2	1	1	0	0
Lyons, 3b.	5	1	0	4	1	Burns, c. f.	5	4	0	0	1
Stovey, l.f.	5	1	0	0	0	Stearns, 1b.	5	2	17	0	0
Purcell, r.f.	4	2	1	0	0	Mann'g, lf.	5	1	0	0	0
Fennelly,s.s	5	1	1	3	0	Hooker, c.	4	1	3	0	0
Robinson,c	5	1	5	1	1	Alvord, s.s.	5	1	1	6	6
McMahon, p	5	0	0	3	0	Davis, 3b.	5	3	2	4	0
Brennan, 2b	5	2	4	3	1	Swartzel, p.	5	1	6	3	0
Totals	44	12	27	14	3	Totals.	42	15	27	17	8

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Athletics	2	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	6	—12
Kansas City	2	0	0	0	0	6	0	1	1	—10

Attendance, 874. Earned runs—Athletics, 1; Kansas City, 2. Home run—Larkin. Three-base hits—Robinson, Hamilton. Two-base hits—Larkin, Welch, Brennan (2). Double play—McMahon, Brennan and Larkin. Wild pitch—Swartzel. Hit by pitched ball—Hoover. Time of game, 1hr. 55m. Umpire, Mr. Ferguson.

Louisville, 6; Columbus, 2.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

COLUMBUS, O., July 27.—Louisville gave the Association baby quite a surprise to-day, beating them with a patched up team. Third Baseman Raymond pitched, as the other twirlers were crippled, and although he gave eleven men bases on balls, Columbus got but eight hits off him. Carl, the Baltimore amateur, played second and Chicken Wolf third. Carl's work was fine. Sharp fielding by Louisville caused Columbus' defeat. The rotten umpiring of Holland, which was aimed against Louisville, disgusted even a Columbus audience. His decisions on Raymond's pitching was simply outrageous, and he must have been trying to kill him. He had Raymond send eleven men to bases on balls, when in reality it should not have been half that many. Score:

COLUMBUS.	AB.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	LOUISVILLE.	AB.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Johnson, r.f.	5	2	0	0	0	Carl, 2b.	3	2	2	7	0
Marr, s.s.	5	0	2	2	0	Wolf, 3b.	3	0	0	3	1
Daily, l.f.	3	0	2	1	2	Weaver, cf.	3	0	4	0	0
Greenw'd,2b	4	0	6	1	1	Vaughn, 1b.	4	3	13	0	0
Orr, 1b	5	1	6	0	0	Browning,lf	4	2	1	0	0
O'Connor, c.	5	1	3	3	0	Raymond, p	4	1	0	0	0
Kappel, 3b.	2	0	2	1	0	Ehret, r. f.	4	1	1	0	0
McT'ny,c.f.	2	2	0	0	0	Cook, c.	3	1	2	0	0
Mays, p.	0	0	0	1	0	Tomney, ss	3	1	4	5	1
Total......	31	8	23	11	3	Totals....	31	12	27	15	2

*Browning out for running out of line.

Innings.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Columbus	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Louisville	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	*	—6

Earned runs—Columbus, 1; Louisville, 5. Two-base hits—Browning, Home run—Vaughn. Double plays—Marr. Greenwood and Orr, 2; Carl and Vaughn 1; Tomney, Carl and Vaughn, 3. Bases on balls—By Mays, 2; by Raymond, 11. Hit by pitched ball—Weaver. Passed balls—O'Connor, 1; Cook, 1. Wild pitches—Raymond, 2. Left on base—Columbus, 11; Louisville, 3. Struck out—By Raymond, 1. Stolen bases—Greenwood and McTamany. Time, 1h. 5m. Umpire—Holland.

Brooklyn, 6; Cincinnati, 2.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, July 27.—The Brooklyns won another game from the Cincinnatis at Washington Park this afternoon, but in an entirely different manner than Friday's game. They had to fight every inch of the way and every run they scored was the result of brilliant work of one kind or another. The Cincinnatis had recovered from their ennui of the day before, and put a deal of spirit into their work, but of not quite enough effectiveness to win the game. Viau was hit hard by the home club, and as he also was somewhat wild in his pitching he was directly responsible for the runs scored by his opponents. Score:

BROOKLYN.	AB.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	CINCINNATI.	AB.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
O'Brien,l.f.	4	2	2	0	0	Keenan, 1b.	5	2	9	0	0
Collins, 2b.	4	1	4	0	2	McPhee,2b.	4	1	4	1	0
Foutz, 1b.	5	1	5	0	0	Beard, s.s.	3	2	1	4	0
Burns, r.f.	5	2	1	1	0	Reilly, c.f.	4	1	1	0	0
Pinckney,3b	4	1	2	0	0	Carpnt'r, 3b	4	0	3	1	2
Corkhill,c.f.	5	2	7	1	0	Tebeau, l.f.	3	0	1	0	0
Visner, c.	3	0	5	0	1	Nicol, rf.	4	0	2	0	0
Ca'r'thers,p	3	0	1	0	1	Earle, c.	3	0	6	1	1
Smith, s.s.	3	0	1	2	0	Viau, p.	4	1	0	3	0
Totals..	36	10	27	5	4	Totals..	34	7	27	10	3

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Brooklyn	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	— 6
Cincinnati	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	— 2

Attendance 5,074.

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 3; Cincinnati, 0. Two base hits—O'Brien, Foutz, Corkhill, Keenan, Reilly. Double plays—Burns and Collins; Earle and McPhee; McPhee, Beard and Keenan. Wild pitches—Viau, 1. Passed ball—Earle, 1. Hit by Pitcher—O'Brien, Pinckney. Time of game, 1h. 50m. Umpires—Messrs. Gaffner and Kerins.

Pittsburg, 11; Cleveland, 5.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 27.—Once more did the Pittsburgs lay low the Cleveland "Spiders" in a heavy batting contest in which O'Brien was knocked out of the box. The game was witnessed by 3,000 people, and was the fourth consecutive game won by Pittsburg from Cleveland. The Pittsburgs made three runs in the first on a base on balls, Beckley's stolen base, Miller's hit, Rowe's sacrifice and Maul's single. The Clevelands scored one on McAleer's scratch hit, a sacrifice and McAleer's score on Twitchell's two-base hit. In the second inning Hanlon got a base on a single, Carroll took a base on balls and both scored on Buckley's triple to Centre. For the Clevelands Radford got a base on balls, Tebeau singled and Radford scored on O'Brien's double and Tebeau scored. In the fifth and ninth innings the Allies clinched their victory by more good batting. Cleveland failed to score after the fifth. The score.

PITTSBURG.	AB.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	CLEVELAND.	AB	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Rowe, ss.	2	0	2	4	0	Stricker, 2b.	0	0	3	5	0
Hanlon, c.f.	1	2	7	0	0	McAleer, cf	1	1	4	1	1
Carroll, lf.	2	1	2	1	0	McKean,ss.	1	2	1	4	0
Beckley,1b.	1	2	6	0	0	Twitc'll, l.f.	0	2	1	0	1
Miller, c.	1	1	1	1	2	Faatz, 1b.	0	0	10	0	0
Maul, rf	1	2	2	0	0	Radford, rf.	2	0	2	0	0
White, 3b.	1	2	1	3	0	Tebeau, 3b.	1	1	2	0	0
Smith, 2b.	1	1	6	0	0	Zimmer, c.	0	1	4	1	0
Galvin, p.	1	1	0	2	0	O'Brien, p.	0	0	0	2	0
						Bakeley, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	11	12	27	11	2	Totals	5	11	27	14	3

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Pittsburg	3	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	2	—11
Cleveland	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—5

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 5; Cleveland, 3. Two-base hits—McKean, Twitchell, Tebeau, O'Brien. Three-base hit—Beckley. Sacrifice hits—Beckley, Rowe, White, Galvin, Stricker, Faatz. Base on balls—Carroll 4, Miller 1, Rowe 3, Hanlan 1, Radford 2, Bakeley 1. Stolen bases—Hanlan 1, Carroll 1, Miller 1, Waul 1, Radford 1. Hit by pitcher—Miller. Double plays—Carroll and Smith; Galvin, Rowe and Beckley; Stricker and Faatz and McKean; Stricker and Faatz; McAleer, Stricker and Faatz. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 8; Cleveland, 4. Struck out—Hanlon, Miller and Maul. Passed ball—Zimmer, 1. Wild pitch—Bakely, 1. Time of game—1h. 45m. Umpire—McQuaide.

Boston Defeated.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 27.—The concluding game of the Boston series this afternoon was the most stubbornly contested of the three, and was won by the Phillies through the nerve displayed by Kid Gleason, who succeeded Casey in the second inning. The bean-eaters started like winners. Brown began with a two-bagger. Ganzel hit safely and Nash was sent to first on balls, filling the bases. Brown scored on a passed ball. Brouthers hit to Farrar, who threw Ganzel out at the plate. Richardson made a base hit and Nash counted. Johnston followed with a double to left and then Brouthers and Richardson scored. The latter should have been out, but Hallman, who received Woods' throw in, threw wide to Schriver. That ended Boston's run getting.

THE SCORE:

PHILADELPHIA.	A.B.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	BOSTON.	AB.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Wood, lf.	6	0	5	0	0	Brown, lf.	4	2	2	0	0
Hallman, ss	4	0	2	1	1	Ganzel, rf.	5	1	2	0	0
Meyers, 2b.	4	3	2	2	0	Nash, 3b.	4	2	0	0	0
Thomp'n,rf	5	3	3	1	0	Bro'thers,1b	3	1	10	0	0
Schriver,.c	4	2	10	2	1	Rich'son,2b	4	1	2	10	1
Mulvey, 3b.	5	1	0	2	0	Johnston, cf	4	2	4	0	0
Fogarty, cf.	4	1	0	0	0	Ray, ss.	4	0	2	1	0
Farrar, 1b	3	0	5	1	0	Bennett, c.	3	1	5	1	0
Casey, p	0	0	0	0	0	Clarkson, p.	4	1	0	0	0
Gleason, p.	5	2	0	0	0						
Totals	39	12	27	9	2	Totals....	35	11	27	12	1

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Philadelphia	2	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	—5
Boston	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—4

Attendance—3,835. Earned runs—Philadelphia, 3; Boston, 2. Two-base hits—Brown and Johnson. Double plays — Thompson and Farrar, Hallman, Myers and Farrar, Richardson and Brouthers. Passed balls—Schriver. Wild pitches—Gleason, 1; Clarkson, 1. Time, 2h. 15m. Umpire—Mr. Powers.

Chicago, 17; Indianapolis, 5.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 27.—As it rained yesterday and no game was called, the Chicago and Indianapolis Clubs played two games to-day. The attendance at the first game was about 1,500. The Chicagos seemed to be in better trim than the Hoosiers, and floored them badly. Krock, the new hoosier pitcher, has recently left the Chicagos, so that the visitors seemed to understand his curves and manipulations. They everlastingly pounded him, making twenty-one hits. Then he was badly supported in the field, and the home team seemed to be badly out of sorts. Chicago, on the other hand, was in capital trim and spirits, and played a strong game. Score of the first game:

INDIANAPOLIS.	A. B.	BH	P.	A.	E.	CHICAGO.	AB.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Seery, l.f.	3	0	2	0	1	Ryan, c.f.	2	1	4	1	0
Glassc'k,s.s	4	1	2	6	0	VanH'ltrn, lf	5	4	0	0	0
Denny, 3b.	4	1	1	2	2	Duffy, rf	6	0	0	0	0
Hines, 1b.	4	0	13	0	1	Anson, 1b.	5	2	14	2	1
Sullivan,c.f.	3	0	2	0	1	Pfeffer, 2b.	6	3	1	4	0
Daily, c.	3	1	3	2	4	Farrell, c.	5	4	4	1	1
M'Geac'y,rf	4	1	1	1	1	Burns, 3b	6	2	1	2	0
Bassett, 2b.	4	1	3	2	0	Tener, p.	6	3	2	3	1
Krock, p.	4	1	0	3	0	Bastian,ss	6	1	0	4	0
Totals...	34	8	27	15	10	Totals.....	47	20	27	17	3

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Indianapolis	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	— 5
Chicago	1	0	4	1	1	2	1	2	5	—17

Earned runs—Indianapolis, 3; Chicago, 6. Two base hits—Denny, Farrell, Sullivan. Home runs—Tener. First base on balls—Ryan, 4; Vanhaltran, Seery, Daily, Anson. Stolen bases—Ryan, 2; Van Haltren, 2. First base on errors—Indianapolis, Chicago, 5. Struck out—Seery, Sullivan, Glasscock, Bastian, Duffy. Double plays—Pfeffer to Anson. Time, 2 hours. Umpire, Curry.

CHICAGO, 5; INDIANAPOLIS, 2.

At the second game to-day between the Indianapolis and Chicago clubs the attendance increased largely, at least 3,500 spectators being present. The Hoosiers lost the game, but they played better than they did in the morning. In fact, up to the seventh inning they held the visitors down to the hardest kind of work and kept them from scoring, although they got nothing themselves. Boyle pitched for the home team and in the seventh inning the visitors fell upon him tooth and nail. He was also badly supported in the field, and these, with costly errors by Glasscock and Bennett, enabled Chicago to score in five runs. Score:

INDIANAPOLIS.	AB.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	CHICAGO.	A.B.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Seery, l. f.	4	0	2	0	0	Ryan, c.f.	4	1	4	1	0
Glassc'k.s.s	4	1	1	4	1	Van H'n,l.f	4	1	2	0	0
Denny, 3b.	4	1	3	1	1	Duffey, r. f.	4	2	1	0	0
Hines, 1b.	4	1	8	1	1	Anson, 1b.	3	1	12	0	1
Myers, c. f.	4	1	3	0	0	Pfeffer, 2b.	3	0	1	6	1
Buckley, c.	4	1	2	2	0	Darling, c.	3	0	5	0	0
McGe'y,r.f.	4	1	0	2	0	Burns, 3b.	3	0	2	4	0
Bassett, 2b.	4	1	3	2	1	Gumpert, p.	3	1	0	0	0
Boyle, p.	2	1	0	1	0	Bartain,s.s.	3	0	0	3	0
Totals..	34	8	24	13	4	Totals..	28	6	27	14	2

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Indianapolis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—2
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	—5

Earned runs—Indianapolis, 2. Two-base hits—Duffey, McGeachey, Gumbert, Hines, Buckley. First base on balls—Boyle. First base on errors—Indianapolis, 1; Chicago, 3. First base on hit by pitched balls—Pfeffer. Struck out—Ryan, 2; Seery, 3; Buckley. Double plays—Pfeffer to Anson, McGeachey to Hines. Time—1h. 20m. Umpire—Curry.

Philadelphia, 5; Boston, 4.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 27.—To-day's score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Philadelphia	2	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	— 5
Boston	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	— 4

Base hits—Philadelphia, 12; Boston, 11. Errors—Philadelphia, 2; Boston, 1. Batteries—Casey and Schriever; Clarkson and Bennett.

National League.

CLUBS.	Boston.	Chicago.	Cleveland.	Indianapolis.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Pittsburg.	Washington.	Games won.
Boston....		6	5	5	5	7	10	9	47
Chicago	5		4	10	4	3	5	7	38
Cleveland....	4	7		7	4	7	7	7	43
Indianapolis....	5	4	4		3	2	3	6	27
New York. ..	5	7	7	8		3	7	6	43
Philadelphia ...	4	7	4	9	6		6	7	43
Pittsburg	0	5	8	5	3	6		4	31
Washington	2	3	1	4	3	4	5		22
Games lost.....	25	39	33	48	28	32	43	46	294

SUMMARY.

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per Ct.
Boston	72	47	25	.653
New York	71	43	28	.606
Philadelphia	75	43	32	.573
Cleveland	76	43	33	.566
Chicago	77	38	39	.494
Pittsburg	74	31	43	.419
Indianapolis	75	27	48	.360
Washington	68	22	46	.324

American Association.

CLUBS.	St. Louis.	Athletics.	Baltimore.	Brooklyn.	Cincinnati.	Columbus.	Kansas City.	Louisville.	Games Won.
St. Louis.		5	8	6	9	12	4	12	56
Athletics	5		2	5	5	9	7	7	40
Baltimore......	4	4		5	4	10	7	11	45
Brooklyn	5	8	5		9	5	10	9	51
Cincinnati	5	8	7	2		8	9	6	45
Columbus.......	2	2	5	4	3		5	9	30
Kansas City.....	4	3	3	4	4	4		9	31
Louisville	2	3	3	1	1	4	4		18
Games Lost..	27	33	33	27	35	52	46	63	316

SUMMARY.

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Percentage.
St. Louis	83	56	27	.675
Brooklyn	78	51	27	.654
Baltimore	78	45	33	.577
Cincinnati	80	45	35	.563
Athletics	73	40	33	.548
Kansas City	77	31	46	.403
Columbus	82	30	52	.366
Louisville	81	18	63	.222

Omaha, 2; Minneapolis, 1.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 27.—The Minneapolis Club was taken into camp by the Omaha team this morning by a score of 2 to 1. Mitchell and Jantzen were in the points for the home team and the "Pike's Peak Battery" was given excellent support. The boys did the best they could, but Nichols' curves were too much for them and only two hits were made off his delivery.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Minneapolis	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1
Omaha	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—2

Runs earned, Minneapolis, 1; Omaha, 1. Home run—Turner. Bases stolen—By Hengle and Crooks. Double plays—Hanrahan, Hengle, Minnehan. Bases on balls—Off Mitchell, 2; off Nichols, 1. Hit by pitcher—Minnehan and Cleveland. Struck out—By Mitchell, 4. by Nichols, 7. Time, 2 hours. Umpire, Clark.

Rain at New York.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, July 27.—Everybody who looked at this morning's weather took it for granted that base ball was knocked out for the day in New York. When the rain let up, however, toward the afternoon, there were thoughts of a possible game, and a few determined cranks wended their way to the new Polo Grounds. No score cards came, though, and so small was the crowd and so discouragingly wet were the grounds that after a little bluff at clearing up and preparing for play an amicable agreement was reached to postpone the game. The Washingtons leave for home this evening. The Giants start for Washington at the same hour to-morrow. The Senators will play two games in one day when they next visit here.

Not the Umpire, but a Broken Thumb.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

TAYLORVILLE, Ill., July 27.—The Staunton C. C. C. Base Ball Club defeated the Actives this afternoon 19 to 9. Clea Whitecraft, catcher for the Actives, had the misfortune to get one of his thumbs broken, which was virtually the cause of the defeat.

The Giants' Lack of Nerve.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, July 27.—The local base ball thermometer took a decided fall last week. Three straight defeats in Philadelphia and a weak showing against Washington has some what disheartened their admirers and even the champions themselves. In his hours of leisure the suave manager of the New York team has pictured to himself the laurels that would rest upon his brow when, for the second time, the League pennant should fly from the Polo Ground's flagstaff. Next to John L. Sullivan and President Harrison James Mutrie would be the greatest of Americans. It is not astonishing, therefore, that "Truthful Jeems" should feel a trifle depressed over the recent losses of his club. He has not abandoned hope, however. In the innermost recesses of his heart he still believes the boys will brace up and play a game that will cause the most violent crank to use his lungs to their fullest capacity. There was not a little luck in the three victories gained by the Philadelphians, and it is useless to deny that chance enters largely into the game of base ball. New York last year had its share of this important factor in winning games, but this year things have been going at "sixes and sevens" with the team since April 24. It was not until a month ago that the champions succeeded in getting into winning form, while Boston went away with a bound at the very beginning, and a reverse of fortune at this critical stage of the race is indeed disappointing, but it seems to me that the players get "down on their luck" too easily and Tiernan's illness and Conner's injured finger were unfortunate handicaps, but why these misfortunes should seem to affect the play of every man in the team is one of those things no fellow can find out. It is quite incredible that such men as Keefe, Ward, Richardson, O'Rourke and Whitney lack nerve; nevertheless, it is a fact that the minute these troubles began the dash and spirit which usually characterize their play suddenly ceased. To any one who has seen the New York team in its best form no argument can be brought forward to convince him that the champions are not the stars of the League, and this is the reason that a failure to maintain a high standard calls forth a louder howl here than other cities are accustomed to hear when they drop down for a few days. Keep up your courage, New Yorkers.

Walter Hewitt and Arthur Irwin deserve much credit for the form into which they have pulled up the Washington team. No club has an easy thing with this nine while it puts up the game of ball played against New York last week. Sam Wise, whom the Boston triumvirate were afraid to trust on second base, is playing a game equal to the best second basemen in the League, and Tom Daly is accomplishing wonders behind the bat. Ferson and Keefe are pitching well. Hoy and Wilmot are fielding excellently and batting hard, and Carney covers first base in the most artistic style. Mack has been worked in right field lately, and his work is satisfactory. Clark, although not quite at home in that territory, certainly showed his ability in the game last Friday. Mr. Hewitt has purchased the releases of two new men—Beecher, the right-fielder, and John Irwin, the third baseman, of the Wilkesbarres. The last-named player is a brother of Arthur. They will probably play against the champions during the three games at Washington this week. Boston has been very successful in Philadelphia, and the friends of the Bean Eaters are in high glee. Even now they see the pennant flying from the South End grounds, fanned by the customary and never-to-be-eluded east wind. If the Hubbites should win the flag their cup will be filled to overflowing with joy, for, with a winning ball team and champion pugilist, nothing except a request for the loan of $10 could sadden the face of the average Boston sport. According to the Boston papers the scheme proposed by A. G. Spalding for the remedy of all ills known to the base ball flesh was born in the flesh of James A. Hart. Mr. Spalding, it seems, requested Mr. Hart to submit to him a plan for solving the base ball question. This the Boston manager did, and after making some radical changes Mr. Spalding sprang it on the base ball public. Mr. Hart then printed his original plan, and if it answers no other purpose, it proves conclusively that he has a thorough knowledge of his subject. The New York Club yesterday purchased the release of Pitcher Hank O'Day of the Washington Club, and expects to obtain O'Day's signature to a New York contract in time to pitch in to-day's Washington-New York game.

Dunlap on the Market.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 27.—The directors of the Pittsburg Ball Club held a special meeting last evening, and while it was given out that no business of importance was transacted beyond granting Manager Phillips a two weeks' leave of absence, and accepting Pitcher Morris' terms for retention, it is learned this evening that other matters were before the board for consideration of a vastly more important nature. From a director of the club it was gleaned that the "king of the infield," Dunlap, will within the week be thrown upon the market and that Boston will be given the first chance at him. This comes from an authoritative source and causes much surprise. Dunlap is at present laid up with a sprained ankle and would have been able to take his place in one of the Chicago games next week, but the local management is of the opinion that with White and Rowe in the infield, "Pop" Smith is the superior second baseman. He is not as good a hitter as Dunlap, but the belief is prevalent among the officials that Smith's weakness in this respect won't be felt, with the two ex-Detroiters in batting form. Dunlap is the best sacrifice hitter in the country and has brought in more runs for the home team than any two players on the nine. The prime objection to him has been his failure to get the work out of the players necessary to win games and his periodical spells of unreliability. Hanlan has been made captain of the team and unless there is a wonderful bracing up all around and an inclination to pay strict attention to business on all sides, there will be "more to follow."

Day's White Elephant Gone.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, July 27.—Pitcher O'Day, late of the Washingtons, and Lyons, the outfielder of the Jersey City team, signed New York contracts this afternoon. Both men will accompany the Giants to Washington, and will play against the Senators on Monday. Lyons will probably be placed in right field. The deal whereby Manager Powers and the pick of his Jersey team are to be transferred to Rochester was consummated this morning in the office of the *Sporting Times*. President Day, Manager Powers and President Leonard of Rochester were present. To-morrow the Jersey City Club will cease to exist, for then Mr. Powers will take Hafford, Burke, Knowles, O'Brien and perhaps one or two others to Rochester. The other men will be sold or released outright. What Rochester pays for those players is not known, but Mr. Day is to be congratulated upon ending his connection with the Jersey Club at any price.

Morton to Be Bounced.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 27.—Minneapolis papers have been roasting John Barnes, the manager of the St. Paul Club, charging Barnes with being engaged in a scheme to have Manager Morton removed from the Secretaryship of the Western League. Asked if these charges or statements were true, Mr. Barnes replied: "They are positively true. I am trying to procure the removal of Secretary Morton for what I consider good and sufficient cause." Barnes claims that Morton not only acted in a partial manner toward the Minneapolis Club, but that he has exceeded his authority. Mr. Barnes says that Milwaukee, St. Joseph, Denver, Des Moines and St. Paul have arranged to call a meeting, at which formal charges will be made against the Minneapolis secretary.

The Jersey Citys Sold.

NEW YORK, July 27.—The reported deal between the Jersey City and Rochester Base Ball Club which virtually disbands the former club was practically accomplished to-day, President Day and Manager Powers representing the Jersey City club and Mr. Leland of the Rochester, had a long session to-day and it was agreed to transfer First-baseman O'Brien, Third-baseman Knowles and Catchers Hafford and Burk to the Rochester club. Manager Powers is included in the deal and will take charge of the Rochester club.

Kickers Worsted.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 27.—Sioux City kicked to-day and got shut out. There was bad play in every inning, but the third was very rotten on both sides. Tuckerman went into the box for St. Paul, but errors were numerous and Flannigan was put in the box. Sioux City kicked because Seibel was scheduled. The exchange umpire, McDermott, tired of the kicking, called the game and gave it to St. Paul by a score of 9 to 0.

Gill Released.

President Von der Ahe wired the release of Outfielder Gill yesterday from Baltimore, and he will have a chance to sign where he pleases. Gill is a fair hitter, but has not come up to expectations. Louisville will probably secure him.

Diamond Chips.

The Philadelphias passed the Clevelands yesterday, and are now third in the League race.

Long Dave Foutz has been pitching regularly for the Brooklyns lately, and seems to have regained all his old-time effectiveness.

Amateur Nines.

The Climax nine will play all nines under 17 years of age. Address Thomas Dunwoody, 3526 Bacon street.

The West End Base Ball Club (colored), through its manager, H. H. Jones of No. 2576 Warren street, challenges the Unions of the Business League to play them on Sunday, August 11.

The two base ball teams of the Newcomb Bros.' Wall Paper Co. played their first game at Pickett's Grounds yesterday afternoon, and it resulted, salesmen, 9; decorators, 6. Mr. John Gorly presented the winners with two boxes of cigars. Their second game will take place next Saturday.

BUSY POLICEMEN.

That's What They'll Be in Kansas City To-Day.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 27.—The Police Commissioners issued an order to-day to the police to enforce the ordinance prohibiting the keeping open of saloons, the sale or giving away of liquor, which the Council passed in December, 1887, and which was declared illegal by Mayor Davenport in February, 1888, while he was Police Judge. It imposes a fine of from $50 to $500 and the revocation of the license of the violator. It is said that one of the reasons for the abandonment of prosecutions under the Downing law is the threat of a few of the saloon-keepers to have the law enforced in regard to other lines of business. Another reason is that the present police judge would only impose a fine of $1 and costs on a violator of the law and the saloons were beginning to regard it as only a light tax instead of a penalty.

Another order was issued by the commissioners to-day that policemen serve no more State warrants, subpœnas or other State papers. Heretofore, where a policeman arrested a person for any violation of the State laws he has been permitted to file information, serve warrants, subpœnas, etc., in such cases. For this the policemen received the prescribed fees, and the patrolmen in the principal parts of the city have many times almost doubled their month's salary by this means.

Carondelet Jottings.

Mrs. Eva Bradley and family are spending the heated term with friends in Kansas City, Mo.

The Soulard Street M. E. Church members gave a picnic at Carondelet Park yesterday afternoon.

The White Base Ball Club will play the Ramsey Base Ball Club this afternoon at the latter's grounds in East St. Louis.

Mrs. J. P. Richardson and daughter, Miss Mamie Richardson, will leave this forenoon for a lengthy visit to St. Paul and the lakes.

Council No. 9 of the Knights of Father Mathew League Club will cross bats with Council No. 5 to-day at Newstead and Page avenues.

Jacob Schmidt, 10 years of age, while playing with several older boys yesterday afternoon near the Missouri Pacific Railroad tracks fell, striking his head on the rails, receiving an ugly cut over the left eye.

Next Tuesday evening a meeting of young men will be held at Turner Hall for the purpose of organizing a militia company. The meeting will be conducted by Messrs. Frank Choisel, Taylor Stith, Harry Chapin and Pierre Choutea.

The funeral of the late George Messmer will take place this afternoon at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his mother, 7146 South Sixth street. The remains will be interred at Mt. Olive Cemetery. The members of the Germania Turnverein and Carondelet Gunning Club, of which Mr. Messmer was a member, will follow the remains to their last resting-place.

The A. M. E. Church is on a fair road to bankruptcy. The financial condition of the church is very poor, and it is anticipated that if a portion of the debt cannot be paid off within a short time the colored people will lose their house of worship. Pastor Geizert, an intelligent colored gentleman, is endeavoring to give a picnic within a short time for the purpose of raising funds to pay the church debt.

Late Society Notes.

Mrs. Robert Hilton and daughters left last Wednesday for Chicago, where they go to reside.

Miss Sophie Hughes of Cook avenue, and aunt, Mrs. Froby, have gone on a short trip to Keokuk.

Mrs. Ben Many and little daughter, and her sister, Mrs. Puellman, will return next week from their visit to the lakes.

A delightful serenade was given Miss Lillie Marks last Friday evening, prior to her departure for Des Moines, where she has gone to spend the summer.

A surprise lawn party was given Miss Maggie Finnigan last Wednesday evening, at her residence, No. 2234 Hebert street, by her friends. The lawn was beautifully decorated with Japanese lanterns. Among the ladies present were Misses Mollie Cunnigham, M. Shelley, Minnie Finnigan, Maggie Finnigan, Katie Finnigan, Nonie Meagher, Aggie Hannon, Mamie Reedy, Katie Igoe, Rose Regan, Mamie Igoe, Annie Regan, Cecelia Reedy, Katie O'Connor, M. Hortnet, M. Dalton, Hannah Derby, Tessie Quan, Lizzie Cronan, Mamie Ratchford, Maggie Ratchford, Kate Ratchford, Maggie Nolan, Mary Kelley, Hannah Schoenlaub, Maggie Early, Fannie Kabureck, Mr. and Mrs. Trampe, Mr. and Mrs. Speers, Mr. and Mrs. Finnigan and many others. Among the gentlemen were Messrs. Tom Finnigan, D. Shelley, Jim Burk, F. Laufkoetter, John Finnigan, W. Jones, L. Huebler, W. Zepp, George Phieffer, J. Fitzmorris, J. R. McCarthy, R. Halloran, James Finnigan, J. O'Connor, J. Miller, D. Miller, Joe Burk, T. Costello, J. O'Brien, James Brennan, J. Burk, J. Ratchford, W. Nolan, D. Gallagher, A. Saxon, J. Early, J. Plueck, E. Gorman, M. Gibbons, F. Russell, P. Roach, W. Deidricks and others.

Crushed by the Cars.

A. C. Jarvis, a brakeman in the employ of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, met with an accident yesterday afternoon which necessitated the amputation of his left leg. Jarvis attempted to board a freight train at the Eighteenth street bridge about 1:15 o'clock and missed his footing. The wheels passed diagonally across his left leg, crushing the bone and mangling the flesh in a terrible manner. The injured man was removed to the Missouri Pacific Hospital where his wounds were dressed. The member will have to be amputated. Jarvis is a single man but is the sole support of a widowed mother and three small children living on Ohio avenue.

Soldiers and Sailors' Reunion.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

TAYLORVILLE, Ill., July 27.—Great preparations are being made for the Christian County soldiers and sailors' reunion which will be held in Milligan's Grove, near this city, on the 14th and 15th of August, and promises to surpass anything of the kind ever attempted in the county. A general invitation will be extended to the veterans of the neighboring counties to participate in the exercises, on which occasion prominent speakers will be in attendance.

TO THE PUBLIC!

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JERSEY BISCUITS

They are delicious and alwaye crisp. Just what you want for the summer, and are unequaled for children. Ask your grocer for them.

N. B.—Please see that the name of JERSEY BISCUIT appears on every cracker. Can only be made by the

Manewal-Lange Cracker Co.

FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS.

SUMMERING AT DEER PARK.

How the Presidential Party Is Spending the Vacation.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

DEER PARK, Md., June 27.—Secretary Windom arrived here to-night. He spent a few minutes at the White House Cottage in consultation with the President, but deferred all business until Monday. Mr. Windom will probably remain here until the President returns to Washington, about Thursday next. The President spent a busy morning. He began by signing the commissions of J. S. Mc Kean, Chas. W. Hayes, R. L. Wertz and Horace W. Jones, as assistant engineers, promotion to date from June 28; then, with the assistance of Attorney-General Miller, he attacked a big batch of applications for pardons. The friends of the unfortunates who have been put behind the bars seem to think that when the President is enjoying life on this restful spot his heart may be more easily reached than under less favorable circumstances and are deluging him with applications for reprieves and pardons. None were granted to-day, though a number were examined. The President's rule is not to interfere unless the case is unusually meritorious, or unless it appears that the ends of justice may be better served by delay in the execution of a sentence. The President signed a large number of presidential post-office commissions, but his gravest attention was given to the vacant Interstate Commerce Commissionership. Nearly twenty-five candidates have filed papers for this place. Among those whose claims were to-day considered were Chas. Stuart of Ohio, who has Foraker influence behind him, and A. W. Campbell of West Vermont. Early action in this case is looked for, while it is not expected that a decision in the Supreme Court vacancy will be reached before the President's return from Bar Harbor.

It is the opinion of all prominent officials here that an extra session of Congress is a foregone conclusion. Mr. Halford said to-day that the President had no special business needing the early attention of Congress, but that a meeting in November would enable the House to organize so that committees could be announced and current business reached before the holiday recess. Usually the committees are not given out until January and an entire month is thus lost.

Mrs. Clarkson, wife of the Assistant Postmaster General, arrived here to-night and will be the guest of Mrs. Elkins.

Acting Attorney-General Tyner was expected, but was unable to leave Washington, owing to serious illness. There was a large influx of guests to-night, among them Alonzo Shotwell, Belding B. Slifer, W. C. Graff of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Haggerty, W. Wilkins and family, Mr. and Mrs. J. Alexander Preston, Miss Preston, Alexander Preston, F. L. Preston, Miss Post, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ober, Mr. and Mrs. Reed, Mr. John B. McDonald, Mr. Samuel Burns, the Misses Burns, Andrew Sigourney, Mr. and Mrs. C. K. Lord, United States Consul; Trail and wife, of Baltimore, A. H. Speake, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Childs of Washington, W. M. Radford of Cincinnati, T. McClintock, J. J. Porter of Pittsburg, Mrs. Alfred Walter, Mrs. A. H. Kerchoff of New Orleans and G. B. Harber of Annapolis.

SAM JONES.

How the Odd Evangelist Is Stirring Up the Hoosiers.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

LAKE MAXINKUCKEE, Ind., July 27.—Sam Jones, the eccentric Georgia preacher, is discoursing here to large crowds every day. He has already preached eight or nine sermons within the three days, and notwithstanding his apparent looseness of language, many converts have been made and thousands are more or less interested. He never fails to interest the people here. Mr. Culver was closing the tabernacle windows when Mr. Jones stopped and said:

"You had better give us a good deal of air. I'm going to make it mighty hot for some of these folks before they get out of here. Some of them may get hot under the collar. [Great laughter.] God quit making things more than 6,000 years ago. He has not made a man since he finished Adam. He helps to make them, but he don't do it all. Sister, teach your boys manhood, teach your daughters womanhood. Some women whip everything manly out of their children. Whip them for things they admire in their husbands. A mother or father has almost as much to do with what a child is to be as God has. Be a man yourself and teach your boy how to be a man; and sister, you be a woman yourself and teach your daughter how to be a woman. Imputed righteousness makes God a fraud and man a whited sepulcher. If a man is a persevering man he's a persevering man; if he ain't he ain't. That's common sense. I don't know how to preach on regeneration. If I did, there ain't a man here who could understand it. Christ never tried it but once, and that was at midnight to one person, and he like to have fainted. Christ could preach on it, but he couldn't find anybody who could understand it, so he did not try it but once. I believe things I don't understand. I see that old sheep out yonder (pointing to an adjacent field) nibbling grass, but I don't know how the grass is going to become wool, but I do believe it, and there's an old goose picking at the same grass, but I don't know how it is going to turn into feathers, but it will. I was preaching about hell in California and the fellows out there laughed at me. They don't believe in hell out there, but they have got lots of it."

Fifteen or more excursion trains are expected to-morrow and Jones closes Wednesday.

A Determined Suicide.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

PLATTSMOUTH, Neb., July 27.—This morning about 7 o'clock the family of Frank Kos, living in the south part of the city, were startled by hearing two pistol shots fired in quick succession in an upstairs bed-room. Otto, the 19-year-old son, rushed to the room and found his aged father sitting beside the bed in a pool of blood, with a smoking revolver in his hand. As the son entered the door the father pointed the revolver at him, saying to leave him alone or he would kill him. The boy had scarcely reached the foot of the stairs when another shot was heard, which caused him to return regardless of danger. The last shot entered the old gentleman's heart, which caused his death in twenty minutes. Mr. Kos was 82 years old, and until lately had worked at his trade, painting, in the B. & M. shops. He had been considered slightly demented for several years, and about four years ago he shot himself in the leg in an attempt to suicide, although he claimed the shooting to be accidental.

The Blue and the Gray.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

VICKSBURG, Miss., July 26.—President Flowerce of the Association of the Blue and Gray of Vicksburg, has appointed eighty-five of the most prominent citizens of that city and county on the Executive Committee of the Association, whose object is to promote the proposed reunion of the ex-Federals and ex-Confederates in this city next year. The movement is now fairly launched and its success is certain if it meets the favor of the veteran organizations who are to be invited.

INDIANA'S MONUMENT.

The Corner-Stone to Be Laid in Presence of the President.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 27.—The great monument that Indiana is about to raise to her dead soldiers has begun to grow toward the stars. The laying of the first huge seventon stone of the pedestal was accomplished Thursday and since then the work has gone steadily on. The mechanism and skill by which the great blocks are swung into their places and adjusted with all the nicety displayed by a mason in laying brick are wonderful. The stone, let it be supposed, is the topmost one of a great heap at the east of the monument. It is shaped to fit a niche in the southwest corner, and though it weigh anywhere from 14,000 to 30,000 pounds it must be picked up and carried to its place and laid upon its mortar bed with absolute accuracy. Two men direct the work. One of them waves his hands mysteriously over the stone, much as a magician makes passes above the object of his black art. Without a sound it slowly rises. Another wave of the hand and it stops, hanging in mid air by the wire ropes which seem scarcely larger than threads. The magician waves his outstretched hand again and noiselessly and airily as the flight of a bird the ponderous stone floats toward the west; over the southwest corner it pauses and slowly, in response to a series of signals, it settles down upon the bed of mortar prepared for it.

The corner-stone will be laid August 22. President Harrison and other distinguished persons will be there.

HE WAS A HAZER.

A Young Man Dismissed From the Naval Academy, Appointed to West Point.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

CLEVELAND, O., July 27.—Two weeks ago Congressman Burton announced that he had a West Point cadetship at his disposal, for which young men of the requisite age might compete before a board of five examiners. The examination was held and the winning candidate was named to-day. His name is Clarence E. Lang, 18 years of age. He stood far above his competitors in the examination. He will be nominated by Congressman Burton and this will bring the West Point Board of Examiners face to face with an interesting question of eligibility. When 15 years old, Lang was appointed a cadet to the Annapolis Naval Academy by Congressman Ferran. He failed to make a young fellow in a lower class chew a cake of violet soap, was arrested for hazing, tried and dismissed the service under the act of 1874, which also made him forever ineligible for reappointment to the Naval Academy. The act of 1884 makes any cadet dismissed for hazing ineligible for reappointment to the Military Academy. Whether a dismissed naval cadet is ineligible for appointment to West Point is the question the board will have to decide. The case is the first of the kind on record.

INDIANA MILITIA.

Creditable Showing in Camp—How the Soldiers Work.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 27.—The State military camp has been a grand success. It will close up finally to-morrow. Saturday morning the first inspection of the camp and brigade was made. Early in the day preparation for this formality began. With rakes and brooms each company cleaned up the vicinity of its quarters and the prisoners were brought out and set at work putting in order the general camp. After this was done the cleaning of the kits—that is, the guns, swords, belts and cartridge-boxes—began and on nearly every dry spot in camp sat a soldier polishing some part of his equipment. The camp was as clean as a new pin when, at 9:15, the first call for inspection was sounded. The Governor's review, which should have taken place yesterday, was made to-day with great satisfaction to all concerned.

Col. W. D. Ewing of the First is general manager of the Mackey system that centers at Evansville and is an enthusiast in military matters. He has in camp with him a horse and two servants.

The Sioux Situation.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 27.—A private letter written by one high in authority at Standing Rock, and bearing date of July 24, says: "I must say that I cannot foresee, nor at the present time even predict, the probable outcome of pending negotiations with the Sioux. The Indians here are anxiously watching results at the other agencies, and although sentiment is strongly opposed to ratification of the act, yet I am of the opinion that if the commission succeeds at Cheyenne, a number will sign here, and if any considerable number, 100 or more, sign, the necessary three-fourths will follow, but an entire change of sentiment will first have to be brought about."

Murderous Incendiarism.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

LUDINGTON, Mich., July 27.—The ice-house and saloon of Charles Kerrin, Pere Marquette Township, was destroyed by an incendiary fire late last night, and the occupants, Charles Johnson and 3-year-old daughter, were burned to death. It is claimed that the fire was the work of some fiend who wanted to get even with Johnson for some past wrong. The officers have a clue, and are following it.

Hood's Sarsaparilla 100 Doses One Dollar

Is Your Blood Pure? If not, if you have boils, pimples, "humors," or indications of scrofula or salt rheum, you should take Hood's Sarsaparilla, the best blood purifier known. It effects wonderful cures where other preparations utterly fail. Be sure to get Hood's.

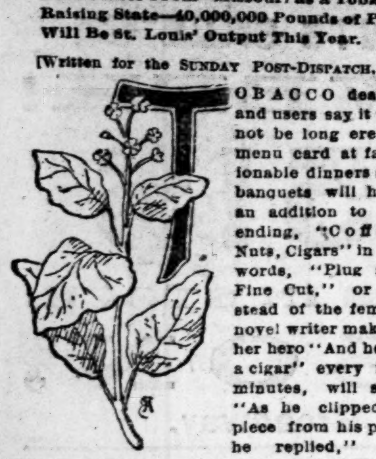
Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold by druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

PLUG TOBACCO AT HOME.

ST. LOUIS LEADS THE WORLD IN ITS MANUFACTURE AND SALE.

Over $13,500,000 Invested in the Factories—Where the Plug Goes and Where the Leaf Comes From—Missouri as a Tobacco Raising State—40,000,000 Pounds of Plug Will Be St. Louis' Output This Year.

[Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.]



TOBACCO dealers and users say it will not be long ere the menu card at fashionable dinners and banquets will have an addition to the ending, "Coffee, Nuts, Cigars" in the words, "Plug and Fine Cut," or instead of the female novel writer making her hero "And he lit a cigar" every few minutes, will say, "As he clipped a piece from his plug he replied," or, "As he shifted his quid he remarked." Those who have given the subject no thought will think the period very remote when chewing will not be considered so vulgar and uncleanly as it is now. The "oldest inhabitant" can remember when a novel writer would not dare to put a cigarette to his heroine's lips, but that is a heroine accomplishment in many novels of late years. If the question, "Is tobacco a necessity?" was put to the Cincinnati judge who only a few days ago found a barber guilty of violating the Sunday law by shaving customers on Sunday and next day acquitted a confectioner, deciding ice-cream to be a necessity, he would undoubtedly decide in favor of the tobacconist who would sell "plug and smoking" on the Sabbath day. This article is not meant to encourage the habit, but is called for by the spread of the same and by the remarkable growth, especially in St. Louis, of the factories furnishing the greater part of the chewing tobacco used in the United States. The enormous buildings owned by the tobacco manufacturers of this city, and the reputed and apparent wealth of many of them, excite remark, and this alone will argue that the tobacco-chewing habit is on the increase, and rapidly, at that. A SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH reporter went but a little way into the subject last week, to learn at the outset that over $13,500,000 is invested in land, improvements and machinery in this city alone in turning the brown, unpleasant leaf into plug, fine-cut and smoking brands of tobacco. The business has been on the increase steadily for twelve years and doubled its pace during the past five years, as figures will show. Missouri now stands at the head, in fact soars far above the names of all other States in the Union in the amount of internal revenue collections. Five years ago New Jersey was at the head, but now Missouri, or more properly St. Louis, holds the belt. In maintaining this position twelve factories in this city are kept busy the year round, but there are six large ones whose added figures will be given to prove the statement made herein. One factory in this city has increased its business so far this year 25 per cent, while another factory is putting more tobacco on the market than the combined product of the once leading New Jersey district. A well-known tobacco man said last week: "The phenomenal growth of this industry in St. Louis is entirely due to the push and management of the manufacturers. Plug tobacco, you know, is as staple in the market as any article of food, and is handled as food. Likewise it is as hard to introduce and sell a new brand of tobacco as it is a new article of food. It takes lots of money to put a brand on the market and keep it there while the country is flooded with pretty pictures, chromos and advertisements of all kinds advocating some other brand. Yet you can go into any store in any State in the Union in the cities of Europe, Canada and Mexico where plug tobacco is sold, and you will find at least one brand of St. Louis tobacco on the shelf. The chewing habit is certainly spreading, as you may know when new factories are starting up everywhere, and when every factory with any reputation or standing is making money and constantly increasing the size of its plant. There is a reason for this, of course, and it is a simple one. Years ago, very little sweetening was put in plug tobacco and the leaf as cured was chewed almost raw. The taste of the people has changed and the manufacturers, of course, have followed it until now a plug is as sweet as sugar mixed with liquorice can make it. Thus it gets into mouths it would be otherwise too strong for. A new style of weed had to be found to suit this taste also, and the manufacturers turned from the old styles grown in this State to the famous white burley of Kentucky and Ohio and the leaf of Virginia, which is used as a wrapper on the outside of the plug. Nearly all the tobacco used in plugs comes from those two States. The leaf is dearer, but the consumer now gets a larger piece of tobacco and of a better quality for his money than he did a few years ago. This is due to the increase of the plants, and the consequent reduction in cost of manufacturing, the consumer receiving the benefit."

NO ONE CAN DISPUTE the standing taken by a single factory in a certain district, as the Government has a hand in the business and apparently the manufacturers run the business for the Government, taking a goodly profit for their services. The internal revenue officer of a district knows as much about the production of each factory as the members of the company, or at least he is supposed to. A nominal tax is put on tobacco in the leaf so as to keep track of it to the factory and through the manufacturer's hands. When it comes out of the factory in a box stamps can be seen on the side which vouch for the payment to the Government of 8 cents for every pound of manufactured tobacco regardless of its value. Leaf tobacco changed into any form, such as cigars, plug, smoking and snuff, by hand or machinery is taxed 8 cents a pound. The Government watches its interest closely and gets all it is entitled to, so that the figures in the hands of the Government officials do not vary in the least with those of the manufacturer. Therefore no one can dispute Missouri's title to first place after glancing at the following table, showing the collections for the month of June alone on chewing and smoking tobacco:

	1888.	1889.
First Missouri	$275,260 95	$294,921 40
Fifth New Jersey	138,804 50	164,137 03
North Carolina	114,076 30	130,020 67
Second Virginia	112,627 91	100,896 84
First Ohio	105,205 13	111,480 04
Fifth Kentucky	85,971 39	98,634 26
Sixth Virginia	80,289 71	80,897 24
First Michigan	61,276 52	81,651 34

It is a comparative table for the month of June, 1888, and this year. It will be seen that every district shows an increase, with one exception, and that one a decrease of only $12,000 for the month. The combined production of the six largest factories in this city in pounds for the past five years and a half is given below, and from this table it can be seen that the increase in the manufacture of plug tobacco alone within that period has been over 100 per cent.

	Pounds.
1884	16,848,118
1885	23,435,675
1886	26,914,972
1887	34,940,990
1888	34,508,177
1889, six months	19,941,572

It will be seen that there was a slight falling off in 1888, that being an off year. It will also be noted that in 1885 the production increased NEARLY FIFTY PER CENT. and in the two years following increased 50 per cent more. According to the best calculations, the output this year will reach very near 40,000,000 pounds of plug in this city, as the busy season is yet to come and there is only 56,000 pounds short now of making half the estimate.

Following is a table showing the output of smoking tobacco:

	Pounds.
1884	3,200,364
1885	3,628,596
1886	3,463,940
1887	3,780,298
1888	3,409,076
1889, six months	2,123,519

Though only six months of this year have passed the product has already been two-thirds of that of last year, with the busy season still to come. Last year Missouri sold 42,728,076 pounds of manufactured tobacco, and of this 37,284,574 was plug. Virginia comes next with 31,563,793 pounds sold. This includes the deadly cigarette district, where nearly all the cigarettes are made and taxed.

John C. Atwood, chief clerk of the Internal Revenue office, said: "St. Louis leads the world in the manufacture of tobacco and the tax on that article keeps the State's name at the head of the list. About 50 per cent of the tax in this district is collected on tobacco, and if Congress takes off the tax, as it contemplates doing, it will let us drop with a dull thud."

As it is proved the consumption of tobacco is growing rapidly, and St. Louis will be the market for the world in a few years, it is but proper that the farmers of the State should reap some of the benefits. To learn how they could do so and also to learn how Missouri stood as a tobacco-growing State Mr. Nicholas M. Bell, with the Peper Tobacco Co., was asked to give an opinion. Mr. Bell has been agitating the scheme to make St. Louis again the leaf market of the country, as it was some years ago, before the tobacco-chewing public changed its taste. He said: "There is no reason in the world why St. Louis should not be THE FIRST LEAF MARKET of the United States. It is the greatest manufacturing center and the greatest center of consumption of leaf tobacco. The consumption of leaf here for the year ending June 30, 1890, will not be less than 60,000,000 pounds. I cannot say how much of this will be furnished by us to our own manufacturers but we hope to furnish a liberal part of it. There is no denying that our manufacturers have to go out of the city to find material, but there are reasons for it, and good reasons, too. First—This State does not raise the new style used in manufactured tobacco now and the receipts of our home-grown weed have fallen off. Second—Because when the style changed our manufacturers and planters were adverse to the cultivation of burley. Burley is more subject to the changes of weather than the old style as last spring an effort was made to plant burley and in many sections it was an entire failure. However, the farmer sees a market for burley and this year 50 per cent more burley and 40 per cent less of the old styles will be sent in. This year will about wind up old styles in this State, except where the "Rapid" brand is grown. If the farmers will only take care of their land they have the climate and the soil to grow all the tobacco needed here. North Missouri is particularly adapted to the industry and some splendid tierces are coming in from there. Land in Kentucky on which burley is raised rents for $25 an acre a year, which is more than Missouri ground is worth, and yet they sell against us. The product this year will be 9,000 hogsheads of 1,000 pounds each of all grades, and 4,000 hogsheads of this will be burley. The farmer can dispose of all his burley this year at 5 to 6 cents a pound and other leaf from 2½ to 3 cents a pound. It is more difficult to cultivate burley than the old styles and it produces from 200 to 300 pounds less per acre but it sells for twice as much and pays. It will always sell and as a rule at very satisfactory prices. Heretofore manufacturers were divided as to the merits of the burley and old styles but now they are unanimously in favor of it. Great efforts are being made to get the farmers to see their gain and it is expected that 20,000 hogsheads of Missouri burley will be on the market January 1, 1891.

"There is no crop, no matter what is grown, that will pay a farmer better than burley tobacco. It is bringing more money here in St. Louis than any other leaf grown elsewhere. It will not be long before the Englishmen, who buy up our old styles, will change over, and leave no market at all for them."

SPANISH WOMEN OF THE PAST.

How They Lived, Dressed and Kept House.

From the Fortnightly Review.

The Spanish woman of the eighteenth century forms a marked contrast to her French sister at the dawn of the Revolution. Whereas the French woman of the past century is perhaps the most witty, skeptical and free of those who have a place in history, the Spaniard is the most "devote," docile and ignorant—notice that I have said "devote," not pious, for piety, in my opinion, existed in a better and more solid form among the famous women of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, chief among whom shines the great Queen Isabel, the Catholic. At the time of the Renaissance Spanish women, whose learning equaled their piety, far from contenting themselves with no education, or with only a superficial one, held professorships of rhetoric and Latin, like Isabel Galindo, or widened the domain of philosophic speculation, like Oliva Sabuco. In the eighteenth century these traditions were so utterly lost that it was considered dangerous to teach girls the alphabet on the ground that if they were able to read and write they might correspond with their sweethearts.

I have heard it told of a great-grandmother of mine, of noble family (grandees in fact), that she was obliged to learn to write alone, copying the letters from a printed book, with a pointed stick for pen and mulberry juice for ink. A salutary ignorance, absolute submission to paternal and conjugal authority, religious practices and complete self-effacement formed the regime under which the Spanish woman of the last century lived. These abuses were lashed by the satiric scourge of our famous Moratin, in "El si de las Ninas," "El viejo y la Nina" and "La Mojigata." The result of the teaching of these comedies amounted to a complete transformation of the female character. The Spanish woman of the time anterior to the Cortes of Cadiz has become the classic type, as classic as the "garbanzo" and the "bolero." The woman of this pure and simple national type never went out except to mass, and that very early, for as the proverb has it, "Good women don't walk."

Her dress consisted of the tight petticoat of fine cloth or serge, white kerchief fastened with a gold pin and velvet bodice and lace mantilla. Her only luxury when dressed in her best (for she never walked) was the open-work silk stocking and the satin slipper. She employed her time in manual labor, ironing, knitting, embroidering on a frame, or making preserves or sweetmeats. Patchwork was fashionable in spite of its danger to the eyes. As lately as my girlhood my mother used to show me, as a work deserving of admiration, cushions worked by my great-grandmother in patchwork so fine that the work almost formed a new texture. Even if she knew how to read this woman was acquainted with no other book than the brevity, the *Christian Year* and the Catechism, which she used to teach her children by force of blows—for to chastise children was at that time a kind of rite, which it would have been incorrect to curtail, for the proverb says: "Qui diligit filium assiduat illi flagello." She led the prayer of the rosary surrounded by her servants and family; at night she gave her blessing to her sons, who kissed her hand, even though they already wore beards and were married; she consulted with some friar or other on the affairs of her household and had home-made remedies for all known infirmities. So thorough-going a female figure was bound to disappear at the advent of society as at present constituted.

The Oldest American City.

From the Pittsburg Dispatch.

There is no doubt that St. Augustine is the oldest settlement of white men in this country but Santa Fe is called the oldest city because it was a city before the coming of the white men. When the Spaniards first made their way to the heart of this country, about 1542, the site of the present city of Santa Fe was occupied by a prosperous and populous pueblo (town) of the Indians. The expedition of Alvar Nunez penetrated New Mexico in 1537, that of Marco de Niza followed in 1539, but Coronado is believed to have been the first to push his journey as far as the Santa Fe town. Several other expeditions, more or less unsuccessful, entered the country, endeavoring to establish missions among the natives. These explorers uniformly reported that these people were considerably advanced in civilization, that they manufactured clothing and weapons, built houses of stone several stories high, and cultivated the soil with diligence and worked mines of gold and silver. It was not until about 1590 that any permanent Spanish settlements were made. The Spaniards then literally took possession of the country, built towns, laid out roads, increased the commerce of the country and especially increased the yield of the mines by extensive workings. They literally enslaved the natives, compelling them to serve them in every way. In 1646 the Spaniards made Santa Fe the capital of their new dominions, which they called New Mexico. But the Indians rebelled against their new masters, especially because of the toilsome labor in the mines, and in 1680 they rose in numbers, massacred nearly all of their oppressors and drove the remainder from the country as far south as El Paso del Norte. After several attempts the Spaniards regained possession of the country in 1698. Santa Fe was a Mexican city until it was taken by the United States under Gen. Kearney, in 1846. A Confederate army from Texas captured the city March 10, 1862, but were forced to evacuate it on April 8 following.

SOME BUSINESS WOMEN

WHO COMPETE SUCCESSFULLY IN A VARIETY OF ENTERPRISES.

Making Money as Manufacturers, Farmers, Blacksmiths, Undertakers, Carpenters, Steamboat Captains, Solicitors of Advertising, Mining Experts and in Various Other Capacities.

[Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.]

THUS far shalt thou go and no farther, is not a command to be laid on the modern woman. No sooner have you fixed on an industry or a particular line of occupation as manifestly impracticable for her than presto, change! Open your eyes and behold her, driven by the exigencies of the daily struggle for bread and butter, adventuring boldly, yet shrewly, and making a success of that very thing.

Perhaps the last business in which you would expect to find a woman is blacksmithing, and yet Miss Bole, the pretty girl blacksmith who is said to be making quite a pile of money in 'Frisco, has already a rival in Alide Wilder, a tall and not unattractive brunette, who makes very creditable horseshoes in a little shop under an elm tree in the suburbs of Brooklyn. Miss Wilder is 26 years old, probably, and has dark, Oriental-looking eyes and short curly dark hair. Her form is slender but well knit, and she has been accustomed to help her father in the smithy in preference to doing household duties ever since she was a child. One secret of the attraction which the occupation has for her is her love for horses, the most restive brute submitting quietly to her control. Miss Wilder wears a short gown of dark serge about her work, with a rather coquettishly shaped leather apron and two or three knots of scarlet ribbon. It is surprising what a number of horses at once seem to need shoeing when her figure is noticed against the light of the forge fires. She has become her father's partner rather than assistant, and says she means to continue in the business.

Capt. Mary Miller of Louisiana, who runs a steamboat on the lower Mississippi, has also her parallel in a woman who is engineer while her husband is master of a trading steamer on the Columbia River, Washington Territory. Mrs. Dow of Dover, N. H., has proved that A WOMAN CAN MANAGE a horse railroad company. That she can successfully control a manufacturing corporation is shown by Miss Elizabeth E. Hogan, a shoe manufacturer of Newark, who has paid within a few months past over $40,000 to the creditors of her father, which those who received it could have had no hopes of getting. Patrick Hogan failed for $50,000 in 1881 and compromised for 20 per cent with his creditors. He paid the $10,000 and resumed business in the name of his daughter, who was in charge of the stitchers' room at the time of the failure. Some time ago he died and Miss Hogan became practically as she had before been nominally the head of the concern. She worked hard, lived economically, and within the month has fulfilled her father's dying request and paid the last cent of the old debts which had been compromised. She now has a new and larger factory, the good will of the leather manufacturers, who admire her pluck and energy, and is doing an excellent business.

The West boasts of its ranch women and farmers, but the largest farm in Queens County, Long Island, is managed by Mrs. Sarah A. Barnum, who, in spite of the burden of her 73 years, runs 2,000 acres for dollars and cents and furnishes occupation, according to the season, to from 40 to 100 men. Mrs. Barnum's husband conducts a clothing business in New York, but the farm in Hempstead was inherited by her from her first husband and is under her undisputed control. The large estate is purely a stock farm, and Mrs. Barnum boats that she has never received less than $500 for a colt born on her premises. Many have brought $1,500 or more. Two hundred horses is an average number to be found at one time in the roomy box stalls. Eulogy and Macbeth, the racers, Biloxi and Mercury, a fine black Hambletonian, are among the blooded horses on the place. Every morning, rain or shine, during the busy season, Mrs. Barnum's pony and phaeton may be seen moving briskly to and fro on the premises. Besides managing her farm Mrs. Barnum is a power in local politics. She has been known to control primaries and generally carries her points at the polls. By her attendance at the meetings of the Board of Supervisors she has earned the title of THE "EIGHTH MEMBER." It was she who persuaded the town to sell Hempstead Plains to A. T. Stewart for $400,000 and put the money at interest for the support of the schools and the poor. Other notable women farmers are Miss Hinman and Miss Amos, who raise fruit in South Pasadena, Cal., can it and ship their goods to New York and Chicago. The largest chicken farm in the country is managed by a woman. a seventeen acre flower farm in West Seneca, N. Y., yields an income of $2,500 to a woman.

The undertaker's business might not be supposed to present attractions to women, but Mrs. R. Cuddey is a round, plump little creature who swings to and fro in a low rocker in an establishment on Broadway, Brooklyn, with a crape-covered coffin to the right of her and a pile of rosewood caskets, surmounted by a baby's coffin in white, to the left. Her husband was the original undertaker of the family. He became first crippled with rheumatism, leaving the control of things in her hands as assistant, and then died. She had learned the business and continued it. She puts on the handles and the plates and arranges the linings with the skill of a cabinet-maker, and, when called upon, she superintends embalming.

It is a commonly received theory that men prefer not to do business with a woman, but Mrs. S. C. Leland, who is agent for one of the finest bachelor palaces in New York City, does not find that sex stands in a woman's way when she has genuine business ability. The Alpine, which she manages, stands at the corner of Broadway and Thirty-third street, and is a type of the big bachelor apartment buildings. Mr. McAlpine built it and called it after himself with the Mac left off, and it is as full as it can hold of men who have neither wives nor children living with them. A suit of three rooms and a bath rents at from $30 to $60 a week without being furnished, and the lawyers, bankers, brokers, big commercial men, retired naval officers and the like who smoke their pipes there are rich enough to buy sculpture, paintings, valuable books enough and bric-a-brac to fill the stately palace with all the triumphs of modern civilization. The revenue of the house is a large one, and the money is handled, the entire establishment controlled and the servants furnished by Mrs. Leland.

A GROUP OF BRIGHT WOMEN who have found that the insurance business will yield a good living have organized an insurance company in New York, and Mrs. E. E. Atwood is a quiet, capable little body who conducts a life and fire insurance agency in the most systematic and methodical manner in the Equitable Building, Boston. Miss Annette Whitney conducts a successful insurance business in Osage, Io., and the number of women is constantly on the increase who, left widows, become insurance agents, taking up their husbands' clientele. Miss Mary K. Murphy, the enterprising real estate agent, who does a big business in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards of New York City, is also a fire insurance agent fully empowered to write policies for the different companies.

The Southern women, so many of whom have been thrown on their own resources since the war, have developed wonderful energy as farmers, fruit canners, managers of cotton, sugar and rice plantations, etc., some of them, as, for instance, Mrs. E. G. Woelper, formerly Miss Estelle Gustine of New Orleans, now a Boston real estate broker, making enviable reputations in other sections of the country. Miss Maria Chotard of Natchez, Miss., is ravishing New Orleans this summer with a new bonbon, manufactured from the flowers of the sweet olive tree, and making a small fortune out of a table delicacy in the shape of a clear syrup brewed from the same posies. Two sisters in New Orleans have gone into the dairy business on a large scale, and Mrs. Alexander Delmas, in recognition of her successful management of a large sugar plantation in the heart of the beautiful Teche country, has been elected a member of the Louisiana Sugar Planters' Association. Another New Orleans woman, Mary E. Farnham, has shown herself possessed of some practical gifts by taking out recently a patent for a new car starter.

Carpentry is not considered an especially feminine occupation, but the New Century Guild of Philadelphia recently offered prizes for the best nail driving and sawing, which were won by Miss J. R. Baker and Miss C. Altemus respectively. One lady member of the guild claimed to have built fences, another to have a friend who had roofed her own house and a third to know a woman who had built a house out and out. Meanwhile the trade of cabinet making is successfully followed by Mrs. M. J. Cullen of Ninth avenue, New York, and by a number of women in Boston, while fresco painting from a scaffold is by no means the most difficult part of the work of MISS MARY TILLINGHAST, the well-known New York decorator, who also, in the capacity of architect, minutely superintends the erection of important buildings.

There are any number of woman physicians, yet the appointment of Dr. Sophia Fendler Unger as Sanitary Inspector for the New York Board of Health for the months of July and August is accepted as a token of their advance in popular consideration. There are not many women druggists, but Mrs. R. S. Brunner and Miss de Socarras graduated with honors from the New York College of Pharmacy last year, and Mrs. Brunner, who is a pleasant-faced woman of 30, at once went into business with her husband in Brooklyn. Mme. Rudoff of New Orleans, who drives a brisk trade in the Crescent City, is Secretary of the Louisiana State Pharmaceutical Association. There are not many women dentists, but Dr. Olga Neymann, the slight, dark-haired young Cornell coed who fills teeth on Madison avenue, has two fellow practitioners of her own sex in New York and one in Brooklyn, while several graduates of the different dental colleges are establishing themselves in different cities of the country.

One of the brightest business women in New York is Mrs. Sallie McDonald, the granddaughter of the noted Tom Corwin, who is an energetic and successful advertising solicitor and gets a handsome income. She is remarkably even-tempered, keen and full of ideas and is considered the best collector of money in the advertising business. Mrs. Janet Runtz-Rees, the President of the Kindly Club, has made a success of writing advertisements, a line of work which several women have gone into, one bright little soul being employed by a New York firm at a salary of $3,000 A YEAR.

Mrs. Remington Vernam is the name of the woman who has created the summer resort of Averne-by-the-Sea. When her husband took a slice of Rockaway Beach for a bad debt she planned the cottages, drew the elevations and plotted out a village on the sand, telling the carpenters where to build. Then she went to Holland to study the sewerage system, armed with one trunk and a letter to the Minister at Hague. She poked questions at the engineers and came back with a plan for a canal with a water course thirty-two feet wide, running from one arm to another of the great expanse of water in Jamaica Bay. The canal answers the purposes of pleasure and sanitation, and admits small steamers and sailing crafts. At each end is a sluiceway of solid masonry with double gates, the whole costing $10,000, and making a considerable engineering work to have been superintended by a woman. She has forced the success of Averne and proved herself a most capable manager.

Mrs. Emma Yewdall is making money out of a livery stable in the annexed district of New York City. She accumulated some little money as a successful milliner, inherited a little more, and desiring a more active life, and being fond of horses, she went into the business of letting them. She doesn't wash carriages or groom the horses, but she keeps the books and makes a good living. Mrs. Louise Brooks of Concord, Mass., is another woman who lets teams by the hour. Women barbers do not thrive, at least hereabouts. Lewis Greenslade, the wife of the religious crank known as "Lewis the Light," is deft with a razor, but has lately been compelled to move from Brooklyn to New York for lack of patronage. Brooklyn and New York have several women butchers, especially in the Jewish quarters. There are also several women opticians, in which latter business the Misses Bradley do well in Philadelphia. Everybody knows that one member of the big dry goods firm of the Ridleys is a woman, while another WOMAN IS THE RESPONSIBLE CASHIER of Macy's great establishment. Mrs. Adolph Heller and Miss Duffe manage dry goods stores in Philadelphia. The jewelry buyer for one of the largest houses in Brooklyn is feminine, while a hardware store, a coffee house and a coal yard in New York are represented by women. Women make notably good hotel-keepers, several of the best on the Jersey coast being run by them this season. Mrs. La Fetra has just opened a temperance hotel of 100 rooms on H street, Washington, D. C.

A Women's Silk Culture Association has been formed in Massachusetts with Mrs. Marion McBride of Boston, as President. That women understand the benefits of co-operation is shown by the co-operative laundry in Bond street, New York, officered and managed by working girls, with Miss Kate Foley as Superintendent. The colored women of Little Rock, Ark., have organized a Washerwomen's Association. An unusual business for a woman is that conducted by Mrs. Christina F. Haley, who has made a comfortable fortune out of the examination of inventions and patent claims. Mrs. Haley was Chairman of the Business Women's Committee of Sorosis until the recent election of Mrs. Ella Hitchcock, a successful telegraph operator. Mrs. Allen of One Hundred and Twenty-second street has discovered a new vocation, and acts as a guide for tourists shopping in New York. Women constables, deputy sheriffs, etc., are not unknown in the West, even outside of the woman-managed Kansas towns, Mrs. C. O. Winger being constable of Herman, Minn., and Miss Knowles deputy constable in Montana.

Girls are usually credited with precocity, and the fifteen little waitresses only 10 years old who uniform themselves in gray wool gowns, fluffy aprons, snowy bakers' caps, cardinal stockings and red ribbons to serve the customers of a good-sized restaurant in Grand street, New York, make a staff as novel as youthful. Kentucky discounts the boy preachers with Mary Semons, 10 years of age, who has delivered sermons in Falmouth and converted sinners. Maud Hutchinson of Deull County, Dakota, drove a team and did a full share of the work in stacking 500 acres of hay when only 7. Arizona brags of a girl mining expert on whose judgment the men bet when the ore was taken out of the Tucson mines when she was 17. Little Katie Reimer carries mail in Kansas, and there are numberless instances of strength and endurance on the part of girls to prove that under a different system of physical education more vigor would be developed by women. Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi thinks that women ought to be letter carriers, but enough has been said to show that the necessity of self support is leading them to push their way into new avenues of labor every year.

AN ELECTRIC PLANT.

The Curious Growth Found in the Forests of India.

From La Nature.

There has been discovered in the forests of India a strange plant, which possesses to a very high degree astonishing magnetic power. The hand which breaks a leaf from it receives immediately a shock equal to that which is produced by the conductor of an induction coil. At a distance of six meters a magnetic needle is affected by it, and it will be quite deranged if brought near. The energy of this singular influence varies with the hour of the day. All-powerful about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, it is absolutely annulled during the night. At the times of storm its intensity augments to striking proportions. During rain the plant seems to succumb and bends its head during a thunder-shower; it remains there without force or virtue even if one should shelter it with an umbrella. No shock is felt at that time in breaking the leaves and the needle is unaffected beside it.

One never by chance sees a bird or an insect alight on the electric plant; an instinct seems to warn them that they would find there sudden death. It is also important to remark that where it grows none of the magnetic metals are found; neither iron, nor cobalt, nor nickel, an undeniable proof that the electric force belongs exclusively to the plant. Light and heat, phosphorescence, magnetism, electricity, how many mysteries and botanical problems does this wondrous Indian plant conceal within its leaf and flower?

MADGE ADDISON, living at 202 South Thirteenth street gave her colored cook a $10 bill several days ago with which to buy provisions. The woman left with the money and has not returned. Her name is not known.

Knaupp & Kramer's Clearing Sale

OFFERS EXTRA INDUCEMENTS.

Velvet and Body Brussels Carpets at $1 a yard; it's worth $1.35 to $1.50.
All-wool Ingrain Carpets from 45c to 65c; it's worth 60c to 85c
Special bargains in Moquette Carpets.
Lace Curtains, all grades, away down.

615 and 617 NORTH BROADWAY,

Between Washington and Lucas Avenues.

DELUSIONS ABOUT RABIES

THAT TERRIBLE MALADY EXTREMELY RARE.

Simple Ailments Closely Resembling It—To Discriminate Is Exceedingly Difficult—The Only Test for the Disease—How to Protect Man and Dog—Duty of Dog Owners.

From the Boston Herald.

Probably but a very small per cent of the dogs presumed to be rabid are really so. Rabies has always been rightly held as one of the most terrible diseases with which man may be attacked, and it is but natural that a dog, showing any indication whatever of being mad, is considered in reality so, and at once killed. People cannot be blamed for such summary treatment and their determination not to take any chances in a suspected case. It is extremely unfortunate, however, that intense fear should blunt reason in such cases, and not only that many a dog suffering from some innocent and transient disorder be sacrificed, but communities be unwarrantably terrorized. Not one dog out of a hundred supposed to be mad is really so. In hot weather dogs suffer much from the heat, and are extremely liable to attacks of delirium, usually terminating in convulsions. When such an attack occurs in a dog away from his home there is every chance of his being killed as rabid; whereas, if left to recover undisturbed, in an hour or so he is playing about, showing no sign whatever of his illness. Some breeds of dogs, as, for intance, sporting dogs, have nervous systems adjusted with extreme nicety. They are what would popularly be termed "high strung," and are easily thrown off the balance. There are many disorders as a natural consequence of this condition which are likely to be complicated with brain symptoms, such as delirium and convulsions. Again, there are certain effections which are manifested by symptoms so much like those which appear in a rabid dog that only a person of extended experience can distinguish the positive ailment with anything like certainty. As an illustration, we cite the effects of the parasite called the stringylus gigas. This occasionally appears in the kidneys not only of men, but of dogs, and gives rise to symptoms in the latter very closely resembling those of rabies. There is a disposition to bite, the animal avoids the light, its mouth is red and frothing, its voice is hoarse and its gait is vacillating. Its expression is that of suffering rather than of ferocity. Let a dog present these symptoms, and he is CERTAIN TO BE KILLED AS RABID, whereas he is suffering from inflammation of the kidneys induced by the parasite in question. The actual trouble would be distinguished by the bloody discharge from the bladder, but, of course, no one but an expert would know the distinctive sign.

The writer has reason to believe that dumb rabies is very nearly as common as the maniacal form, and that it is often unrecognized. Its symptoms are marked, and point plainly to the disease. And yet, much the same symptoms may be induced by an irritant poison, which causes the tongue to swell and protrude from the mouth. A dog so poisoned would have mucus and saliva flow in abundance from his mouth, or, in other words, froth at the mouth, and there would be great difficulty in swallowing. His mouth would be constantly open, and one could scarcely tell whether the inability of the dog to shut his jaws was due to paralysis—a characteristic symptom of dumb rabies—or whether it was due to the swelling of the tongue. A dog in such a condition could not swallow, or could swallow but little, and would show another symptom so marked in dogs with dumb rabies—"he would plunge his muzzle into the water up to the very eyes in order that he may get one drop into the back part of his mouth to cool his parched throat."

Not long ago the writer found in the street here in the city a pug which presented some of the symptoms of dumb rabies just described. They were so marked it seemed at first that he must be suffering from the terrible disease. But after closely watching him contradictory signs were noted. Fortunately, a bystander recognized the dog; his owner was sought, and a better opportunity of studying the case afforded. The dog appeared dull and listless; his jaw hung down; mucus and saliva flowed from his mouth; his tongue protruded, and—quite black—hung out to its extreme length. And yet the dog was anything but mad. He was very old and gray, which accounted for his listless manner. The characteristic symptom of rabies—apparently paralysis of the jaw—was due to fracture of the jaw—the consequence of a kick from some despicable wretch a month previous. This dog, just before the writer saw him, had escaped from the cellar, well filled with coal, which accounted for his blackened tongue.

One might go on almost indefinitely pointing out the ailments of dogs which are manifested by symptoms closely resembling rabies, but sufficient has been said for our purpose on that point. Now, are many of the dogs showing marked signs of madness ever PROVED TO BE ACTUALLY MAD? We have reference to those which are quarantined and studied, which are but an extremely small proportion of the dogs presumably rabid. Very few such dogs, indeed, are kept until the last stage is reached, when some of the most important and distinctive symptoms appear. A reasonable person who has a valuable dog presenting suspicious signs will shut him up where he can do no harm, and watch him. He is content to do that for a day or two. But if the sufferer does not improve, the kindest master is soon convinced that, in mercy, he should have him "put out of the way," and he generally does so. Physicians may be desirous of studying such cases, but the layman, under the circumstances, is never enthusiastic on the point of scientific research, and he cannot be blamed. Occasionally a doctor has a dog held as rabid so confined that he can watch him until the trouble he is suffering from terminates in one way or another. Last year, in a not very distant city, there occurred what seemed to be an epidemic of rabies. New cases were many and appeared almost daily. One physician had two dogs bitten by one of the dogs thought to be rabid. Another physician and great dog lover secured these dogs and took them home to his own kennels and quarantined them. He had a yard and kennel fixed purposely for them. An arrangement was made whereby they could be fed and watered without any one coming in contact with them. Heavy two-inch planks were substituted for the ordinary kennel fencing, so that, if the dogs went mad, they could not possibly get out. In about a month one of these dogs began to grow thin, had tremendous thirst and a noticeable hang-dog look. At that time it seemed as though he must be going mad. He was isolated and kept for two months, at the end of which time he was sent to his owner, and shortly afterward died from consumption. This same physician engaged in the experiment in the meantime had secured eleven other dogs which had been bitten by supposed rabid dogs. One of these, after being quarantined for three weeks, was foolishly shot by the doctor's kennelman at the instance of his owner, who visited him, although he was well at the time. Another one, after being in quarantine about ten days, grew very emaciated, had a wicked look in his eyes, and his tongue became very black and swollen so he could not close his jaws. These symptoms, of course, pointed strongly to dumb rabies. In five days he died of convulsions. And yet the doctor was not convinced that such was the trouble and, to make sure, he secured SEVEN CURS AND INOCULATED THEM in several places. One of these dogs died, evidently from blood poisoning, the symptoms in no way resembling rabies. The rest showed no ill effects from the inoculation. All the other bitten dogs that were quarantined, after an interval of three months, were returned to their owners in good health.

Is it possible to tell positively from the symptoms which he presents whether or not a dog is rabid, even if he is kept and watched from the time he presents such symptoms up to the hour of his death, which is allowed to come naturally? To this question there is but one answer, and it is emphatically no. If a dog has bitten other dogs, and they eventually present the symptoms of rabies, no one will doubt but that he himself had that dread disease. But without such history, and considering each case alone, positive proof of rabies can only be secured by the inoculation of a well dog from the one supposed to be rabid. Attention is called to this fact for the reason that there are many men having a smattering of canine pathology who jump to conclusions, and where a dog appears to be mad and is likely to be killed at once, they feel pretty safe in doing so when trying to make a diagnosis. The man who really knows what rabies is, its actual symptoms, etc., will always be guarded in his diagnosis, and he will be singularly lacking in that positive assurance which characterizes him of no experience and but little theoretical knowledge. He who is told by a professional that his dog is surely rabid and should be killed, in the absence of any history of his dog having been bitten by one presumably rabid, will do well to SEEK OTHER ADVICE before the extreme remedy be applied. Considering all the facts about rabies, the statement made in the beginning is justified—that not one out of a hundred dogs supposed to be rabid are actually so. We have, therefore, no statistics which show just how many cases of the disease have been occurring in America each year during the past decade, hence we cannot know whether or not rabies has been on the increase here. Were we to judge from the reputed cases, it would appear that there promises to be a larger number of cases of rabies in this country this year than in the past year. It would naturally increase in any county into which it had entered, unless some means of prevention are applied. At the present time it is believed that London is threatened with an epidemic of rabies. In the first five months of this year there were eighty-three cases. That number is not large for a city of such size, but it is rightly assumed that each case is almost certain to prove a center from which, through the dogs biting other animals, fresh cases will emanate, and each of these again become a disease-spreading center, and in this way they go on increasing at the rate of compound interest. They are advocating muzzling dogs in England again this year, as they did in London in 1887 and 1888, rightly assuming that in in that way, and in that way only, can the disease be stamped out. If the regulation is enforced throughout the English country, the end sought would be attained; but unless all dogs, all over England, were muzzled simultaneously, the remedy would not be effective. Unfortunately, in our country it cannot be applied with the same chances of success; it is much too vast, and law does not cover it all. Muzzling in districts would free such districts from rabies for a short time, but fresh importations would soon undo the good work done.

While deploring that there is so much needless agitation over the subject of rabies, it is no surprise that it has attracted so much attention to itself. "The tragic features of the final struggle, the long uncertainty as to the outbreak and the failure of medicine to cure it, have invested it at all times with features of special interest." It is a real danger, slight though it may be, which is liable to appear at any time, and threaten any community. It is a danger which should be anticipated, and certain preventive measures should never be relaxed. Legal enactments can secure protection if rightly enforced, but every individual dog owner ought to be WILLING TO ADOPT CERTAIN RULES which will protect himself and others around him. No dog should be allowed to run at large, at least during the season when rabies is most likely to appear. When not under the control of his master or mistress, he should be properly confined. It can be no hardship to a dog to kennel or house him during a large part of each day. Every dog needs exercise, of course, but he actually needs much less than many suppose. In England, the home of some of the most noted dog fanciers of the world, the large breeds of dogs are given much less exercise than they are here. Every morning they are taken from their kennels and allowed an hour's run in the yard. After that they are kenneled again. Sometimes at night they are allowed another outing, but more often they are kept confined until the following morning. No man should keep a dog unless he can make such provisions for him that he can never leave his premises alone. It is almost always the "stray" which first has rabies and spreads it in a community. A dog of any value can be restrained while out for exercise, and he should not be allowed to "scrape acquaintances" by the way. To keep a dog under proper restraint at all times ought not to be difficult, and every right-minded owner will be willing to do it. The man who allows his dog to run into the street and bark at every passer-by ought to be severely punished, for none, no matter how much they love dogs, care to be treated in that way. And, beside that, for a dog's own good, he should be kept under restraint as advised. If he is, not only will he never go mad, but he is not at all likely to have distemper, that much dreaded disease so fatal to dogs. One would naturally suppose that Paris, the home of M. Pasteur, would be singularly free from rabies, and yet we are reliably informed that Prussia, with 28,000,000 inhabitants, by a system which deals with the dog first, and keeps the animal at all times under proper restraint, and, in case of disease, under care of a veterinary surgeon, has a record of fewer deaths from rabies than the city of Paris alone from cases originating there.

Gen. Andrew Jackson's Dinner.

Concord Letter to the Boston Traveller.

When Gen. Andrew Jackson visited Concord, N. H., after his presidential term had expired he was entertained at Cass' Hotel, at that time the leading hotel of the State. The proprietor, wishing to do honor to his distinguished guest, provided a banquet and arranged to serve it with considerable style. With the first course the General surprised the waiter by ordering crackers and milk, and refused all other dishes, much to the disgust of the proprietor. Cass's Hotel was the great resort of stage drivers, and it was at this hotel Vice-President Morton boarded when a young man and engaged as a clerk in the dry goods business. One of the leading merchants of Concord, now in active business, was a boarder at the hotel at that time, and occupied a seat at the same table.

Our Deluded Miners.

From the Milwaukee Journal.

Every citizen who believes that high protection is a blessing should go to the entertainment at Schlitz Park to-night for the benefit of the suffering Illinois miners. These victims of the protective folly are victims in a double sense. They were ravished of their votes last fall by the specious arguments and promises of the well-fed and well-paid high-tax orators, and carried banners and torches in the high-tax processions, visited Harrison at Indianapolis, and were sagely informed by him that their only salvation was in the triumph of the protection system, which would furnish plenty of work and good wages for everybody. Robbed of their manhood then, they are robbed now of the means to provide sustenance for themselves and their families.

ACHES OF HEAD AND HEART.

Their Relation to One Another and Their Causes.

From the American Analyst.

There are a good many kinds of headache. In these days the nervous headache is a very distinct variety. It is generally in the front of the head, across the forehead, over the eyes. But it may be in other parts—at the top of th head, at one or both sides, at the back or all over. It is painful, depressing, disabling. A man feels, at the height of the paroxysm, like a hunter who has galloped his legs clean off, and who could not leap a three-foot ditch to save his life. The spur is of no use, neither is the whip. The pain in the head is worse to bear than either, and the patient will rather endure both whip and spur than make any kind of effort which will make the head pain worse. Physic by itself is of no use. There is not a single drug known to medical science which will of itself at once and permanently cure a nervous headache. On the other hand, drugs are not always needed. A complete change of air and circumstances will usually take away the pain in ten or twelve hours. Perfect rest, of a duration proportioned to the severity and long continuance of the symptoms, will make the cure permanent. There are, of course, methods of relieving or diminishing the pain until such time as it may be possible to obtain the complete rest. But the rest is the thing to be secured at all costs. If not, the pain goes from bad to worse and the risk from less to greater. The final consequence it is impossible to predict, except that a breakdown is sooner or later inevitable and the breakdown may be for a year or for a life time. A nervous headache is a danger signal; if it be frequent, the danger is increased; if it be continuous, a catastrophe is imminent. The driver must put on his brake at all hazards, or he will probably soon have a leap for his life. There are very few sets of circumstances in which it is a man's duty to go on with his work when he is in this condition, at all risks. Even a threatened bankruptcy had better be risked than a threatened life. Besides, a man who is in the unyielding grip of a permanent nervous headache is not really the best judge of his own circumstances. He magnifies and distorts things amazingly. He takes counsel of his fears and abandons his hopes and courage altogether. Rest, we repeat—immediate and sufficient rest—is the sovereign remedy. A fortnight at once may be better than a year six weeks hence. A weak heart seems to be decidedly more practically inconvenient than a weak head. If a man or a woman be a little feeble about the region of the brain it is generally of little moment. Some post or other will be provided if the conduct be respectable; and lack of brains is too common to excite any particular attention either in the person concerned or those about him. But a weak heart insists upon putting itself in evidence at all sorts of convenient and inconvenient times. If its possessor finds himself rather late for his morning train and makes a "spurt" to recover lost time, the exertion is usually followed by such a "bad quarter of an hour" that he resolves in future rather to lose a dozen trains than to risk temporary suffocation or permanent syncope again. The practical evils that are associated with a feeble heart are innumerable, and will readily suggest themselves to those who possess so unsatisfactory a pumping engine. Weak hearts are by no means so common as is often supposed. Many a man who thinks he has got one is merely dyspeptic; many a woman owes her symptoms to tight lacing or insufficient feeding. If the dypepsia be cured, or the tight lacing be dispensed with, the symptoms of heart weakness will disappear. Even when the heart is genuinely "weak," the weakness is not always due to special disease of that organ. It may be only part of a general weakness of the whole system, which is easily curable. The late Sir Robert Christison, one of the most eminent of British physicians, used to smile at certain persons who were always complaining of weak hearts. "Gentlemen," he would say to his students when lecturing on digitalis, "gentlemen, the best tonic for a weak heart is a good brisk walk." Not a doubt of it. The majority of weak, flabby hearts are weak and flabby because every other muscle in the body is weak and flabby, and this general weakness and flabbiness is due to want of vigorous use. Exercise of the legs and back and arms gives additional and much needed exercise to the heart and the heart grows strong by vigorous exercise exactly as every other muscular organ does, for the heart is a muscle. If a man has no organic disease of the heart, no enlargement and no functional disorder, plenty of brisk walking, with occasional running, will soon dispel his breathlessness and heart weakness, other things being equal. The muscular inactivity of the modern town man is the parent of more ill-health than any other single cause whatever.

SOMETHING ABOUT TEETH.

Keep Them in Good Order and They Will Not Trouble You.

From the Youth's Companion.

The teeth are a very peculiar part of our organization. They do not belong to the bony skeleton, but, like the scales of the crocodile, are appendages of the skin. Their enamel is the hardest animal product in nature, and is almost pure phosphate of lime, thus resembling a mineral. Unlike every other portion of the body, the teeth come in two distinct sets, separated by an interval of between four and five years. The first set consists of twenty teeth, the second of thirty-two.

The second, or "permanent" set are larger and harder, as well as more numerous than the first. As the second set—with the exception of the wisdom teeth—are formed before the first are shed, a 5-year-old child may have at the same time fifty teeth in his head!

The visible part of the tooth is called the crown; the part hidden in the jaw, the fang; the part just within the gum, the neck.

A tooth consists of the enamel; the dentine or bony substance beneath the enamel; the pulp, which fills an external cavity extending from within the crown down to the extremity of the fang, and the cement, which covers the fang somewhat as the enamel covers the crown.

The pulp contains nerves and vessels, which enter the fang at its point. The dentine consists of microscopic tubes, into which the pulp penetrates, to nourish it and give it sensitiveness. The cement is covered with a membrane analogous to that which covers the bones and ministers to their support and which has the function of promoting their renewal when they are partially destroyed.

This cement membrane will unite vitally to the jaw another tooth which has been inserted in place of one extracted. Dentists now avail themselves of this important fact.

As the teeth consist largely of lime, they are readily acted on by acids. This means, of course, that acids generated in the mouth or the stomach by fermenting food secretions rendered acid by disease, or acid medicines administered improperly by physicians, may cause more or less destruction of the teeth.

The most common cause of decay, doubtless, is to be found in the bits of fermenting food left between the teeth. This fact suggests the need of the toothpick after meals, and the thorough washing out of the mouth with the aid of a toothbrush before retiring for the night.

Dentistry has made wonderful progress in the last fifty years. No tooth which has even a stump left needs to be sacrificed. Amalgam fillings are now much used in preference to gold, as they are equally safe, easier of introduction and cheaper.

No one need fear harm from fillings inserted by any first class dentist, or from any tooth-powder or wash recommended by him. There are quack dentists as well as quack doctors. Let both be avoided.

PATRONIZE
THE DELICATESSEN.

CITY NEWS.

Read big type and little type in Crawford's ad. Don't miss any of it, for there is a special item in it meant just for you.

Dr. E. C. Chase, Corner of 6th & Olive streets. Set of teeth, $8.

PRIVATE matters skillfully treated and medicines furnished. Dr. Dinsbeer, 814 Pine st.

DR. WHITTIER, 617 St. Charles, cures diseases of indiscretion, indulgences. Call or write.

COSTLY VICTORY.

Such Proves a Tennessee Verdict, and a New Trial Will Be Asked.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

JACKSON, Tenn., July 22.—The great sensational $50,000 libel suit of Rev. F. Howard against sixteen prominent members of the First Baptist Church of this city and three newspapers of the State, which has been on trial here for the past seven weeks, and which, as announced in the POST-DISPATCH, was brought to an end last evening, will not be forgotten soon. The case had been in the hands of the jury twenty-six hours before they arrived at a verdict. At 4 o'clock yesterday evening the Court-house bell tapped several times, which was a signal for the assembling of the Judge and attorneys, and that the jury had agreed. Great excitement prevailed, and people rushed to the Court-house from every direction. In a few moments the courtroom was crowded almost to suffocation. The Judge was soon in his seat. The attorneys and plaintiff took seats behind the bar. The jury sat in a line fronting the Court with a firm and determined look. Judge Swiggart asked the jury if they had agreed upon a verdict. The foreman arose and said they had. The Court then asked what it was. The foreman replied:

"We find for the plaintiff and assess his damage at 1 cent."

A tremendous shout broke from the vast audience, the plaintiff turned pale and looked excited and left the Court-house at once. He was evidently disappointed in the verdict. The defendants are all jubilant and declare they have gained a great victory. Plaintiff's attorneys also claim that they have accomplished what they set out to do—that was, to establish the plaintiff's name, which is Howard. Defendants' attorneys say the verdict does not give him the name of Howard. Plaintiff also claims that the verdict, notwithstanding it is but 1 cent damages, implies that plaintiff was libeled.

This has been one of the most sensational lawsuits ever tried in Tennessee. In fact it will go down to history unparalleled in many respects. Depositions and oral testimony have been voluminous on both sides. A great mass of evidence has been introduced on both sides from Italy, India, England and various of the United States, and about 200 witnesses have testified on the witness stand.

Since the verdict was rendered last evening the question arises: Which side must pay the costs in this suit, which are considerable? At a session of the court last night Judge Swiggart held that the costs must be paid by plaintiff. The plaintiff has entered a motion for a new trial, and next Thursday is set for a hearing of the motion. It is understood the ground for a new trial is that the jurors understood when they agreed upon a verdict that the defendants would have to pay the costs.

KNIGHTS Templar and Shrine jewels and cards, finest and lowest priced, at
MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO.,
BROADWAY AND LOCUST ST.

A NOVEL OPERATING-ROOM.

The Place in Which a Kansas City Surgeon Will Do His Work.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 27.—Dr. George Halley of this city has, for over a year past, been arranging a room that is intended to be as nearly perfect as an operating-room in all respects as human agencies can make. It is the only structure of its kind in the world, and it is believed that it will work a world-wide revolution in surgical operations. The air is introduced through a circular metallic conductor that extends upward through the roof like a chimney. The air first passes through a chamber through which a fine spray plays, which removes the larger particles of dust and similar impurities. It is then conducted through a filter on the first floor. The filter is a large, wooden, chest-like affair, metallic lined, and containing ten layers of antiseptic cotton. When the air leaves the filter it is heated and conveyed upstairs through a big tube to the operating room. Directly over the operating table in the center of the room the purified or sterilized air is admitted by means of a large copper duct. It is heated and given the proper proportion of humidity or dryness by means of an apparatus controlled by the operator. Above the operating room is a chamber and turbine fan. The fan is propelled at a high rate of speed, and connected with this is an air chamber. The rapid revolutions of the fan exhaust the air in the chamber. The chamber is connected with the operating room. When the machine is put in action the supply of ordinary air in the operating room is exhausted and the sterilized air takes its place.

WRITING PAPERS only $1.00 for 100 sheets and 100 envelopes of "Ducal Wove."
MERMOD & JACCARD,
BROADWAY AND LOCUST ST.

HIS BURDEN TOO HEAVY.

A Grief Nursed Till It Ends in Self-Destruction.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 27.—A Johnstown special says, this afternoon a man named John Snyder purchased a revolver in a hardware store, and after loading it started to walk out. In a moment the clerks in the store were surprised at hearing three shots fired in rapid succession and at seeing Snyder fall to the floor. It was plainly a case of self-destruction, nor was it difficult to find the cause. In the great flood the little home of Snyder, which was on Maple avenue, Woodvale, was swept away, and his wife and four children were lost. He himself had an awful experience, and was saved after floating to the stone bridge by climbing over the debris to the hillside. After the flood he was inconsolable for a time, but finally obtained employment as a watchman at Moxham, and for three weeks attended to his duties and was apparently becoming reconciled, when he took a notion to go away and he went to Ohio, returning a week ago last Friday. That his mind was somewhat unbalanced by his grief was known to his friends, and that he contemplated the awful deed, which he afterward committed, was shown by the remark which he is said to have made to his mother this morning when leaving home, which was: "Good bye; you may not see me again." Snyder was about 35 years of age. He was a wire-drawer, and worked in the Gautier mill before the flood. He was a fireman of the Conemaugh-borough Fire Company, and was well liked by all who knew him.

ONLY $1.75 per set for guaranteed triple silver-plated teaspoons at
MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO.,
BROADWAY AND LOCUST ST.

Unpleasant Memories Revived.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

ALBERT LEA, Minn., July 27.—News has been received that Alexander M. Pugh has been released from the State Prison at Joliet, Ill., where he has served a long term for forging land titles. A number of years ago Pugh and a man calling himself Siler attempted the same game here, viz., the personating of a non-resident owner of lands in this county for the purpose of selling the same. By the merest chance the swindle was discovered. They were discharged on a technicality and were re-arrested, but escaped from the Sheriff. The old indictment against Pugh is still in existence here. Siler has never been heard from since he left here.

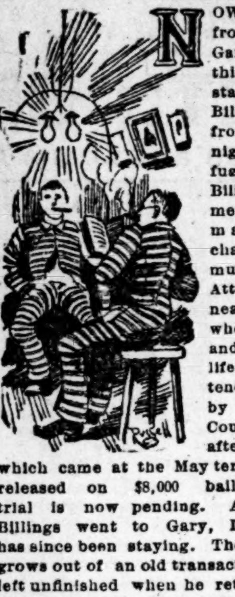
THE CRIMINAL CALENDAR

ESCAPE OF AN IOWAN WANTED FOR THE CRIME OF MURDER.

An Awful Double Tragedy at Columbus, O., the Result of a Family Quarrel—Sensational Arrest of a Murdered Man's Widow in Nebraska—Narrow Escape of a Wretch from Lynching—Criminal News.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

DES MOINES, Io., July 27.



NOW comes a telegram from the Sheriff at Gary, Dak., received this evening, which states that M. E. Billings escaped from custody last night and is now a fugitive from justice. Billings will be remembered as the man who was charged with the murder of County Attorney Kingsley, nearly two years ago who was convicted and sentenced for life, but whose sentence was revised by the Supreme Court on an error after the reversal which came at the May term. Billings was released on $8,000 bail, and a new trial is now pending. After his release Billings went to Gary, Dak., where he has since been staying. The present trouble grows out of an old transaction which he had left unfinished when he returned to Waverly from Gary the night before the killing of Kingsley. Sheriff Millard is on a sharp look out for him, and has used the wires in every direction for his interception.

An Awful Tragedy.

COLUMBUS, O., July 27.—A horrible tragedy occurred here early this morning. Christian Weinman, one of the wealthiest and most influential citizens of West Columbus, at about 3 o'clock this morning blew his wife's brains out with a shot gun and then fatally shot himself with a revolver. Weinman, who is a man past middle age, was found lying on a sofa in the sitting-room of the handsome residence, 272 West Broad street. His arms were around his wife, who was stark dead. Police Surgeon Schultz was sent for, and word was sent to Police Commissioner Dennis Kelly of the affair. The murdered woman was Mr. Kelly's sister. She and her husband had quarreled much. He was a machinist and wealthy, but was so irritable that a tragedy between him and his wife has been predicted. Weinman is not yet dead, but cannot live through ut the day. The woman's head was completely blown from the body, the barrel of the gun evidently being placed tight against the head. This is the second double murder in the Weinman family. Christian Weinman, a brother, was killed some years ago by their father, who then killed himself. The difficulty was in regard to money matters. The family has always been known as a passionate one, although some of the members of it are connected by marriage with the best people of the city, and Weinman's terrible end although hardly expected, is not, to many, altogether a surprise. They have six children, the eldest being a daughter of about 17 years of age.

An Arkansas Sensation.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

CARLISLE, Ark., July 27.—A big sensation has developed here. Some time ago Mrs. Jernsia Parsons and Miss Becky Hicks, sisters, adopted from the orphans' home at Little Rock, a 6-year-old boy. The ladies live in the neighborhood and have stood well in the esteem of good people. Soon after the boy came to live with them it became rumored that they were treating the little fellow brutally. An investigation was made, showing that the lad had been almost beaten to death as well as nearly starved. Warrants were at once issued and the woman arrested. They loudly denied the charge, claiming it was trumped up by enemies. A jury, after hearing the evidence, found them guilty and assessed punishments at six months in jail and a fine of $100 and $150 respectively. Both are now in jail. No event occurring here has excited as much interest for years past. The lad will be cared for by a humane family.

The Way of the Transgressor.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 27.—Sheriff Parker of Murfreesboro, Pike Co., accompanied by two deputies, came in last night with a couple of prisoners, who were tried at the last term of the Circuit Court and sentenced to terms in the penitentiary. Geo. Murray, one of the prisoners, was given six months and sentenced to pay a fine of $50. The other prisoner was John Gray, a colored man, who will serve three years. He drew a knife on a white man named Ellis, with the evident intention of doing him bodily harm. Ellis promptly filled the darkey with buckshot. Gray was confined to his bed for two months from the effects of the wounds. Nothing was done with Ellis because it was shown that he shot in self-defense.

Killed for a Woman.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

CAIRO, Ill., July 27.—John Utterback was shot and fatally wounded yesterday at Oakton, Ky., twenty-eight miles south of here, on the Mobile & Ohio road. He and three other men had been into the woods to a neighbor's farm to appraise some stock, and on their return, in a dense part of the woods, Joe Brown stepped out from behind a tree directly in front of Utterback and emptied a gun into his abdomen, inflicting a wound from which he died in a few hours. The cause of the trouble was that Utterback had been unduly intimate with Brown's wife. Three years ago Utterback shot and killed a man in Charleston, Mo., on account of his wife.

A Sister's Devotion.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 27.—There is a strong effort being made to save Charles Dilger from hanging next Wednesday in expiation of the double murder of officers Rosenberg and Jones. Dilger's sister, aided by Magistrate Beadle, is making a vigorous canvass with a petition and claims to have 300 good names asking for a respite and rehearing with the hope of a commutation to life imprisonment. Beadle was the foreman of the jury which convicted Dilger, and the first to stand for capital punishment. He secured the names of eight other jurymen for the petition. Several are claiming that he made false representations to them.

Laughingly Admitted His Guilt.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

CLEVELAND, O., July 27.—Charles Roberts, arrested yesterday, has been fully identified as the fellow who hired Ella Jessangi, 12 years of age, to act as nurse for an alleged brother's child, took her to his room in a block, and criminally assaulted her. He tried the same scheme with half a dozen other girls of 16 to 12 years of age, but was fully successful in only the one case. The parents of all of them have identified him, and he is certain of twenty years in the penitentiary. Roberts is 25 years of age and laughingly admitted the charge to-day.

Foul Play Suspected.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

ELMIRA, N. Y., July 27.—Coroner Jacobs has had the body of Davis S. Ramsey exhumed and his stomach removed and examined. Ramsey remarried a divorced wife, and shortly afterwards was taken violently ill, dying with symptoms of poisoning. On report of the examining chemist, who says he found arsenic in Ramsey's stomach, Coroner Jones has ordered the arrest of Mrs. Ramsey.

A Gay Lothario in Trouble.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

HOWARD, Dak., July 27.—Sheriff Frank J. Fox arrived to-day from Knoxville, Io., having in custody Fred Lemphart, who is wanted here on a charge of seduction, under promise of marriage. Miss Ellen Saul, formerly of Hamburg, Pa., is the complainant. Lemphart skipped from here a few months ago. Gov. Millette issued a requisition on Gov. Larrabee of Iowa, for the return of the accused. After playing effectually the role of a gay deceiver, young Lemphart wooed and won a Miss Preston of Salem, who, like a dutiful wife, returned to Howard with him.

Overrun With Burglars.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

NEVADA, Mo., July 27.—Burglars have been getting in their work to an alarming extent in this city the past few weeks. The homes of J. W. Martin, Jr., Mrs. M. Moran, George Dobbs and J. P. Imler were visited last night. Mr. Martin was on the alert with an ever-ready gun and scared the burglars off before an entrance was effected. At Mrs. Moran's a mocking bird was their only booty. At Mr. Dobbs' and Imler's they were more successful, the former losing about $25 and the latter some $30 and a watch.

Jail Breakers Foiled.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., July 27.—Last night the prisoners in the County Jail made almost a successful attempt to free themselves from the prison walls. Having made their way through the cell into the jail corridor, a hole was picked through the outer brick wall and the prisoners had just begun to crawl through when the plan was discovered by the authorities, who at once forced them back. The cell contained thirty-two prisoners, and among them were William Miles and James Berry, the Taney County murderers.

Shot by an Angry Father.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

HOPKINSVILLE, Ky., July 27.—News has been received from Hartford, Ohio county, to the effect that Howell Edwards, a prominent society young man had been shot and seriously, if not fatally wounded. Edwards had been visiting one Sullivan's daughter, and it had just come to light that the relations of the young counple were of a criminal nature, hearing which Sullivan seized his gun and went in search of Edwards, whom he fired upon without a word of warning. There is great excitement over the affair. Sullivan has not yet been arrested.

Serious Charges Preferred.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

MEXICO, Mo., July 27.—Constable Quisenberry arrived this morning from Sedalia with J. L. McClung. He was arraigned before Justice Winscott on two charges—one for trying to beat a board bill and the other for adultery. He pleaded not guilty to both charges. He was not ready for trial and in default of $250 bail was sent to the county jail. The case will be tried next Saturday. He is also wanted in Jacksonville, Ill., on a serious charge.

Murderer Caught.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

FT. SMITH, Ark., July 27.—J. W. Crowder, a white man, charged with the murder of a Choctaw named Boyless five years ago, was brought in to-day by deputy marshals. Crowder fled the country after the killing and only came back last week and visited the scene of the murder. He was arrested on the bank of the Poteau within 100 yards of the spot where the crime was committed.

The Stain of Human Blood.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

AURORA, Neb., July 27.—Amanda Barrett, wife of William Barrett, who was murdered by Henry Thornhill, on the 14th instant, was to-day arrested by Sheriff Shenberger, upon the complaint of J. H. Smith, County Attorney, charging her with aiding and abetting the murder of her husband. She waived examination and gave bond in the sum of $3,000 to appear at the next term of the District Court.

Narrow Escape From Lynching.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., July 27.—James Goodin, a farmer of Ritchie County, has been arrested, charged with criminal assault on his own daughter. When the preliminary hearing came off hundreds of people were present, and the indignation was so great that it was with difficulty the officers succeeded in getting Goodin to jail.

Confessed His Crime.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

LAPORTE, Ind., July 27.—Henry Sebring, a young man of this city, arrested for attempting to murder his mother, father and sister, has confessed the crime. He put arsenic in their tea in hopes of getting the property, so that he could marry a girl who had jilted him because of his poverty.

Minor Crimes.

READING, Pa., July 27.—A crowd of boys stoned an excursion train on the Reading & Columbia Railroad to-day. One lady was struck in the eye. The boys will be arrested.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 27.—Capt. J. D. Hawkins, Sheriff of Crawford County, consigned a negro named Williams to the penitentiary last night to serve a term of two years for robbery.

HOPKINSVILLE, Ky., July 27.—James Grandstaff, a prominent citizen of Ohio county, has suddenly left for parts unknown, a charge of having criminally assaulted his 15-year-old daughter having been brought against him.

PANA, Ill., July 27.—Louisa and Effie Sphar were arrested and taken before Justice J. K. Holt of Tower Hill and bound over in $500 bonds each for appearance at the next term of the Circuit Court of Shelby County for perjuring themselves in the case of the People vs. Lincoln Johnson.

DEERFIELD, Mich., July 27.—Edwin Heaton of this place, who has heretofore borne a good reputation, was arrested to-day, charged with feloniously assaulting Mabel Hope of the State public school, who had been serving as housemaid in a Deerfield family. Heaton denies the charge strenuously.

LEMARS, Io., July 27.—Theodore C. Geobels a German, who has taught in the schools of this city, was run out of town this afternoon for corrupting little girls. He is a finely educated man, speaking four or five languages, but a Constable is after him. He is supposed to have gone to Sioux City.

READING, Pa., July 27.—Detective Kramer brought from Norristown, this evening, three young burglars, who gave their names as Elmer Treichler, Edward Tiesholtz and William Stichter. They are charged with breaking into the Episcopal Church at Douglassville and into stations along the Colebrookdale railroad.

READING, Pa., July 27.—Jacob Ruoff, alias Harry Smith, was brought before Judge Hagenman this afternoon on a writ of habeas corpus charged with highway robbery. After consulting with his counsel the prisoner decided to waive a hearing and was remanded to jail in default of bail. Edward Detterline was held as an accomplice.

HOPKINSVILLE, Ky., July 27.—Tom Evans, a noted young criminal, was arrested at Central City last evening, charged with having criminally assaulted a young woman, and was placed in jail at Greenville. He was tracked and captured through the use of bloodhounds. He was taken to Greenville in a close carriage and last night the jail was guarded from a mob.

NEW YORK, July 27.—Julius Rathe, an Austrian, employed by Benjamin Caspary & Co., importers of cloaks and trimmings, at Greene and Broome streets, has been robbing the firm for some time of trimmings, etc. He was caught in the act this morning and Officer Ryan was called in to take him in custody. Roth drew a revolver and fired at the officer, the ball going through his hat. Rothe was finally overpowered and arrested.

EYE GLASSES adjusted by practical opticians. Gold $5 and up. Steel $1 and up at
MERMOD & JACCARD'S,
BROADWAY AND LOCUST ST.

Bitten by a Rabid Cat.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 27.—Jacob Hansen, who was recently bitten by a rabid cat, appeared for examination before twelve prominent physicians this morning. The wound caused by the bite of the cat had healed, but half way between the knee and hip was a large black and blue spot about three inches wide and four to five inches long, which resembled a bruise and which could not be accounted for. The general indications of Hansen were that he had not the symptoms of hydrophobia. He will be sent to Pasteur. Niles Strand, who was bitten by the same cat, has died from hydrophobia.

TAN SHOES
—FOR—
Ladies, Misses and Children
—AT—
BRANDT'S.

Misses' and Children's Tan Oxfords, spring heel, A to E ...$1.00, $1.25 and $1.35
Ladies' Tan Oxfords, hand-turned, tipped, in all the new shades, A to E, $1.50, $1.75 and $2.00
Ladies' Tan Undressed Kid (Diamond), tip, French heel, hand-turned Oxfords, A to E............ $2.50
Ladies' Oxford Ties, hand-turned, in tan, terra cotta (new shade), green, and ALL COMBINATIONS, in goat and ooze kid, AA to E............ $3.00
Tan Button and Lace Boots for Ladies, Misses and Children...AT CLOSEST PRICES

J. G. BRANDT,
BROADWAY AND LUCAS AVENUE.
Open Every Saturday Until 10:30 in the Evening. - Illustrated Catalogue Mailed Free.

HUDSON,
CLOTHIER.
SPECIAL PANTS SALE
THIS WEEK!
$4.55!$
FOR ANY PANTS IN STOCK.
HUDSON,
213 and 215 N. Broadway.

A TRUST COLLAPSED.

The Salt Syndicate Withdraws All Stock and Returns Subscriptions.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, July 27.—The proposed salt trust has collapsed. Its shares have been called in, and salt consumers may hope for a while longer to enjoy the beneficial results of competition. A rumor to this effect was current in Wall street all day to-day, but nobody connected with the trust could be induced to talk on the subject until late in the afternoon, when H. K. Thurber acknowledged the report to be true. Franklin Woodruff, the vice-president, when approached said he had nothing to say. F. B. Thurber also declined to say anything, and Director C. F. Wilson, Counsellor A. P. Bordman and other officials sought were out of the city. The officers of the Central Trust Co., who usually give the press information relative to enterprises in which they are interested, would answer no question, and the impression was created that they remained silent by order of the officers of the North American Salt Co., under which name the trust was being exploited. H. K. Thurber, Treasurer of the company, said briefly, "The matter has been postponed." He also said that a cablegram was received from London Friday saying:

"Advising Board has concluded to retire subscription, as reports in the papers show that the American public has failed to respond."

On the strength of this cablegram, the following circular was sent yesterday to subscribers to the stock:

"The Directors of the North American Salt Co. authorize the following: While the subscriptions have been very numerous and in the aggregate large, the trustees feel that they are not justified in proceeding to an allotment of shares on the present basis without further conference with subscribers and venders. This, on account of subscribers being on both sides of the Atlantic and venders widely separated, will take time, and it has been decided to return subscriptions and postpone further action until these negotiations can be completed."

SILK UMBRELLAS, ladies and gentlemen, $3 to $15; grand stock. See them at
MERMOD & JACCARD'S,
BROADWAY AND LOCUST STREET.

WOMAN'S SCORN.

It Lands a Man Slayer Behind the Bars in Mississippi.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

MACON, Ga., July 27.—A woman's scorn is the explanation of the presence of Mr. Thos. Busby of West Point, Miss., in this city today. He is in the custody of Sheriff Lancaster of Telfair County, and will be taken to that county to-night, where he will be put on trial for murder. Tom Busby, who is not more than 23 years of age, was born in Green County, this state, and in 1887 went to live in Telfair County. Being a dashing-looking fellow he soon became a great favorite with the ladies, of one of whom he became enamored. A young man named Campbell was already in the field and seemed to be the favorite suitor. On Saturday night, in the fall of 1887, the two men fell in together on the way to call at the same house. A quarrel ensued, in which Busby shot Campbell dead. He went on to the house, persuaded the girl to elope with him and the pair were lost to sight until a few days ago, when the Sheriff of Telfair County received a letter from the officials at West Point, Miss., telling him that his man was in jail there. It seems that the couple had made their way to Mississippi and settled near West Point, where they did well. For a month or two past Busby has been selling off his property, and his wife became convinced that it was his purpose to abandon her. She accordingly notified the officers of the fact and caused his arrest. As there is a reward outstanding for Busby's arrest it is said that his wife will be entitled to it.

ANTICPATING TROUBLE.

The Cincinnati Saloon-Keepers Determined to Defy the Sunday Law.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

CINCINNATI, July 27.—To-morrow is looked to as a field day between the rebellious saloon-keepers and the police. It is said that the First Regiment of Ohio National Guards will be called upon. Nobody is alarmed. It is a question of law-abiding citizens on the one part, and of a faction of saloon-keepers on the other. The leader of the quasi insurrectionists is one Warflinger, the keeper of the only saloon that has had the name of being headquarters for anarchists in this city. He has been found guilty of keeping open saloon on Sunday. Two hundred and twelve saloon-keepers have entered into a written compact to defy the law by keeping open their saloons to-morrow. The Mayor and the police regard this as throwing down the gauntlet by them, and they have taken it up. The whole police force will be on duty to-morrow either on beats or in reserve, and whatever force may be necessary, even to the calling on the military, will be used to quell and subdue this defiance.

SILVER TEASPOONS
$5 to $12 per set at
MERMOD & JACCARD'S,
BROADWAY AND LOCUST STREET.

POISONED.

Arsenic in Coffee Causes the Death of One Woman and Narrow Escape of Another.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 27.—Lucinda Bedford, the richest negro in the State and well-known by everybody in Nashville, and her niece, Emily Person, were mysteriously poisoned this morning, but by whom there is absolutely no clew. They live in the Bedford woman's house on Vine street. Lucinda Bedford was the mistress of a white man who died many years ago, leaving her all his property, which amounts now to $75,000. Last April she had $2,000 stolen from her and has since had her niece with her. The coffee this morning tasted peculiarly and Lucinda drank only a small amount, her niece drinking about half a cup. Both were taken violently sick and at once summoned a physician, who found the coffee heavily charged with arsenic. The niece died at 3:30 in great agony, but the older woman will be saved. Lucinda Bedford is 87 years and Emily Person was 65. There is no clew to the perpetrators, but it is believed to have been some of her anxious relatives who are anxious to get her money or some one who knew of her habit of keeping large sums of money hidden about the house.

JASPER COUNTY MINES.

An Excellent Week With Unusually Large and Profitable Outputs.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

CARTHAGE, Mo., July 27.—The week has been one of great activity at the mining camps throughout the country, and all reports are satisfactory. The scenes everywhere witnessed give evidence of the certainty of future wealth which all entertain. At one of the newly equipped mines the output was upwards of one ton every twenty-four hours. From the Carthage Zinc Co.'s lands the reports are that the drift opened last week is strong and profitable and gives full indications that the strata of mineral is as broad as hoped for, and also that as they are sinking the shaft with good mineral all down it shows that it is not shallow. They will, as fast as possible, perforate their lands with shafts and will realize that "there's millions in it." A visit was secretly made to these lands by an expert geologist, who was surprised to learn that so little was being worked and also that the full depth had not been reached. The company now working will go to the bottom in time. At the land recently operated near Center Creek, south of this city, the richest mineral bearing rock is being taken out, and this week another eighty acres adjoining has been leased for mining purposes and a company formed to work it. To-day the intelligence comes that at a depth of only twenty feet a large body of lead had been discovered on land adjoining the Magoffin farm, northeast of this city. At the Lamb diggings the pump is being placed in position and will be running in a few days, when drifting will be commenced. Near by, at the Davis shaft, lead was taken out at a depth of one hundred and sixteen feet. Hubb & Puckett commence on another shaft Monday and will secure for their money thorough ventilation. A gentleman conversant with mining enterprises, and who has been looking over the different locations, made the broad statement to-day that no investment of any kind gave as great assurance of profitable returns as mining in this country.

GENTS' Gold Watches, $35 to $150; elegant cases; warranted time keepers.
MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO.,
BROADWAY AND LOCUST ST.

A WICKED SHEPHERD.

He Disappears With the Wife and Cash of a Salvationist.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 27.—A few weeks ago a man giving his name as Rev. Vandenbough struck the town of Geneva, near Moldville, Pa. He claimed to have been a Catholic priest and to have been converted. He showed letters from Bishop Corrigan to Bishop Mullen of the Erie diocese saying he was all right. The new-comer was taken into the Baptist Church, where he preached several eloquent sermons. It was soon found he told contradictory stories and the Baptists put him out. He was taken up by the "Holy Rollers" or Salvationists. Jacob Smock of the "Rollers" took the ex-priest into his family and treated him like one of his family. Last Sunday he preached for the Salvationists, then returned to the house, stole $40 that was in a bureau drawer and eloped with Smock's wife. No trace has been found of them.

NATIONAL SAENGERFEST.

The Crescent City Making Preparations for the Event.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 27.—When the National Saengerfest met in St. Louis in June, 1887, it was decided that the next ensuing gathering of German singing societies should be held in the Crescent City, commencing February 13, 1890. Maj. Herman is President of the organization, and under his careful supervision the necessary financial backing has been secured, assuring the holding of the festival and providing for the erection of a suitable building and the necessary current expenses. There will be about 1,500 choristers, representing forty-eight singing clubs throughout the Union, on the platform, augmented with an orchestra of 100 instruments, the combined forces being under the control of Prof. Dieler's baton. Among the artists who have been engaged are Miss Lena Little, now traveling with the Richter Concert Troupe in Europe and Miss Carrie Baumann, both of whom were raised in this city. The Saengerfest Hall will be erected on the Masonic lot, corner of St. Charles and Delord streets, and will have a seating capacity of 6,000 and a stage large enough to hold 1,500 people, the dimensions of the building being 148 feet front and 200 feet deep and 40 feet high.

VERY VAGUE.

Threatened Burning of a Bridge at Which the Officials Laugh.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

HELENA, Mont., July 27.—The *Journal* this morning published the following: "A man from down that way, who claims to be well informed, says he has heard on good authority of a scheme which is nothing more nor less than an arrangement for setting fire to Mullen tunnel on the day the first train passes over the Goltaen & Butte line, and setting fire to it in a way which will cause its permanent abandonment by the railroad now using it. The scheme is not simply a vaguely suggested idea, but a definitely outlined plan, and the man who agrees to do the job will receive $500, and has already been secured. When asked what the purpose of such an act was supposed to be, the relator said it had originated with the agitation of moving the capitol of the new State to the West side. Railroad officials here laugh at the idea."

Raided the Joint.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

WICHITA, Kan., July 27.—A joint run by John Fahry was raided this evening by the police, according to instructions of the Board of Police Commissioners, and all the liquors dumped into the street. There were several kegs and cases of beer and jugs of whisky. The jugs, bottles and glasses were broken and heads of kegs caved in. This is the first instance of liquors being destroyed in that way in the city and has created considerable comment.

New Court-House.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

MT. VERNON, Ill., July 27.—The contract for building the new Court-house was last night awarded to B. F. Biffs of Evansville, Ind., for $16,000. It is to be much larger than the one which was destroyed, and will be a fine piece of workmanship.

SUMMER BEVERAGES

Ross' Raspberry Vinegar.
Ross' Royal Belfast Ginger Ale.
Ross' Sarsaparilla.
Ross' Plain Soda Water.
Cantrell & Cochrane's Ginger Ale.
Ross' and Stowers' Lime Juice and Lime Juice Preparation.
J. Calvin's, Shaeffer's, Pineapple, Strawberry, Raspberry and other Fruit Syrups.
Genuine Florida Orange Wine, Blackberry Brandy, Apollinaris Water, Pure Blackberry Cordial, Manitou Water.
Ginger Wine and Cordial.
Also, the largest and best selected stock of French Clarets, Sauternes, Champagnes and Rhine Wines in the city.

OUR SPECIALTY:
Fine Old French Brandy for Medicine.
David Nicholson,
13 and 15 NORTH SIXTH STREET.

EARNED THE MONEY.

A Man Who Risked His Life for a Reward of $1,000.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

DETROIT, Mich., July 27.—The Ruthven gas well was set on fire July 9 by a disgruntled laborer, it is supposed. Two weeks' ineffectual endeavors to subdue it and the fact that 11,000,000 feet of gas was burning up daily made the owners offer $1,000 to any one that would put it out. The cap forced the gas issuing from the pipe to the ground and made approach very dangerous. The roar could be heard three miles. To-day William H. Marvin built a suit of asbestos and braved the flames in an attempt to put out the fire and was successful. His suit was shaped like a cone and had a glass piece to look through and two holes for his arms, which were covered with wet cloths and asbestos. His arrangement for cutting the pipe was a chisel fastened on to a long iron staff and he held the chisel against the pipe while an assistant, arranged in a similar suit, stood outside the fiery ring and pounded the chisel with a long-handled hammer. Some idea of the immense heat generated by the burning of 800,000 feet of gas a minute can be estimated when it is known that Marvin had use three different chisels, two becoming red hot and unfit for use. He finally succeeded in his task and earned his $1,000. He describes his experience as being horrible. He says:

"Every breath I drew seemed to burn me, and my mouth was so dry I thought I should go crazy. The roar was deafening and twice I nearly fainted from the intense suffering and terrible strain. I would not attempt a similar feat for fifty times $10,000."

Martin's lips are so swollen that he cannot open them without putting something between them. His hair and whiskers are singed off and his face one mass of blisters. It will be weeks before he recovers from his terrible strain. The ground for 200 feet about the pipe is still so hot that no one can walk over it, although a fire engine has been pouring water on it all the afternoon. Marvin's feat is the only one of its kind known. It is estimated that over 198,000,000 feet of gas has been consumed.

CUT GLASS, the lovliest stock and the lowest prices at MERMOD & JACCARD'S,
BROADWAY AND LOCUST STREET.

A TRIP TO CHINA.

Lee Sam Makes One to Take Unto Himself a Bride.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 27.—Lee Sam, a Chinaman of this city, left this morning for his native country. He goes by way of San Francisco and the object of his visit is to get married. He expects to return in about two years. He carries with him affidavits and a statement from two well-known attorneys confirming the truth of the contents of the affidavits, which were made by Lee Sam and his friend Lee Voo. The affidavits set forth that Lee Sam has lived in this country fifteen years, has applied to the local government officials for papers that would entitle him to return, but they gave him no satisfaction, that he owns a grocery worth $1,500, that he intends to make his permanent home in Kansas City and become a naturalized citizen. The law requires a Chinaman in this country desiring to make a return trip to his native land to convince the Surveyor of the Port nearest his residence that he is worth $1,000 or that he has a wife and children here. Should he do so a certificate is issued to him, which is taken to the Surveyor of the Port from where he expects to sail. The Surveyor of the Port here didn't consider Lee Sam's grocery worth $1,000.

South Dakota Convention.

SIOUX FALLS, S. Dak., July 27.—Only a dozen delegates were present when the Constitutional Convention met this morning and an immediate adjournment was taken. At an adjourned session of the convention last evening the amendment to the schedule incorporating a modified form of the Australian ballot system of voting was further discussed until nearly midnight and finally rejected by a vote of 27 to 34. The unanswered question as to any power to inforce the measure or punish its violations decided its fate. The work of the convention is practically completed with the exception of the submission and adoption of the report of the joint commission now at Bismarck. Most of the delegates have gone home and will not return until the joint commission adjourns, when only two or three days' time will be required to conclude the work of the convention.

Joliet May Get the Prize.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., July 27.—The firm of Rathbone, Sard & Co., stove manufacturers of Albany, N. Y., some time ago gave notice that they intended removing their extensive factory to the West, and since then many towns and cities within a radius of 200 miles of Chicago have been engaged in an effort each to secure the bonanza, Bloomington among the rest. To-day a letter was received from the firm stating that it would be useless for Bloomington or any other place so far distant from Chicago, 126 miles, to make further effort as they have concluded that the factory must be much nearer Chicago. It is believed that Joliet has a better chance than any of the cities bidding for the prize.

THE WICHITA MYSTERY.

E. T. Brown Coming to Consciousness and Able to Talk.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

WICHATA, Kan., July 27.—E. T. Brown, who disappeared on the 19th of January last and returned on the 23d inst., was considerably improved to-day and gave the first information that has caused many, who formerly thought the whole affair a farce, to change their mind. His physicians have refused to allow the authorities to question him as to his whereabouts, saying he was not able mentally to give any satisfaction. A friend this evening asked Brown if he had been assailed and he replied that he must have been. As far as he can recall now, three or four weeks ago dates the first he remembers since his absence. He was suffering from the wound on his head and as to how he was liberated he can not remember. Some days ago he said he remembers trying to get home and thinks he came from the South. His friends say Brown is anxious to tell all he can but he becomes excited and he found at present he was unable to give much information.

COMMANDER WARNER'S ESCORT.

G. A. R. Posts of Kansas City to Act in That Capacity.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 27.—The local G. A. R. Post Commanders have decided to organize a division to act as an escort to Commander-in-Chief Warner to the Milwaukee Encampment. An Executive Committee, consisting of the Commander of each post and one comrade of each Post, appointed by the Post Commander, has been selected and it will have full charge of all matters affecting the escorting division. Alfred Brant of the Third Regiment, and a member of the McPherson Post, was chosen Commander of this division. The division will leave here by the Chicago & Alton on Sunday evening, August 25, and will arrive at Milwaukee at noon on the following Monday. A special train of two Pullmans, a baggage coach and a baggage car will be run through with the least possible number of stops.

More Ignorant Than Criminal.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., July 27.—The city is all agog over the defalcation discovered yesterday in the Williams Alumni Fund. It appears to-day that the directors have known of the shortage for two weeks or more and kept the matter still. To-day Prof. Thomas, the Secretary of the fund, sent for King and asked him about the shortage and the ex-treasurer said he thought it would be $5,000. To cover this he offered his note for $10,000 to the Board of Directors and turned over all his property. The note is worthless as King had but little property. He is a lawyer and real estate agent and many of his sympathizers say King invested the Alumni money for the fund and not for his own benefit, and it is more incompetency than willful deception. No legal measures will be taken against King. The errors he made in keeping the books show in to-day's examination that the deficit at first appeared larger than it will later. King is universally liked, and no one suspects him of willfully absorbing any of the money belonging to the fund.

Broke the Record.

NEW YORK, July 27.—The new Hamburg-American Line steamship Columbia, which arrived here last evening, made the best time on record between here and Southampton for the maiden trip, viz., 6 days, 21 hours and 37 minutes.

ROYAL

ROYAL
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BAKING POWDER

BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low-test, short-weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall st., N. Y.

THE POST-DISPATCH--PAGES 9 TO 16.

ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 28, 1889.

JOHN L. SULLIVAN.

Nellie Bly Interviews the Champion on the Late Fight.

He Tells Her How He Fought and Felt in the Ring.

At No Time During the Battle Had He Any Doubt of the Outcome—Kilrain Was Vanquished in the Third Round—The Taunts of Mitchell and Kilrain's Tricks Did Not Ruffle His Temper—He Declares That Whisky and He Have Parted Company Forever—The Prize Money Paid Over—Hard Work to Elude the Curious Public—The Lady Scores a Triumph as an Interviewer.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

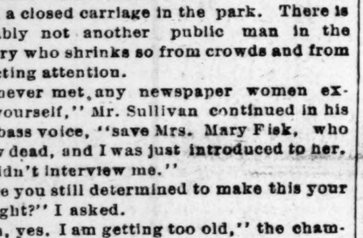
NEW YORK, July 27.—John L. Sullivan was perfectly sober when I saw him Friday evening. He did not look much like a man who had been indulging in the wild debauches credited to him since the fight in Mississippi. He is changed, of course since I fist met him when he was training at William Muldoon's home at Belfast, N. Y. The change is due to a promising mustache and eighteen pounds of additional flesh. The mustache is not an improvement, and it is to be hoped that he will shave it out of existence before he holds his first reception. His increased flesh he can hardly prevent, because he is so pestered with curious people that he has not been able to get even a breath of fresh air since he came to New York. He is really a prisoner in the Vanderbilt Hotel. His own extreme modesty and a morbidly curious public confine him to the narrow limits of his room, where he receives a half dozen of his most intimate friends and smokes and smokes until his muscles, accustomed to daily exercises, drive him forth to take what little fresh air and sunshine he can get in a closed carriage in the park. There is probably not another public man in the country who shrinks so from crowds and from attracting attention.

"I never met any newspaper women except yourself," Mr. Sullivan continued in his deep bass voice, "save Mrs. Mary Fisk, who is now dead, and I was just introduced to her. She didn't interview me."

"Are you still determined to make this your last fight?" I asked.

"Oh, yes. I am getting too old," the champion replied, "and fighting under the London Prize Ring rules is too risky. I was anxious to fight this time, but I never want to fight again."

Sullivan was dressed in a soft silk shirt, a light silk scarf, a rough gray suit and new shoes—nine and a half; he usually wears nines. His face is well tanned, his hair is long enough to make a pretty good bang, and his mustache is dark and promising. Just beneath his right eye is a faint scar about the length of a pin. Kilrain put it there.



John L. Sullivan.

"Tell me what impressed you most during the fight?" I asked Mr. Sullivan.

"I dont remember anything except a resolve to whip Kilrain," the champain replied.

"What impressed you most, Mr. Muldoon?"

"The heat," the handsome wrestler replied, grimly.

"I never felt the heat," Sullivan said, looking up with a smile, "and when I finished I thought that the fight had only lasted about forty minutes."

"Were you really perfectly fresh when the fight ended?"

"I never finished a fist fight before feeling as fresh as I did that one," the champion replied, with a grateful look towards Wm. Muldoon.

"Then I suppose you think Mr. Muldoon a good trainer?"

"No better in the world," the deep bass voice said with a ring of sincerity.

"Kilrain never would fight Mr. Sullivan until he was sick," Mr. Muldoon said, with scorn. "He always sent out his challenge with the clause barring John L. Sullivan, until he thought Mr. Sullivan was helpless and worn out. When the report of his illness and broken arm was circulated, then Kilrain challenged him. They took advantage of his broken health because they thought he would never be the man again that he had been before."

"Were you not sorry for Kilrain?" I asked Sullivan.

"Not while the fight lasted. I didn't think about it. After the lickin' he had my sympathy."

"Why did you hit him over the heart? Was that a new blow?"

"No, it's not new. I didn't hit him over the heart, but just below it. It was softer than the head and jaw," and the boyish smile lighted up his face again, "and there was less chance of hurting the hands. We must have tools to do work, and if you hurt your hands you are done for."

"Was Kilrain in good condition at the time of the fight?"

"As good condition as he ever was in his life," Sullivan replied, positively. "That talk about his bad condition and training is all wrong. Now it's this or that or the other thing because he did not win. He never was in better condition."

"Mr. Sullivan went into the ring that morning looking like a 20-year-old boy," Muldoon said proudly. "Kilrain was unshaven and looked like a tramp. The silly antics of Mitchell and Pony Moore disgusted me."

"They deserted Kilrain like a dog," Sullivan said. "Just one little fellow stuck by him."

"I never fought as hard in my life as I did to keep the people off after the finish," and the dimples came into Wm. Muldoon's cheeks at the remembrance. "Why, they came down like the Johnstown flood. Nothing could stop them. I thought they would pull Mr. Sullivan to pieces. One would grab one arm and some one else the other, and the crowd would rush and sweep them on and the next would grab for him. It was dreadful. Mr. Sullivan, I believe, was the freshest man in the crowd after the fight. In returning to the train we had to jump a ditch seven feet wide, and I saw dozens of men fall into it, but Mr. Sullivan cleared it like a deer."

"Didn't you get angry at Mitchell's remarks during the fight?" I asked.

"No; never once," he answered, looking surprised at my question. "If you get mad and lose your head in a fight you lose the fight. I always keep cool and never lose my head."

"Were you surprised at Kilrain's endurance?"

"No. I expected to finish him in forty rounds. I knew he wouldn't stand and fight, but I had him whipped in the third round and could have knocked him out."

"Some of the newspapers claimed you jumped on Kilrain when he was down."

"I didn't," without the least show of anger. "He fell and I went to jump over him and missed my calculations and came short, and when I saw what was going to happen I left myself fall flat."

"You told me at Belfast that you were done with dissipation?"

"I am. I've run my course in that and I've finished" he replied quietly. "They have been sending reports out about my being drunk, but I don't see why they do it, unless they are mad because I won't see any of them. In Chicago I would not see any reporters, because I wanted to slip away without the authorities' knowledge, and so they published all kinds of things about me."

"We have been in New York a week," Muldoon said, "and there has not yet been a perfectly truthful report published about us. The last reports had me over at Johnson's and the recipient of $5,000. I have not been near Johnson's, and I have not received a cent, nor will I accept any money. Mr. Sullivan was my guest when he had not a friend, and he has done credit to my training. That is all I ask."

"How did you feel when Kilrain hit you in the eye?" I asked, returning again to the subject of the fight.

"I didn't mind it. The blood spurted, but it didn't hurt."

"Did you even for a moment have any doubt of your ability to whip him?"

"Never. I was confident of success?"

"How did you feel, Mr. Muldoon?"

"I didn't doubt Mr. Sullivan's success for a moment. I knew the condition he was in and I knew no man could down him."

"When he got sick in the ring were you not frightened?"

"Not the least. We gave him too much whisky and his stomach was in such perfect health that, instead of its making him sick, it came up again."

"Why didn't you sit down between rounds?"

"Because I had only a little camp stool and it was too low. Kilrain was better fixed."

"What did you rub Mr. Sullivan with between rounds?"

"We rubbed him with sponges wrung out of ice water and we fanned him with towels cooled also with ice water," Muldoon explained, and Sullivan added, "and poor Kilrain, they fanned him with a fan about as big as my hand."

"Did Kilrain try to spike you with his shoes?"

"Yes, and he worked all sorts of dodges," the champion said with disgust. "He did not spike this foot badly," and he put out his left. "I knew they wanted to make me mad. They stole time on me and everything, but I did not lose my head. I knew I'd whip him, so I gave them all the show they wanted to stand a lickin'."

"Did you feel any worse after the fight than you did after your twelve-mile runs at Belfast?"

"Not so badly. I've had all the training I want to go through. The fight was play to it. I felt a little stiff that night, but that's because I did not get back to New Orleans till late and didn't get a bath till 11 o'clock that night. If I'd had it right after the fight, I wouldn't have been stiff."

"Have you received your money?"

"Yes; I got $21,000. I've saved some of it, but I was broke when he took me," nodding towards Mr. Muldoon, "and I have lots of old debts coming in."

"What became of all the things you used at the ring side?"

"Why, people grabbed them and sold them as souvenirs. We didn't get a cent for them," Muldoon said. "Each of us bought a soft felt hat to wear out to the ring. Mr. Sullivan threw both of them into the ring before the fight. They only cost $1 apiece, yet a man got $50 for Mr. Sullivan's hat and $25 a piece for Cleary's and mine. The buckets which held the icewater which we dipped the towels in sold for $25 each. The post which held his colors was torn up and splinters of it sold for $5 each. They even dug the ground up where the post was driven and, doing it up in little parcels, sold them to people anxious for mementoes. The ring rope was cut into bits and sold. I had a half dozen towels and two sponges which I bathed Mr. Sullivan with, and they disappeared as if by magic. Maj. Hughes, the Chief of the Fire Department of Louisville, got the can which I had made expressly for Mr. Sullivan to drink out of at the ring and he refused $1,000 for it."

"What became of Kilrain's colors?"

"I don't know. I didn't want them." The champion said: "They belonged by right of conquest to me, but I have no idea of what became of them. Johnson has my colors and the belt. It's only worth $175. I wouldn't have the thing. It only has two or three diamonds in it about the size of a pin-head. I'm waiting to see what Johnson wants to do with it."

"Your father gets your shoes, doesn't he?" Mr. Muldoon asked, and he looked surprised when Mr. Sullivan said he had given them to Mr. Wakely.

"I kept the tights and the stockings," he added. "I had a letter from a man to-day, asking for the tights, shoes and all you wore in the fight," said Muldoon.

"Now you understand that you are the first newspaper representative to see Mr. Sullivan since his return to New York," he continued. "There has not been one really truthful report published about us. The latest report says Mr. Gilmore is to manage Mr. Sullivan's tour, and that is the nearest to the truth yet. Mr. Gilmore's name can be connected with Mr. Sullivan's because we have engaged his house, where we want to hold a reception next Friday evening."

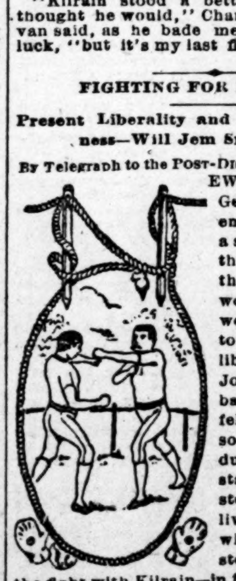
"Kilrain stood a better whipping than I thought he would," Champion John L. Sullivan said, as he bade me good-by and good luck, "but it's my last fight."

NELLIE BLY.

FIGHTING FOR FORTUNES.

Present Liberality and Old-Time Meagerness—Will Jem Smith Accept?

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.



NEW YORK, July 27.—Generosity might well enough be the text for a sermon on pugilism this week. Perhaps, though, astonishment would be a better word, for in addition to the unprecedented liberality of Champion John L. Sullivan's backers, the "big fellow" has behaved so remarkably well during his week's stay in Gotham that stories of his riotous living in Chicago, which was his first stopping-place after the fight with Kilrain—in fact, that any stories coming from Boston after his return there of his being on a "tear," will be received with a big grain of allowance by those who are aware of his temperate, careful conduct while stopping here at the Vanderbilt Hotel. The liberality of Sullivan's backers, the news of which was first published exclusively in the WORLD and POST-DISPATCH, is the talk of the town. Charley Johnston, Jimmie Wakely and Mr. Willett of the *Illustrated News* presented the victorious champion with the $10,000 stakes which they had posted for his fight with Kilrain, as well as the money he won. Nothing like this was ever heard of before. Richard K. Fox did a generous act when he presented Kilrain with his stake money and the $1,000 given him to bet in the ring, after the drawn battle with Jem Smith, but here were backers presenting their man with winnings and twice as large stakes as Smith and Kilrain fought for, $24,000. Sullivan's reward for his victory over Kilrain has an incredible sound to it. Just think of it! When Sullivan, Billy Madden, Tug Wilson and Arthur Chambers divided $20,000 for that memorable contest in Madison Square Garden seven years ago, it seemed as if a high-water mark was put on every fighter's money-making efforts. Why, "Tug" Wilson went home with less than $4,000, which was his share, and would never have anything whatever to do with even the surest kind of a sure-thing contest since. The success of the Madison Square Garden contest was for a long time Sullivan's reply to all challenges under London rules. Now he has got just six times as much as the fruits of a battle under the rules he then despised.

Intense as is Sullivan's and his backers' dislike of Richard K. Fox, and bitter as are the shafts they aim at the "dog collar" belt, thinking people know that John owes his present good fortune squarely enough, if a little indirectly, to the proprietor of the *Police Gazette*. Who else started this fashion of presenting winning pugilists with fortunes? When Mr. Fox came on the scene, less than ten years ago, a victorious prize-fighter was lucky to get half his winnings clear, and they did not fight for any such stakes as are the fashion now, either. The victor in an old-time battle was doing well if he cleared $500. Why, Jimmie Wakely told me the other night in so many words, that one of the principal reasons for his own and Johnston's generosity to Sullivan now is to show their equality to Mr. Fox.

"If Kilrain had won," said Mr. Wakely, "Fox would have given him winnings, stakes, belt and everything, and I guess we can treat our man as well as he could Kilrain."

Perhaps it will make Sullivan's great good fortune more manifest to say that under the old style of division after a winning fight John would have got under the present circumstances just $5,000.

Sullivan and his backers have told me repeatedly that they want no more to do with law-breaking affairs, and that Jem Smith's challenge from across the water to a contest under London rules will go unnoticed. Sullivan's beats Smith's generous offer of 2,000 guineas, or $1,000, for expenses to fight in France, Holland or Spain with a counter offer of 500 guineas ($2,500) and a purse of $25,000, as well as a match for $10,000 a side, for a fight with two-ounce gloves, under Queensbury rules, to take place next winter before the California Athletic Club, in San Francisco. I haven't any idea that Jem Smith will accept Sullivan's proposition. It is an old saying that a match well made is half won. Smith certainly would be going out of his own game right into his adversary's best stronghold were he to engage to fight Sullivan under Queensbury rules. There can be no question about the fair play every contestant before the California Athletic Club will receive. It would simply be matching a good 2.30 horse against Jay-Eye-See or Maud S., to put Smith against Sullivan. True enough, all the knowing ones in pugilism thought Kilrain could beat Sullivan in the late contest, but I can't call to mind one man versed in boxing or fighting who would bet 1 to 5 on Kilrain against Sullivan, were they to fight under Marquis of Queensberry rules, even if there were the greatest doubt about Sullivan's being fit, and Kilrain to be at the top notch of condition. Smith is certainly no better than, if he is as good as Kilrain.

The next important pugilistic affair will be the six-round glove contest between Jack Ashton of Providence and Peter Jackson, the colored Australian heavy-weight. The account I hear of Jackson's prowess from the most authentic sources make me think him very close to championship form. After making all allowances and being fully aware that Jack Ashton is capable of making Jake Kilrain show every bit of fight there is in him, I shall be much surprised if Jackson does not have rather the better of the glove contest with Ashton, which takes place at the New York Circus on or about August 8.

I had a talk the other night in the Hoffman House with Parson Davies of Chicago, who was at my elbow during the great fight at Richburg. Davies is now Jackson's manager, and he thinks he has a wonder. "Jackson," says the Parson, "is a clear-headed, gentlemanly fellow who would make a good impression on anybody. There isn't the slightest bit of blow about him. When I asked him if he would fight Sullivan he merely said: 'Well, I'm off on my vacation now,' but he added: 'the California Club makes all my matches.' Jackson is under contract with the Californians for the next two years, and can only engage in four, six or eight-round soft-glove contests outside the California Athletic Club's rooms. He is doing remarkably well in his sparring exhibitions, and I am confident he will make a splendid impression when he boxes here with Jack Ashton."

Billy Madden, who is behind Ashton, is just as confident as Davies is, and will get Ashton here at once and make him do some road work and punching ball practice. Both men are really going into strict training for their friendly bout. This, of course, is to insure against getting any of the worst of the "points."

Parson Davies is another of the losers on Kilrain, but he stuck to Jake like a true friend even after he lost. He is certain that Kilrain was not a well man when he entered the ring. "Nobody can convince me," said Davies, "that Charley Mitchell really wanted Kilrain to step a peg above him by beating a man he was lucky to make a draw with."

A MASSACRE RECALLED.

A Sassafras Tree Marks the Grave of Victims of Indian Savagery.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 27.—On the brow of a gently rising hill, near Summit Station, about twenty miles north of Jeffersonville on the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Railway, in Scott County, Indiana, stands an old, weather-beaten sassafras tree. It is quite a conspicuous object, not another tree being near it in the field, its very loneliness giving it a monumental character. It is, indeed, a monument, for it has grown for something like seventy years over the common grave of the pioneer martyrs of Indiana's only Indian massacre, the celebrated slaughter of Pigeon Roost.

The roots of this old tree pierce through the mortal remains of the twenty-four people who were murdered there by a small war party of ten or twelve Shawnee Indians on the evening of September 3, 1812. But three of the victims were men—Jeremy Payne, one Coffman and Henry Collings. The others were Mrs. Henry Collings, Mrs. Jeremy Payne and eight children, Mrs. Richard Collings and seven children, Mrs. John Morris and one child and Mrs. Morris, Sr. These people were surprised and slaughtered before they could make any defense. Only a few escaped, Mrs. Jase Biggs and three children slipping away unobserved and Wm. Collings and John Woods and two children holding their cabin until dark and then escaping unseen, all of these finding refuge at Zebulon Collings', six miles away.

Next day the murdered pioneers were laid side by side in the one great grave and within a few years the sassafras tree sprung up and has been their only monument for these many years.

The tree, which stands on the farm of Richard Koland, is now dying and the tomb of these pioneers will be without a mark or a sign to show where they slumber.

Too Much Prosperity.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., July 27.—On July 4 Mrs. Nellie Skinner, a middle-aged widow lady of this county, well-known for her good looks, beautiful form and prosperous condition, was married to Henry Dyke, with whom she had become smitten after a day's acquaintance. Shortly after the marriage Mrs. Dyke came into possession of $640 from the Government in the shape of back pension money which her dear departed had earned while in the service of his country. The money was drawn from the bank and Mr. Dyke was intrusted with its care. He took his wife home, but immediately returned to the city, got drunk, was locked up and fined. He had a goodly portion of the money, however, but in place of returning home departed for the West, and Mrs. Skinner received a letter from him dated Salt Lake, which stated that if she would send him money enough, he would return to the bosom of his family. The money will not be sent, however, Mrs. Skinner being glad to quit with him on $640 worth of experience.

Ex-Confederate Veterans.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., July 27.—Ex-Confederate veterans in this city have perfected an organization for mutual benefit and charity, with Judge John G. McClure as President and Capt. W. H. Mayberry, Secretary. One hundred and ten were enrolled. The organization numbers many prominent business men and citizens.

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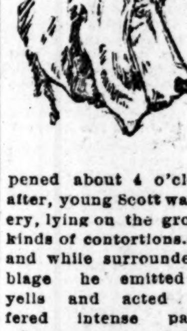
HE CHEWED INCH PLANK.

GEO. SCOTT OF EAST ST. LOUIS SUPPOSED TO BE AFFLICTED WITH RABIES.

A Dog Bite Received Years Ago Probably the Cause of a Delirious Attack Yesterday—The Doctors Disagree With the Family—Items of Interest Gathered in East St. Louis and Belleville.



A CASE of hydrophobia was probably developed in East St. Louis last night. Geo. Scott had some misunderstanding with his employer, John Dashney, about the removal of a house on Eighth street, near St. Louis avenue, and, it is stated, one of Dashney's men struck him on the face with his fist. This happened about 4 o'clock, and a few moments after, young Scott was seen near Helms' brewery, lying on the ground and working in all kinds of contortions. A crowd soon gathered, and while surrounded by the gaping assemblage he emitted the most unearthly yells and acted as though he suffered intense pain. Charles Martin, a house-mover and three assistants attempted to hold him, but Scott dashed them aside and tumbled about among a lot of old lumber in a manner which caused the motley gathering to seek safety. An alarm was sounded from the Eighth street box and the patrol wagon responded, but not until the young man had almost denuded himself and bit large portions of flesh from his body. With the froth from his mouth, blood streaming from several self-inflicted wounds, the man presented a horrible sight. Soda and other antidotes were administered, but all to no purpose. In his fits he would bite off chunks from a plank an inch in thickness. The officers conveyed him to his home, on Ninth and Illinois, where Drs. DeHaan and Koppe attended him. The opinion of the doctors was that it was not hydrophobia, but delirum Scott was suffering from. They contended such cases were frequent from heat and intemperance. The father of the young man was seen at his home and stated that about twelve years ago, when George was only 10 years of age, he was attacked by a small dog and severely bitten. He has on many occasions since that time displayed unmistakeable signs of madness. While in the fits he snarls like a cur dog, froths at the mouth and appears a perfect maniac. His parents and friends will not approach him. His father says this is the hardest fit he ever labored in and verily believes that it is all caused by the dog bite of years ago. Friends claim that young Scott is not a drinking man and is noted for sobriety and honesty. Unless a change for the better is noticed before morning the man will be sent to the County Farm for treatment.

The East St. Louis Water Co. held a meeting yesterday evening. The President appointed H. M. Hill and John McEntyre as directors, after which the board met for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year. The vote resulted in favor of F. M. Horner for President and S. W. Highland for Secretary. The capital stock of the company was increased from $250,000 to $750,000. A vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Horner, the late Superintendent, for his efficient management of the company's business here, and it is quite probable that he will continue to act in that capacity. The mains of the company will be extended to many parts of the city which are not now supplied with water, and the pumping facilities will be increased.

The members of Golden Rule Lodge gave an ice cream festival at their hall last night, which was well attended by friends of the order.

Chief of Police Michael Walsh left yesterday morning on a short trip to Okawville, for the purpose of recuperating from the effects of a severe attack of rheumatism.

The Evening Star Social Club will give a picnic to-day at Wolf's Park. A large crowd will undoubtedly attend.

The Home Comforts of St. Louis and the Nationals will cross bats to-day at Broadway Sportsman's Park. Carroll and Schuetz will be the battery for the Nationals. The Nationals defeated the M. A. A. C.'s last Sunday in a hotly contested game, and their friends will wager large amounts to-day that they will prove victors in this contest with the Home Comforts. The game will be called at 3 o'clock.

The Landwehr-Verein, a German singing society, will give a picnic and entertainment at Wolf's Grove next Sunday.

A picked nine of the police force, under the able management of Officer Parle, have issued a challenge to the "Never Sweats," a business men's club, to play a game of ball next Thursday.

City Engineer Webber has received a dozen letters from persons in New York and Pittsburg, inquiring about the viaduct to be built over the track on Broadway. All parties feel that the work is worth applying for and know that the money will be on hand as soon as the structure is completed.

The friends of John Bunyan, son of Justice Bunyan, feel that the young man cannot recover from the attack of pneumonia from which he is suffering.

S. A. Haines of New York will speak at the rooms of the Y. M. C. A. this morning. Secretary Buchanan invites the public to attend.

Belleville.

Mrs. Mary Smiley of O'Fallon, mother of Joseph Smiley, died at evening last the home of her son. The old lady kept her age a secret even from her children, but it is supposed she was about 81 years old. She came to this section years ago, was a daughter of the elder Christy of Wiggins Ferry Co. fame, and it is said inherited considerable property at his death. She held 485 shares stock of that company, and with one other member of that family controlled the actions of the Wiggins Ferry Co. for years. Her funeral will take place to-morrow morning and the remains will be buried in Ridge Prairie Cemetery. The lady is the last of the Christy family, who have been identified with the leading industries of the Mississippi Valley for half a century.

Michael Maloney, who killed a man named Henry Sigmuller at East St. Louis last April, and who was indicted by the grand jury for murder, was released on a habeas corpus proceeding yesterday on a $3,000 bond.

Rev. George Ogle, son of the late David Ogle, one of the largest owners of real estate in St. Clair County, will preach to-day at the Baptist Church.

Henry Kuhn, Jr., fell from a tree yesterday, a distance of about twenty feet, and broke his collar bone, besides sustaining other injuries, which will probably prove fatal. The boy is 12 years of age and lives with his parents.

The Gilmore Lake Fishing Club has elected officers for the next term. Their names are: E. W. Moore, President; E. H. Wanglein, Vice-President; Cyrus Thompson, Secretary and Treasurer.

Fire broke out in the residence of John Pope yesterday afternoon, but was put out before much damage was done. The engines were called out, but did not play upon the building.

The Pastimes and the St. Louis Reds will cross bats to-day at National Park. The clubs met once before and the Reds were victorious, but the Pastimes expect to win back their lost laurels to-day.

On Saturday next the Pastimes go to Nashville and tackle the Cyclones of that town.

The Paducah Club have challenged the Pastimes of this city, and the latter club will go there on the 25th of August and play a series of four games.

The Peach Pies of St. Louis will play ball here to-day with the Pinafores.

Dr. Hugo Wanglein left for Minneapolis and the Northern lakes last night.

The new Brossius incandescent light was given a public trial last night, and did all its friends promised it would do. It will be adopted instead of gas-light.

The appointment of Hugo Westerman as Deputy Collector here by Daniel Hogan meets with general approbation, as Col. Westerman is highly esteemed by all who know him. He is about 60 years of age, and has resided here for some time.

Mrs. F. B. McDonald of Galveston, Tex., is visiting friends here.

W. S. Foreman, member of Congress for the Eighteenth District; W. J. Clucoss of Lebanon, Judge Burroughs of Edwardville and a few other politicians of the district met here yesterday.

Wm. Schumacher of Shiloh, shot himself yesterday. Coroner Wooks held an inquest and returned a verdict of suicide. The man had been suffering for some time from some mental disease and during one of his fits took his life by sending a bullet through his brain.

Officials Feted.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

READING, Pa., July 27.—One hundred tickets were received to-day from the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Co. for the excursion of councils and city officials to New York on Tuesday, August 6. President Corbin also sent tickets from New York to Manhattan Beach with reserved seats to the Gilmore Band concert and fireworks.

Only a Taste of Liberty.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 27.—James Vincent, a "trusty" at the Indiana State Prison, South, at Jeffersonville, made his escape Thursday night and was captured at Corydon, Ind., yesterday. He got a chance to slip away with the Warden's dog-cart and went. When last heard from the horse and cart were loose near Corydon. Vincent was found hiding there by Guard John Howard.

THE ELEVATOR RATES.

John N. Booth Speaks in Behalf of the United Co.

Mr. John N. Booth, whose firm is one of the largest receivers of grain in the city, has been very much interested in the consolidation of the elevators, so much so that as soon as the consolidation was assured he led the movement to organize the Grain Receivers' Association, and he was elected President of that organization. In speaking yesterday of the question of elevator rates, which has been under discussion recently, Mr. Booth said, "The statement is made that the new elevator organization in fixing the ten days storage charge of 1c per bu, which, by-the-way, the buyer of grain in this market and not the seller pays, has doubled the former rate, inasmuch as the elevators united in the recent consolidation, refuse any longer to allow the receiver rebate of ½ cent per bu as heretofore, and as has been the case during the past three years, as stated by one of the parties interviewed. Regarding this admission, I would say, while it has been generally believed by parties confining themselves exclusively to the handling of grain on consignment, that certain houses, engaged chiefly in buying grain in the country for themselves or for elevators, have been favored right along with special rebate advantages, it was not until the beginning of last year that the competition between elevators became so intense that they were generous enough to allow commission houses receiving grain on consignment a rebate on their receipts, as well as to houses engaged in buying in the country, which magnanimity was the occasion of commission houses reducing their commission rate to the extent of the ½ cent per bushel allowed them, generally, up to the 1st of November last. At that time, by a common agreement among the elevators, as it was understood, the rebate was withdrawn, and was supposed to have been discontinued, a majority of the elevators at least we know declined longer to grant any rebate whatever.

"With regard to the statement made, that the Chicago elevators allow commission men in that market a rebate of ¼c per bu on their receipts, we have reliable information to-day from that city by wire, in answer to inquiries, to the effect that while it is supposed that a few elevators have recently been making some rebates in their efforts to secure business, that it is not by any means a custom for the elevators to allow rebates to receivers.

"The firm with which I am connected has always been a strong advocate of the establishing and fostering of elevators in our city, and has aided in the erection of several, believing elevators to be as essential to the interest of the grain trade as railroads, barges and steamship lines, but it has always earnestly opposed the pernicious system of rebating, either by railroad companies or by elevators, which alone has developed the track buying business in the country in the past few years, insisting that all customers, large or small, handling on consignment or buying direct, should be treated in every respect alike. We have also always insisted that elevators should make their charges to correspond as near as possible to those in competing markets, believing it to be to their interest to do so. Respecting the consolidation of the elevator interest of our city, we hope and believe it will prove beneficial to all interests concerned, to that of the producer, the shipper, the miller, the exporter, the speculator, the banking institutions and receiver, providing the association confines its operations to its legitimate business of storing grain and realizes the importance of treating all customers alike and of affording every facility and accommodation possible for handling grain promptly and satisfactorily.

"It is not the ¼ or ½ cent per bushel in charges that shippers in the country are so much concerned about, but less dockage on the part of the elevators in weighing, a spirit of more liberality in grading, and, above all, that prices in our market should be as high as elsewhere.

YOUTHFUL MURDERER.

An 11-Year-Old Youth Confesses the Killing of His Parents.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

SIOUX CITY, Io., July 27.—The mystery surrounding the murder of John Elkins and wife in Elk Township, Clayton County, one week ago Wednesday night, particulars of which were given in the POST-DISPAHCH, has at last been cleared up. It will be remembered that two sons and a nephew of the murdered man have been suspected all along, but there was nothing but circumstantial evidence against them. The climax was reached yesterday when Wesley Ekins, aged 11 years, confessed to a crime so cold-blooded that he will be written in the criminal annals of the world as the most youthful of red-handed and deliberate murderers. To Judge Hatch the youthful assassin related the story of the crime substantially as follows: He had had some difficulty with his father the night of the murder and slept in the barn. Between 2 and 3 o'clock he got up and went into the house and took down a rifle, which was hanging in the kitchen, and loaded it and went into the room where the father, mother and sister were sleeping. He placed the muzzle of the rifle near his father's head and sent a bullet through his brain. This frightened his mother and she arose, and knowing that he was discovered he went into the kitchen, seized a club, went back into the bedroom and killed his mother. He stayed around the house about thirty minutes and then decided to arouse the neighbors. He took the boy from the bed where it laid between its dead mother and father, took it into the adjoining bedroom, removed its blood-stained clothing, and with it in his arms went to a neighbor's and related the crime that had been committed, but shielded himself. The murderer has not yet reached his twelfth year, bears an intelligent look, and many now, notwithstanding the confession, believe that the story is to shield some other person.

MAMMA INTERFERED.

She Arrived in Time to Forbid the Marriage of Her Daughter.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

TEXARKANA, Ark., July 27.—A pretty little romance that at one time promised to work like a charm was knocked into innocuous desuetude in the College Hill suburbs last night. Mr. James Davis, a dashing beau, and Miss Della Templeton, a 16-year-old belle, some time ago took it into their heads to get married, but the latter's mamma did not want Davis for a son-in-law and so she stoutly objected. For some time the lovers have watched for the opportunity which seemed to present itself yesterday afternoon. In an unguarded moment Mrs. Templeton went shopping, but no sooner was she out of sight than Miss Della notified her Adonis that the coveted opportunity had come. Mr. Davis hastily procured a license and with his loved one repaired to the home of a mutual friend half a mile distant. A preacher was brought in and the trembling couple were on the floor in the act of taking the solemn vows, when in dashed Mrs. Templeton. H lively scene followed. The young folks were dead bent on matrimony, while the girl's mother was dead set the other way. The argument was short, sharp and decisive, and ended in the complete triumph of the prospective mother-in-law and total discomfiture of Davis, who went home cursing the English language for its lack of words to express his feelings. Miss Templeton was returned in tears to the parental roof.

BIG UNDERTAKING.

Levee to Be Built to Reclaim Seven Thousand Acres of Land.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

CAIRO, Ill., July 27.—Contracts were let to-day at the office of Col. S. S. Taylor, of the Cairo Trust Property Co., for the construction of a new levee across this (Alexander) county, beginning at the C., V. & C. embankment, on the east side, and ending at the Mobile & Ohio embankment on the Mississippi River side of the county. The levee will be five and a half miles long and will follow the south bank of the Cache River, which runs through the county almost connecting the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. The proposed work will involve the removal of about 400,000 cubic yards of earth and the laying of 50,000 brick for sewers, and it will cost over $90,000. The object of the work is to rescue 7,000 acres of rich bottom land immediately above this city from annual overflow from the two great rivers and open it for cultivation. The Mobile & Ohio and the Cairo, Vincennes & Chicago Companies, whose roads bound the district on the east and west, have agreed to close the open tressles in their embankments in order to perfect the enclosure. Under the contracts the work must begin on the 15th of August and be completed by the 15th of January, 1890.

Fruits of Quarreling by Mail.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., July 27.—Dr. G. I. Putek was arrested to-day by United States Marshal Slaughter, charged with violating the postal laws. He was taken before United States Commissioner Seymour and bound over to the United States Court in $200 bond, which he furnished. The alleged violation consists of a postal card written by Dr. Putek to Dr. Eugene Marnhart, charging him with malpractice in child birth and calling him a liar and a fraud. Both are prominent physicians and the case, which comes up at the November term, will be watched with interest.

A New Industry for Reading.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

READING, Pa., July 27.—A party of capitalists arrived here to-day to select a site for a furniture factory. They were in consultation during the day with the officers of the Board of Trade. The new industry will employ a large number of hands.

HEAVY BETTING MEN.

THE BIG TURF PLUNGERS AND THEIR VARYING FORTUNES.

How Jimmy McLaughlin Saved Mike Dwyer $76,000—"Pittsburg Phil" and "The Ghost"—Pierre Lorillard's Biggest Bet—How Davy Jones Became a Bookmaker.

[Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.]

THE bettors on the turf are a queer lot. Col. McLewis Clarke once said that "on and under the turf all men are equal," and from the hurly-burly that sways about the book stands in the betting ring you can pick any kind of a man you want, from a faro-dealer to a millionaire. They have only one rule common to all of them—if they bet long enough they will all go broke. Plungers come and go, and the length of their careers are as uncertain as the winds. "Plunger" Walton of three years ago is keeping a hotel at Cape May now, and the "Jubilee Plunger" is just now almost living on alms; but Col. Dick Watts' remark still holds true that "a sucker is born every minute," and so the ranks of the plungers keep filling up. There has been a dearth of them this year, however, and although some of the old faces are back there are a few new ones.

Polite, quiet, little "Pittsburg Phil," with his smooth, boyish face and figure, is still fighting the bookies, but he is fighting in a losing battle, and he knows it. This is his fourth season on the turf, and he has held out longer than almost any of his class. He is not betting so much this year but he will still put up $2,000 or $5,000 on a race.

Pittsburg Phil's peculiarities are that he plays on form. He seldom takes "tips" and when he thinks a horse is good he cares nothing about what the talent may think. He has won more 10 to 1 shots than almost any man on the turf. Phil started out with $75,000, and at one time he ran this up to $350,000. Last year he was very unlucky and this year he has not done very much. He is a shrewd young man and looks more like a divinity student than a gambler. His family are eminently respectable, and have done all in their power to induce him to leave the turf.

THE HEAVIEST BETTOR

in this country, and probably the heaviest continuous bettor in the world, is Mike Dwyer. There is certainly no one in this country who will bet so much money on a horse he likes as he will. His figure is familiar on every race-track in the country, and his history and that of his brother is known to every man who at any time took an interest in horse racing. Mike Dyer is a slender little fellow, with a carefully twisted reddish mustache and a cold immovable face. He is the John Oakhurst of the turf. He bets $5,000 or $10,000 with as little concern as a society girl will bet a box of candy; he is never elated by victory and loss does not depress him. A very remarkable man is little Mike Dwyer.

The biggest bet he ever made was on Joe Cotton, when that great old Derby winner ran against Binnette and a field of good ones at Sheepshead Bay two years ago. The odds on Cotton were ridiculously small, but Mike was confident he could win and he began pouring his money into the ring. The odds went lower and lower—1 to 2, 1 to 3, 1 to 5, 1 to 10—and at last you would have to bet $20 to $1. When the horses went to the post Joe Cotton carried $60,000 of Mike Dwyer's money, and all that Dwyer stood to win for that large sum was $16,000. It was before the time when McLaughlin and the Dwyers had their row, and Jimmie was put up on Cotton.

"I have nothing to say to you, Jimmie," said Mike Dwyer to his great jockey just before the race. "You are a better jockey than I am, but do the best you can for I have some money up on this race." Then he walked back to the timers' stand and chatted pleasantly until the race. He was the official timer for the race and when Binnette started off with a heart-breaking pace he knew as well as any one that if she kept it up his money was lost. When the horses were at the half he glanced at his watch and saw that the time was 48½ and that Binnette seemed to be running easily. Cotton was several lengths behind, and from the expression on Jimmie's face, Mike knew that he was doing all he could with the old horse, but that the pace was entirely too fast. Past the three-quarters they went, Binnette, if anything, going faster. She had gained a clear length in the last quarter, and was

COMING LIKE THE WIND.

Around the turn and into the stretch the great mare hardly needed urging to keep the big stretch of daylight between her and Cotton. The rest of the field had dropped back beaten long before.

The finish was one of the most superb pieces of riding ever seen on the American turf, and it did more to confirm the reputation of McLaughlin as the prince of American jockeys than any other race he ever rode before or since. He began riding at the sixteenth pole, and closed up the greater part of the gap between him and Binnette, who was still two good lengths in the lead. It seemed to be impossible for him to gain another inch, and the crowd in the grand stand were howling "Binnette," "Binnette" until their throats ached. When they were within fifty yards of the string McLaughlin knew that the crucial moment had come to call on Cotton, and driving his spurs deep into his panting horse's sides and plying the cruel whip until the blows could almost be heard above the rush of the hurrying hoofs, he fairly lifted his horse along. It seemed to those who saw him that at one bound Cotton was beside the struggling Binnette. Whipping, spurring, with knees dug into his horse's shoulders, with his jaws tightly clenched, McLaughlin was straining every muscle like the game horse beneath him. Up in the stand, not ten yards away, his eyes calmly fixed, first on the horses and then on his watch, which never trembled, even for an instant in his steady hands, stood Mike Dwyer, the most unconcerned man apparently among all the thousands there. When the horses' heads were almost under the wire, McLaughlin seeming to transfuse some of his own indomitable energy into his gallant horse, gave one last, desperate, supreme effort, and Joe Cotton was lifted in winner by a nose. Mike Dwyer coolly stepped down from the stand and walked over to his jockey.

"That was a very well ridden race, Jimmie," said he quietly. That evening Jimmie got two brand new bills in a white envelope. There was no note with them, but Jimmie knew where they came from, for each bill

WAS FOR $1,000.

Phil Dwyer the other member of the great firm seldom bets much and never except on his own horses.

"You would have to chloroform Phil to get him to bet $500," said Mike, dryly, one day. There have been times when it would have been better if Mike had been chloroformed. The Dwyers do most of their betting through other people. Bookmaker John Kelly places a great deal of their money, as does also Bookmaker Jones. One peculiarity about the Dwyers is that they always like to have their judgment confirmed by the outside public. If the public like their horse they are more apt to bet than if the public does not. This season they are betting cash almost entirely. In past seasons they bet "markers," that is, their commissioner would have the bets made to their credit. The objection made to this plan was that it soon became known in the betting ring when the Dwyers were backing a horse and the odds dropped, often before they got all their money on. Another of their peculiarities is that they never care what the odds are if they think a horse will win. Time after time they have bet $10,000 to win $1,000 when Honover or Tremont were entered, and more than once Mike Dwyer has bet $20,000 to win $1,000 on the black wonder.

The most picturesque figure on the turf is "handsome Davy" Johnson. Davy's physical beauty is a proverb. He has a soft, silken, dark mustache, big dreamy eyes, a complexion like alabaster and the figure of an Apollo. When Davy walks down Broadway of a pleasant, sunny afternoon he is a sight to see. With it all he is a genial, merry, reckless fellow, who bets money as if he picked it up in the street; and indeed it comes to him almost as easy as that. Davy is a plunger from the headwaters. His unbounded good nature and high animal spirits make Davy a welcome figure on the turf, where he is known to every horse and dog and stable boy. Sometimes Davy "goes broke," but he has no trouble in finding backers, and when he begins to win

THE BOOKMAKERS COMMENCE TO TUMBLE

off their boxes. Davy's experience on the turf began about ten years ago. He was running a quiet little game on Sixth avenue, $25 to cases and $50 to singles, when he got a telegram one morning from his old friend, Jack Chinn of Kentucky, telling him, or rather in Jack's impetuous way ordering him, to bet on one of his horses. Davy had never heard of the horse, but that made no difference. "This is ——," he remarked confidentially to an old gambler who had been sitting in front of the faro table for ten hours and who had won nearly all Davy's money.

"What's the matter?" asked the old gambler.

"I have a dead sure tip and I'm broke," says Davy. "Ain't that enough?"

"I will give you $2,000 for your house," says the old fellow.

"It's a go," says Davy, and off he runs with the money. He got five to one for it, and the $10,000 made a turfman of him. Davy has been broke oftener than any bookmaker on the turf, but he manages to come forward again, and whether he is broke or flush he is always the same handsome, good-hearted, reckless Davy.

One of the most singular of all the big bettors is Haggin, the California millionaire. Half Turk, half Kentuckian, taciturn, vindictive, despotic, he has no companions and no friends. A dozen stories are told of his early life; how he was taken captive in the Mediterranean Sea; how he was raised by an old Turk, who adopted him; how the old Turk made a Mussulman of him and left him millions, and how, finally, when his son was born he named him "Ben Ali," in honor of his benefactor. No one knows how much of this is true. All that is known is that Mr. Haggin is a fabulously rich man, that he owns gold mines and coal mines and copper mimes, that he has some of the best horses on the turf and that he breeds them at a stock farm in California as big as the State of Delaware.

MR. HAGGIN

is a slender man of medium height, with keen dark eyes and closely cropped iron-gray beard. His son, Ben Ali, is a good-looking young fellow, rather fat, with a heavy dark mustache. Both of them are at times heavy bettors; and when they like a horse will not hesitate to put up $5,000 or $10,000 on him. They are not betting so heavily this year as they did in the past.

Mr. Haggin is a man of the most violent passions. When his horse, named after his son, Ben Ali, won the Kentucky Derby, there were no books on the Louisville track and Haggin was furious. He carried $10,000 out to the track with him and his son as much more. They could only place a few hundreds in the auctions, and when the great horse came galloping in an easy winner, Haggin, with many an imprecation, had him taken straight to the stable, and in three hours every horse he had was put in their special cars and were on their way to Latonia. He has never been at the Louisville track since. A few weeks afterward the judge at Latonia ruled his horse Hidalgo back on a foul, and as the indignant millionaire thought he was unjustly treated, he again packed up his things and moved on.

"I will never set my foot in the —— State again," he said bitterly, and he never has. He will not even buy Kentucky horses, and his enormous stock farm with its yearlings, whose annual sales net him $100,000 a year, is said to be the outcome of his Kentucky quarrels.

The saddest-faced sport in America is Dick Roche; the St. Louis pool man.

"Dick was never intended for a gambler," said a friend once. "He looks more like a professional mourner. He is a neatly dressed, unostentatious man, very quiet in his manner and not at all loud or vulgar. Dick will back any kind of sport, and has put up money for oarsmen, billiard-players and prize-fighters. His specialty, however, is the turf, and when he thinks he has a good thing there is no man living who will put up more money. He is passionately fond of his little black horse, Badge, and has won and lost a good deal of money on that uncertain performer. The bookkeepers say that "Badge tells Dick Roche when he is going to win," and whenever an unusually heavy commission comes into the ring from Dick

BADGE

is said to have made another statement.

Big, handsome Pierre Lorillard, the typical gentleman turfman, is another of the "high rollers." He is a tall, well-proportioned figure, always carefully dressed, is one of the best known on the turf. He always bets through commissioners, and if he likes a horse, does not hesitate to put up $5,000 or $10,000 on his judgment. One of the heaviest losings he ever made was when Barrett lost his big race at Sheepshead Bay, in 1883. It will be remembered that he was beaten out by Girofla. Mr. Lorillard thought Barret a sure winner, and put up $25,000 on him. Thursday he won $10,000 on Rizbah, and he is said to have been very lucky all through this season.

Among the book-makers the largest bettors are probably John and Jim Mahoney. They have been known to put up $35,000 on a single race, and they will take $1,000 on a ten or fifteen to one shot.

"Lucky" Baldwin is about the closest of the big owners. He is an honest racer, but rather a peculiar one. For instance, if his horse is a favorite in a big stake he will bet against him, so as to hedge out some of his money and win whichever way the race goes.

"Old Lucky's" heart was nearly broken in Chicago four years ago, when his horse, Lucky B., won the cup. Baldwin was interested in a book on the track and he told the man in charge to lay any kind of odds against Lucky B.

"He ain't worth a ——," said the old fellow, "and he can't possibly win." The man did as he was requested. When the books around him were offering 5 to 1 and 6 to 1 he ran up 8 and 10 to 1. The money came pouring in at a most alarming rate. "That's all right," said Baldwin, with a chuckle; "those fellows think they know more than I do about my own horse." When old Lucky B. came out Isaac Murphy was on his back, and a more woe-begone looking horse could not be imagined. He was absolutely too stiff to move. Everybody laughed at the old cripple. At the end of the first half mile old Lucky B. was fifty lengths behind. But the distance was a long one, and before the first mile and a half had been passed

THE OLD CRIPPLE

had warmed up and had fallen into the long, swinging distance covering pace of his which had won him so many races in the past. He closed up the gap, passed the bunch of leaders and won the race by absolutely ten open lengths, with his head almost pulled around to his saddle skirts. One of Baldwin's peculiarities is his fondness for his nieces, who accompany him around from track to track, and seem to enjoy the racing as much as he does.

A new race of turf followers has sprung up in the last five or six years—the commissioners. They are as distinct a class as owners and jockeys. The commissioner is the man who places the money for the big bettors. He must be keen-eyed, quick-witted and active, for it is his duty to push through the crowds about the bookmakers' stands and pluck off the very best odds. The commissioner must especially have good judgment about odds, for if the odds go up after he has placed his bets it may make $2,000 or $3,000 difference to his employer. There are twenty or thirty of these men at Monmouth Park now, and they are paid from $15 to $25 a day for their work. Of course they must be perfectly trustworthy, for they sometimes handle $10,000 in a single day. Sometimes the big bettors will employ a dozen of them on one race. When the bookmaker puts up his odds a man offers him $100, or $200 or $500. He takes the bet, at the same a dozen other bookmakers have taken similar bets; then there is a great wiping off of chalk and cutting of odds. This method of placing money is employed because bookmakers are notoriously timid, and if they saw one man coming down the line with a roll of money, betting on one horse, they would cut the odds on general principles.

One of the best known of the commissioners is a lean, hungry, shadowy young man, who is known as

"PINKEY;"

whether it is his first or his last name or his nickname no one knows. Pinkey does most of Davy Johnson's betting. No man can slip through a crowd like Pinkey and no man can get better odds. He is a wonder in the way of commissioners.

The bookmakers and the ring generally miss "the Ghost" this year. "The Ghost" hailed from Brooklyn, and old Bookmaker Burton gave him the name, which was so apprrpriate that it stuck to him. "The Ghost" was a white-faced, meek-looking man, who would slip up suddenly under a bookmaker's arm and softly hand up a roll of bills.

"I'll bet you $2,000," the Ghost would remark plaintively, and some of the "cinch" bookies would nearly fall off their stands. Whether the Ghost won or lost no one ever knew, for he had no confidants, and slipped in and out like a shadow. The fact that he is not betting this year is taken as a significant one. It usually means that a man is broke, for the rule is invariable, "Once a turf gambler always a turf gambler."

Many of the big owners never bet a cent. Mr. Withers, for instance, loves to see horses run as an artist loves pictures or a poet loves a beautiful landscape. It is a passion with him. Mr. Galway has been known to bet on one of his own horses as much as $5 to $10, and he is as pleased as a child when he wins. He usually gives the winning ticket to the first stable boy he meets.

Probably the greatest turf man the country ever saw was Milton Sanford, who won $40,000 on one race, when La Polka won a big handicap at Jerome Park. Price McGrath plunged on his own horses until he won enough to make McGrathiana the finest training farm on the continent, and died rich. "But by all odds," said a racing man who has been at home on the track, in the betting ring and at the St. James Hotel for fifteen years, "by all odds the greatest plungers living to-day are Mr. E. Benzon of England, the immortal 'Jubilee Juggins,' and Theodore Walton, the original 'plunger,' who gave the word its start. The true tale of these men's betting achievements on the turf has never been told and would shame lots of the wildest romances. With whom can we compare them now, besides Dwyer and Lorillard? John Hunter used to bet a round sum when he felt like it. John Coffee, who owned Nettie Norton, Donnybrook and some other fine mares, was something of a plunger in his day. 'Ad' Cammack now confines his plunges to the stock market mostly, having married a pretty young wife and become a family man; but it hasn't been long since he was an owner in the Doswell Stables and bet high on his own horses.

"D. M'DANIEL & CO.'S CONFEDERACY

was the greatest plunging association people hereabouts ever heard of. This famous 'Little Plunger,' as he used to be called, is now a straw goods man on Broadway. His name is Bernard, and he did the plunging for this famous firm, which consisted of J. E. Brewster, who is now Secretary of the Washington Club; 'Al' Gage, who is now a Chicago business man; Joe Daniels, Hubbard and D. McDaniel, who was the trainer and ostensibly the owner of the firm's horses. McDaniels had been a Virginia slave-owner, and the way he bet at Saratoga, Jerome and Monmouth was a caution to the track. To look at Mr. Bernard now you'd never think he was once famous as the 'Little Plunger.' He is a stout man, with strongly marked features. After the great combination went to pieces Bernard organized the Clipsic stable and plunged for himself, but without much luck.

"'Bill' Scott will bet a good soggy five thousand on his own horses. He is going in heavy for racing again now. But what is that to the exploits of the 'Jubilee Juggins,' who lost three-quarters of a million on the English turf in eighteen months, betting as high as $75,000 at a crack? Or to Price McGrath's great exploit when Aristides beat Ten Broeck at Lexington, and McGrath, whose word is as good as gold, stood on the track and stuffed the pockets of his linen duster so full of bank bills it took him and his daughter half that night to count his winnings? Everybody that wanted to bet with him gave him the money without any sign of a receipt for it. 'Suppose you lose,' said a friend; 'you can never pay!' 'Never mind,' said McGrath, 'the little red horse will pay it all!' And he did!

"Just look at Walton! He got to be very much disliked, but that doesn't impair the fact that he is the greatest of all American plungers, and may be yet again. He isn't 'broke,' by any means, if he has left the track and gone to hotel keeping at Cape May. Why, I know of my own personal knowledge that when he came back from England, when he had Dukes running after his tips and Duchesses sending champagne and flowers, that he brought home 600,000 cold dollars with him. And I also happen to know that he invested at that time $250,000 of that amount in a trust fund, the interest only of which he can spend, and which will always keep him from being a pauper. I saw Plunger Walton bet at one time, when Girofla, Badge and another horse ran in the fall of '82, $10,000 to $14,000 with Bookmaker Reed's partner, Mr. Horton $5,000 to $7,000 with Davy Johnson and others. He won over $30,000 on that one race alone. For four months in England he was a bigger man than 'Old Victoria' herself while he was winning that $600,000. In 1881 he was keeping the St. James Hotel here. Now he owns and is running the Stockton at Cape May. He may be plunging again in 1891."

WIDOWER AGAINST BACHELOR.

A Curious and Amusing Fight for a Wife in Georgia.

From the Atlanta Constitution.

One of the most sensational marriages took place not far from Villa Rica yesterday morning that has ever happened in this part of Georgia. Not far out from town a farmer resides who had a daughter possessing more than ordinary beauty and accomplishments, whose heart two gentlemen sought. It became evident to each of the gentlemen that she only had one heart and that she would marry one of them soon. For a week, Madame Rumor has it, the lamp was not extinguished, because of one or the other calling on her, and "they say" she promised each one to take him.

One of these gentlemen was a young widower and the other a handsome young fellow of about 23 summers. It is said the old folks were rather inclined to the young widower, and the young lady preferred the young man, and so the fight went bravely on until the community for a mile or two around took sides with the boys. For a week pools have been selling on the boys. One day widower stock would be way up yonder, and perhaps in less than a day the young man stock would run up. So Saturday evening the boys were banking three to one on young man stock, but it became evident that they were pulling for the homestretch, and it was understood that the first one on the battleground some Sunday morning with a license and a commanding officer would win the prize. Both gentlemen procured licenses. The widower sent his commanding officer out Saturday to hold himself in readiness.

Saturday evening the young man came to town to try to get up a settlement of the matter, but before he could gain an audience with the young widower he received a dispatch to come at once, for, behold, all things were ready, and to come quickly; not to consume any time inviting them in. When he reached the farm the bird had flown and was caged.

Now comes Sunday, the great day of the struggle. The young widower was on hand. The prize was brought out and she was informed that he was now ready. She begged time. He told her, "No; now or never," so far as he was concerned.

The preacher asked them if they were likely to "reach a verdict." Her reply was "More time." He told them he would be compelled to be traveling to reach his appointment. But, as has been stated, the young widower remained on his knees and kept pleading. Finally she yielded and a courier was dispatched for the preacher, who was overtaken some distance away, thinking over what his text should be under such trying circumstances. He was hurried back and the young widower captured the prize. In a moment the news flashed over the settlement and the excitement reached fever heat. At one time there seemed to be trouble brewing among the friends of the two rivals. As a result the following marriage notice is printed:

Married—At the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Nathan V. Stalling, Mr. J. E. Conner to Miss Eliza Stalling, the Rev. J. R. T. Brown performing the ceremony.

AROUND EUROPE AFOOT.

The Pedestrian Feat Just Accomplished by Two Scotchmen.

A young Scotchman, Mr. Donald Campron, of Glasgow, in company with Mr. Bowman, a native of Newcastle-on-Tyne, arrived in London recently, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, having accomplished the extraordinary feat of walking round Europe. They commenced their journey at Aberdeen nearly twelve months ago, walking from there to Dover, where they took the steam packet to Calais, crossing the channel, being the only occasion on which they did otherwise than walk. All they took with them was a knapsack each, containing such articles as might be needed during the journey, and a stout walking stick each. From Calais they proceeded along through Abbeville, Dieppe and Havre to Brest, Nantes and Bordeaux; thence through Oporto to Lisbon, Madrid and Barcelona. They then passed through Genoa and Venice to Trieste, and on through the German Empire in Cracow, Moscow and St. Petersburg, returning from the Russian capital via Riga and Dantzic to Norway and Sweden, going through Copenhagen, Stockholm and Christiana to Bergen. Then, keeping near the coast line, they returned, passing through Amsterdam, Antwerp and Ostend, back to Calais, where they took steamer for Dover and proceeded to London. The two pedestrians were everywhere well received and appeared none the worse for their long walk.

Lodges Consolidated.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., July 27.—Jefferson and Carter Lodges, A. F. and A. M., of this city, effected a consolidation last night. Carter Lodge surrenders her charters and the present officers of Jefferson Lodge will continue to the end of the term. The consolidated lodges start off with a membership of ninety-six.

MRS. MACKAY'S VISIT.

LEAVING HER EUROPEAN HOME TO SEE HER TWO SONS HERE.

Young William and Clarence Mackay, the Heirs to the Bonanza King's Millions—Mrs. Mackay's Long Residence Abroad and Her Social Achievements—The Millionaire and His Interests.

[Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.]

SOMEWHERE on the blue ocean that still divides the Old World from the New, in spite of the marvelous efforts of human skill to bridge it, the magnificent City of Paris is plunging through the white caps and gliding over the great rollers of the deep sea with a little world of wealth, beauty, intellect and fame on her decks and in her cabins. Even in the greater world which embraces two continents there is no more interesting group than the one which fills to-day a modest place on that floating palace. It is a mother with her two sons, the apples of her two eyes, dearer to her tender heart and fairer in her sight than all the millions which her husband has piled up for her. The mother of the Gracchi was no prouder of her boys than is Mrs. John W. Mackay of William and Clarence, who are to become, in a month or two, undergraduates at Yale or Harvard.

Here on shore, waiting patiently but eagerly for news from his loved ones, with whom in mid-ocean not even a cable king may communicate, a great-souled and broad-shouldered American, an anti-monopolist millionaire, an ex-United States Senator, who is still a miner not disdainful of the pick, a money king who is still no plutocrat, a telegraph magnate who puts the interests of the public before the rates of tolls, strides down Broadway from his hotel, works, plans, gives, with his eyes and his heart still down the bay, however closely his brains keep occupied with facts and figures. One might think John W. Mackay so rare a figure in these days of

MILLIONS AND MISERY

that he would make a stir on Broadway and be borne aloft on strong men's shoulders so the people might see a millionaire who is still a man of aid for the people. But Mackay walks downtown without attracting as much attention as a bank messenger carrying other people's money. John W. Mackay is reputed to have a good many millions of his own to carry.

The clear steel-gray eyes, the big iron-gray mustache, the tall, well-knit form, the massive shoulders and the active figure betoken in Mackay as he moves easily through the throng a man still young in years and at his maturity of strength. Here is a man whose muscles are as firm, whose eye is as bright, whose arm is as strong, whose endurance is as great as before he made the money that would by example have given him the right to be flabby and blear-eyed, debauched and dyspeptic, close-fisted and sour-tongued. Even your little two and three millionaires are apt to get that way. But this is a millionaire of a different model, one might even say a model millionaire. His years are only fifty four by the record, and his nature is as kindly and unspoiled as it was when he left Dublin, the city of his birth, nearly forty years ago and came over the seas to the New World to become apprentice to Webb, the great New York ship builder.

What a difference there is in the lot of that lad who came along across seas nearly forty years ago and the two who are now coming with their mother! Bone of his bone and flesh of his flesh, the John Mackay who arrived in New York, fired by a desire to make money enough to comfort his mother's declining years, will welcome in a day or two William and Clarence Mackay, aged 10 and 16, almost their father's age when he preceded them, chips of the old block, boys of brawn as well as brain, with hearts for the work of which their father doesn't find ten hours a day too much for him.

THE MACKAY BOYS

have had all the schooling a mother's care and a father's love could give them in the Old World. They are coming now for a thoroughly American college education. When that is finished they will go to work, for work is John W. Mackay's idea of man's mission in this world. No fashionable idlers or drawing-room dudes for him. His boys are of sterner stuff. Their father is many times a millionaire, but that will not make it any the less their call to do a man's battle in the workaday world. William Mackay is expected and expects to go into his father's business in this country. This gives him a very wide field of choice. He may become a miner or a mine superintendent or a mining engineer in the Comstock lode, in which his father's nerve and endurance developed the bonanza which has bred millionaires as a carcass breeds blow-flies. Or he may become a bank clerk, or a cashier, or even President of the famous Nevada Bank in San Francisco, where John W. Mackay's millions often lie uncounted. Or he may become an operator or a supervisor and manager of the Mackay cables, which made the first breach in the great American telegraph monopoly. Or he may become an official or even manager and head of the Postal telegraph system, which is in the West and South daily deepening and widening those breaches and laying foundations on which the people may erect their battering-rams to knock all sorts of monopolies and plutocratic oppression. There are plenty of other openings for young William Mackay in his father's business. His father alone knows what all that business is.

It is natural that William Mackay should be ambitious to follow in his father's footsteps. In person he is much like his father. Clarence, on the other hand, is most like his mother in physique. Both have their father's courage and honesty, their mother's true-hearted gentleness of disposition. For six years past they have had the best private tutors to be found in London and Paris. They will now receive the best education American colleges afford. They have lived abroad all their lives, but they are genuine "Yankee Doodles," both of them, and genuinely attached to and proud of the country of whose womanhood their mother is such

AN ORNAMENT.

No boys on whom such a mother had lavished a lifetime of love and care could well help being all that her tenderness would wish them. They are pleasant in person, gentle in manners, bright in conversation. The rich man's son has almost become a type in the American civilization of to-day. But it is a very different type from that of which John W. Mackay's sons are specimens. Senator Jones of Nevada and Senator Stanford of California are also fortunate enough to have had sons who were not spoiled by the prospect of inheriting millions.

But, after all, there is nothing like having the right sort of mother in charge of boys who are not to spoiled. The daughter of Maj. Hungerford of Downieville, Cal., was a handsome and accomplished woman in person, though a young girl in years when she was married in Downieville to Dr. W. C. Bryant, a nephew of William Cullen Bryant. As the widow Bryant, her talanted young husband having fallen a victim to the harshness of frontier life, Marie Louise Hungerford, with her little daughter, Eva, was more attractive personally than ever. It was no wonder that John W. Mackay, already a miner of means, should fall in love with and marry her, and adopt as his own the sweet child, who has grown up to become the Countess Colonna.

The fact that Mrs. Mackay has for a good many years resided abroad has made no difference in the faithful love which knit her heart to that of the sturdy miner years ago in the Sierras. Never a day goes by in summer or winter, in sunshine or in storm, without husband and wife exchanging cable messages. Her daughter, Eva Colonna, resides in Paris with the Prince, her husband, and to be with all her children Mrs. Mackay has made her nominal home there. The home of heart is wherever John W. Mackay happens to be. To her husband, her children and her church—she is a devoted Catholic—Mrs. Mackay has never faltered in devotion. And all the while she has achieved social triumphs which no other American ever knew at the courts of the Old World. "Why shouldn't she have social ambition?" her friends say. Why, indeed. They are nobler than the ambition to pile up money for money's sake, or the passion for intrigue, or the fad

FOR ECCENTRICITY.

It makes Col. Tom Ochiltree, who is a warm, personal friend of both Mr. and Mrs. Mackay, as furious as a red rag does a bull to have any one in his presence question their loyalty to American institutions.

"There is no more patriotic or loyal gentleman in all this land than John W. Mackay," said "Col. Tom" recently. "He is proud of his country and would give his last dollar and last drop of blood in his veins to help her in any hour of need. He is in New York now to meet Mrs. Mackay, who will be a passenger on the City of Paris with her two boys. Willie and Clarence are both bright, intelligent and thorough gentlemen and a credit to the charming and accomplished mother, who has devoted herself personally for many years to their care and education. Those who have only heard of Mrs. Mackay as a brilliant leader of society have no conception of her many noble domestic qualities. Having had the honor of being her guest at her own chateau in France, I know whereof I speak when I say that in addition to her splendid endowments as a society leader, a loving, charitable heart, she is of that stuff of which the mother of the Grachii was made, Mrs. Mackay's jewels are famous even in Paris and London, the cities of gems. But her jewels are her children."

It was about 10 o'clock in the morning, and Mackay hove in sight walking down Broadway, New York. He was on his way to the Nevada Bank's Wall street office, just below the Custom-house. About 3 in the afternoon he comes up Wall street and walks up town. He doesn't look like a man of imagination, but rather a monument to will power. Who would have thought that active, shrewd business man was so soft-hearted that the mere tale of Edwin Adams' distress in his last days in San Francisco could move the Bonanza King to send him a check for $5,000 and a letter which Adams read over and cried over as long as he lived?

The man whose heart is worth pecking at rarely caries it on his sleeve.

LELIA M'CORD WOLSTAN.

Sketch of a Talented Young Actress Well Known in St. Louis.

A young St. Louis girl who has recently gone on the stage has already made success enough to warrant her admirers in believing that before many years she will shine as one of the brightest stars on the American boards.

The yong lady is Miss Lelia McCord Wolstan, a daughter of Mrs. J. T. McCord, and a granddaughter of the late Capt. P. Yore. Miss McCord has taken the name of her grandmother, Wolstan, for its euphony, and because McCord did not sound well for a stage name. She was born and brought up in St. Louis, and as a child gave evidence of the intellectual strength which is now opening for her the way to the fame she craves. The stories and compositions she wrote as a child were so far beyond her years that both her teacher and mother lectured her on the evils of plagiarism, but they learned the injustice of the charge as she continued to write and her teacher tendered her an apology. Miss McCord graduated from the Visitation Convent in May, 1887, when she was but 15 years of age. She was the valedictorian of her class and she was given a gold medal for having written the finest valedictory ever delivered in the school. After she graduated she went into society, but she was ambitious to do something, either in the sphere of literature or on the stage, and for some time she hesitated between the two. At last she went to Lawrence Barrett for his advice. She laid her case before him and what he said was characteristic. "Don't start out in an aristocratic way," was his caution. "Remember this, you can't keep a balloon under the sea, nor swim without going to the water." She took the advice and determined to give her merit a chance to rise but to learn her lessons from real work on the stage. She never appeared in amateur entertainments in St. Louis or attempted any display of histrionism, but a year ago she went with her mother to New York and J. M. Hill saw in her merit enough to make him desire to engage her and push her forward. She was given the part of Gladys in "A Possible Case" and she succeeded so well that Mr. Hill made her the understudy of the leading lady. Mrs. Bowers says that Miss Wolstan not only looks Juliet but that she can act the part, and will make one of the most perfect Juliets the stage has known. Nym Crinkle and other critics praise her lavishly. Mr. Hill will push her as he did Margaret Mather.

In personal appearance Miss Wolstan is called beautiful. She has dark brown eyes and wavy chestnut hair, a form that is slender and graceful, and well suited to the stage.

Her mother, Mrs. McCord, travels with her, but is now in St. Louis, being detained here by the settlement of the estate of Capt. Yore. She is one of the heirs to the property, which is valued at $250,000.

Miss McCord has written several poems which are pretty in expression and sentiment, and one of the best she has written was prompted by a tender question. She was sitting on the piazza of a hotel at Saratoga last summer listening to the music, and a young man who was sitting near her asked her if she really cared for any man's love. She took from her lap a book she had been reading, and on the fly leaf wrote these lines, which she showed to him:

I would like to be loved as the angels love,
With a feeling as pure as gold,
But as strong as the love of the warrior chief,
With a feeling and fervor untold.

I would like to be loved in the daytime of joy,
When the hours were happy and gay,
But I would like to be loved most of all in the night,
When sorrow and trouble held sway.

I would like to be loved by one who would see
All my faults with a gentle eye,
And kindly reprove my willful ways,
And calm with his voice ev'ry sigh.

I would like to be loved by a yearning heart,
That would wish for me ever and long;
With feeling that nothing but death could us part,
Making life a sweet, loving song.

I would like to be with him, no matter if Fate
Should assail him and cloud o'er his way;
I would stand by his side in the gathering gloom
And wait till the breaking of day.

I would like to be the great star in his life,
To shine with a bright, steady light;
To rise to my place with the love in his breast
And gleam through the dark, dreary night.

I would like to be queen way down in his heart,
To reign there forever and aye;
But I greatly fear in this cold world of ours
I shall never be loved in THAT way.

The Bridal Bulletin.

The following marriage licenses were issued after 3 p. m. yesterday:

Name.	Residence.
Rudolph Pfuntz	St. Louis County
Rosey Tebow	Tower Grove Station
William McCaffrey	2829½ Madison st
Catharine Haile	2209 Franklin av
Thomas Johnson	2932 Olive st
Lizzie Gorie	3107 Magazine st
William Gay	Jacksonville, Ill
Annie Bowers	Kirkwood, Mo
Richard Harris	1716 Morgan st
Lucy Harris	1716 Morgan st

PURE 18KT. GOLD WEDDING RINGS.
Wedding invitations executed, lowest prices.
Lovely goods for Wedding Gifts, low prices.
MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO.,
BROADWAY & LOCUST ST.

REVOLTING DEPRAVITY.

Father and Two Sons on Trial for an Unnatural Crime.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

BISMARCK, Dak., July 27.—The case of the Halls, who reside in Francis Township, which has been before Judge Harding for the past few days is one of the most shocking and revolting in its details in the history of North Dakota trials. The complaint charges Hugh Hall with incest with his daughter Mary and makes the same charge against her brothers, George and Tom. The girl is 16 years of age and has a child 11 months of age, the paternity of which she swears upon her brother George. The defense made by the father and brothers is that the girl is not a daughter or sister, but a waif. The girl, who had at one time charged her father with the crime, swore upon the stand that he was not guilty and stated that her brother George was the father of her child.

Died of Snake Bite.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

ATHENS, O., July 27.—Edward Kane, aged 14, who was bitten by a blowing viper while picking berries last Saturday afternoon, and who was thought to be recovering, died early this morning.

BRIGHT CROP OUTLOOK.

REPORTS FROM ALL SECTIONS ARE OF A FAVORABLE TENOR.

Harvest in Full Blast in Several States and the Grain Pronounced Magnificent—Kansas Farmers Jubilant—Iowa and Nebraska Tillers of the Soil Equally Happy—The Cotton Crop.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 27.

WITH the crop report issued by the State Agricultural Department for the past week comes a very encouraging account of the crop prospect. In effect it says:

"The excellent condition of the crops previously reported is still maintained, although in a few small sections the heavy storms have done some damage, especially in the bottom lands. The oats and wheat in such localities have suffered some from rust, while the corn and sorghum have suffered from weeds, the ground having been too wet to successfully cultivate. Forage crops are promising, while potatoes and grasses are in extraordinary good condition. The winter wheat is about all harvested and the spring wheat promises an average yield of eighteen bushels to the acre. It is supposed that the damage from rust and other causes will not materially affect the aggregate product of the State, which is estimated at 34,750,000 bushels. The oat crop promises to be the largest ever grown in the State. The rainfall has been sufficient in all parts of the State for the growing crops, and in a few instances the excess has been a loss to the farmers. The chinch bugs, for the most part, have disappeared, and in some unaccountable way it seems as if they have been attacked by some contagious desease which proves fatal to them. By many their strange disappearance is attributed to the heavy rains, while others think they recognize in these pests the hand of providence. A general enthusiasm is felt in every part of the State over the glowing prospects, and while the products of the ground seem to exceed the hopes of the most sanguine the stock-raisers find more than usual grounds to hope for extraordinary success. Already sixty-three fairs are reported to take place during the months of August, September and October, averaging four days each. Nearly every portion of the State will come to the front with a public exhibition of their products and by August 1 the number of fairs reported will exceed seventy-five. Secretary Mohler estimates that the wheat crop just harvested will be double last year's product. He says the rains of the past week have assured the corn crop and that it will be the largest ever known in the State.

Weather Crop Bulletin.

Report of the Missouri State Wheather Service, co-operating with the United States Signal Service for the week ending July 27:

Rainfall—During the past week there has been an excess of rainfall in the southwestern counties of the State. The heaviest rains reported being 3.35 inches at Ironton, 2.50 inches at Kimmswick and 2.75 inches at Perryville. In the remainder of the State there has been about the normal rainfall, except in the northeastern part, where it has been below.

Temperature—The temperature has been about the normal in the Southwestern section of the State, and elsewhere it has been considerably below.

Sunshine—The sunshine has been below the normal in all parts of the State, and the cool weather of the week has been unfavorable for oats and hay. In the southeastern portion some oats have been spoiled in shock and hay spoiled while being harvested. The weather for the past week has been favorable for corn and pastures.

Extracts from the reports of observers:

Audrain County—The light showers of the 22d and 23d helped the corn. The cloudy weather has kept back harvesting. Mrs. C. K. Gamble, Mexico.

Bates County—Rain of past week has injured hay crop, but corn is improving very fast. All kinds of stock doing well. H. O. Haynes, Rockville.

Bates County—Oats spoiling in shock. Corn crop in splendid shape. Rain damaged hay in shock. Dr. H. W. Tuttle, Adrian.

Boone County—Favorable weather for corn, rather damp for oats and wheat in shock. This section has good crops of corn, wheat, oats and grass. George M. Piper, Rocheport.

Cape Girardeau County—Crops in shock and stack are damaged by rain and cloudy weather. Corn is doing well. Henry Bruihl, Oak Ridge.

Carter County—Oats all harvested. Bad weather for hay harvest at present. Heavy winds on night of 23d. Silas Pace, Elsinore.

Chariton County—Wheat about all threshed or stacked in good condition. Corn as good as could be desired at this time of year. Oats all cut, but some in bad order. M. R. Williams, Salisbury.

Crawford County—Rain the past week has been all that could be desired, and corn promises well. L. D. Grover, Cuba.

Franklin County—The corn crop will be a success as great as the wheat crop. Farmers are happy. John Mueller, Union.

Gasconade County—The rain we had the last few days benefitted the corn very much. Farmers say there will be an immense crop. Chas. Manshind, Herman.

Grundy County—Too much cloudy weather and rain for haying and stacking grain. Oats damaged. Corn doing splendidly. J. M. Robb, Dunlap.

Hickory County—Heavy rains 23d and 24th have improved the condition of corn. Hay about half cut. Pastures in good condition. Met Neihardt, Hermitage.

Howell County—Weather very warm and sultry, bad on oats and hay, but fine for corn and late meadows. The crop, on an average, is the best for years. E. F. Kynes.

Iron County—Rain is the topic of conversation; oats about to rot in shock; no sun for haymaking. J. R. Adams, Goodland.

Iron County—The last seven days have been very wet; oats and hay damaged considerably; ground too soft too work. T. P. Russell, Ironton.

Iron County—Past week damp and wet; some oats moulding and some hay spoiled while being cut; corn is weedy and too hard to work. W. H. Delano, Ironton.

Jackson County—The weather has been quite favorable for grass, corn and vegetables. S. J. Spurgeon, Kansas City.

Jefferson County—The rains for the past week have injured the oats and hay very much. Corn still growing finely. L. W. Guy, Kimmswick.

La Fayette County—The first part of the week has bee very fine for threshing and making hay; extra good for corn. J. T. Ferguson, Bates City.

Macon County—The past seven days have been favorable for oats and hay. Some oats damaged. C. W. McTilton, Atlanta.

Marion County—Corn looking well. Threshing and hay making well advanced. Wheat yielding better than was expected. J. R. Dudley, Wither's Mills.

McDonald County.—There have been some local showers which were very much needed. J. F. Homer, Roeney Comfort.

Mercer County.—Week has been very favorable for corn. The prospect of crops never was better. Wm. Herons, Princeton.

Miller County.—The weather this week will help the meadows and pastures as well as late corn. N. J. Shepperd, Eden.

Nodaway County—Small grain is damaged in shock. Corn is booming. B. L. Cook, Gilford.

Ozark County—Hay good. Corn looks well. S. A. Beach, Almartha.

Perry County—Having too much rain at present. Wheat and oats in shock will sprout badly if this weather continues much longer. Claud U. Prout, Perryville.

Reynolds County—The corn crop this far is the best there has been for years. We are having good rains. W. H. Sby, Black.

St. Charles County—Corn is coming out wonderfully, and in these parts bids fair to become the largest ever harvested. Oats are not good. Ava E. Page, Appleton City.

St. Francois County—Heavy storms of hail and rain on the 21st uprooting trees; damaging fruit, oats and grass. Theo. D. Fisher, Farmington.

Washington County—Hay that was not stacked somewhat injured by the heavy rains, corn-crop enormous, late peaches promise a full crop. J. B. Bell, Potosi.

Harvesting in Full Blast.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

ST PAUL, Minn., July 27.—Reports received at the office of the Omaha road state that harvest is in full blast in the vicinity of Madilla and a large crop of small grain is expected. The crop conditions along the various lines of the Northern Pacific Road have been generally very favorable. The country has been visited by frequent showers and as a rule the nights have been cool. The condition of wheat has been steadily improving during the last two weeks in almost all quarters and in nearly all cases the excellent quality of the wheat is commented upon. Ever since it commenced the weather conditions have been favorable and the berry has filled out under the best conditions.

Big Purchase of Grapes.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

CAIRO, Ill., July 27.—A sensation has been created among fruit-growers in this end of the State by the sale of this season's entire grape crop at Villa Ridge to one firm at a uniform price of 3½ cents per pound. The growers held a meeting a day or two ago and agreed to accept the proposition. The purchasers of the crop are Stahl & Rottgeb, wholesale fruit and provision dealers of Quincy, Ill. The crop promises to be a large one this season and it is estimated will yield $40,000 at the price agreed upon.

Iowa, Nebraska and Dakota Crops.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

SIOUX CITY, Io., July 27.—Carefully prepared reports from nearly one hundred points in Iowa, Nebraska and Dakota regarding crop prospects have been received to-day. Small grain is being harvested as rapidly as possible, the wet weather interfering somewhat. Wheat and oats will be a fair crop in Iowa and Nebraska, but in Southeastern Dakota will average from one-third to two-thirds of the usual yield. Corn promises immense returns in the entire Northwest.

The Cotton Worm.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 27.—Cotton worms have appeared on various plantations in Jefferson County. The damage so far done by them is slight, and poisons of various kinds are being used for their extermination.

Beneficent Rainfall.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

JACKSON, Miss., July 27.—The recent seasonable rains have assured to all Central Mississippi the most abundant corn crop for years, and the condition of the cotton crop at this date is far above the average.

Bright Prospects.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

FORT SMITH, Ark., July 27.—Crop prospects were never more promising in this section. General and heavy rains during the past week have been worth thousands of dollars to farmers of this State.

Cotton Picking Soon to Begin.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

ROCKDALE, Tex., July 27.—Cotton picking will begin in a week or ten days.

A FAREWELL BANQUET.

The Members of the Liederkranz Give Starkloff a Send-Off.

The friends of Dr. H. M. Starkloff rallied about him strongly yesterday evening at the Liederkranz garden to give him a farewell banquet before his departure to Bremen, where he represents the United States as Consul.

At 8:30 o'clock yesterday evening two long lines of torches could be seen coming up Chouteau avenue toward the Liederkranz. There were about three hundred of the doctor's friends, members of the society, in line. They filed into the garden and took their places at the long rows of tables ranged about the garden. Dr. Starkloff was seated in a prominent place at the head of the square, with his friends around him.

Dr. George Richter presided over the ceremonies, and made a very good opening speech, giving the doctor's position a very complimentary description, and saying that the action of the President in calling Dr. Starkloff to that important post would be indorsed by all who knew him. Dr. Richter was followed by Henry Kortjohn, who made a few appropriate remarks.

After a few pieces by the orchestra, the old German custom of "Rubbing the Salamander" was gone through with.

Dr Starkloff then arose and spoke for a few minutes, telling his friends how much he felt the honor conferred upon him and giving them the assurance that he would do all in his power to be worthy of the important business entrusted to him. After finishing his speech he offered a toast to the "Liederkranz," saying that he gave the toast to the best and most closely united association in St. Louis.

Egmond Froelich was called for and responded briefly, afterward calling together the singing members of the association and giving a couple of hearty German songs.

Mr. Henry Braun, President of the St. Louis Turnverein, presented Dr. Starkloff, in the name of the North American Turnerbund, with a magnificent gold and diamond medal engraved with a few lines expressing the esteem of the national and local associations. Dr. Starkloff received the emblem with a few well chosen words.

The remainder of the evening was devoted to songs and speeches, interrupted by refreshments and lunch.

Among those present were the following:

Richard Bartholdt,
Richard Boesewetter,
John C. Brennell,
F. Diehm,
Andrew Furth,
E. W. Gerlach,
Hy Gemme,
Otto Hilpert,
D. M. Houser,
H. and Adolph Junk,
Jacob Kaiser,
H. Kromery,
R. A. Karguth,
A. Lammers,
C. J. Mack,
Geo. Sandhaegen,
J. C. Schaenthaler,
E. H. Schmitz,
P. A. Schroth,
Theo. C. Wendel,
O. J. Wilhelmi,
J. F. Metzger,
Herman Mareli,
F. F. Oeters,
R. Ostermeyer,
Guido D'Oench,
John Endres,
A. F. Fath,
R. H. Fobenius,
F. Hassendeubel,
C. F. Hammer,
Chas. Hauck,
Emil Heintz,
Hugo Kinner,
Dr. A. Kleinecke,
Hy. Kortjohn,
Julius Reinholdt,
Dr. Geo. Richter,
Anton Rotey,
J. G. Rublemann,
Louis Roetter,
Adolph Paust,
Geo. Pohl,
H. Rauth,
Wm. Reepschlaeger,
J. H. Schuelberger,
R. Schulenburg,
J. F. Scherpl,
W. M. Schoenlan,
A. C. Storck,
Louis Stockstrom,
H. C. and O. J. Spaeckler,
Dr. F. Trillermann,
Chas. Varrelmann,
W. R. Haenschen.
I. L. Baehel,
Hy Braum,
H. C. Buechell,
L. P. Diehl,
M. Frankel,
G. E. Gruen,
O. H Guether,
W and H. Homan,
Julius Hunicke,
Emin Kausel
A. Ahland,
O. G. Kalb,
Emil Lampe,
Rudolph Lemberg,
P. R. Medart,
B. Saenger,
Rudolph Schmitz,
Christ Schroth,
Dr. Hy. Schwartz,
F. Wiederholdt,
Hand A. Witter,
A. Moll,
Herm. Mueller,
E. P. Olshausen,
John O'Neil,
Geo. F. Endres,
Conrad Fath,
Hy Fischer,
Egmond Froelich,
Eng. Hauck,
Otto Hasse,
Chas. Hauck, Jr.,
Otto Hein,
F. Kluender,
L. H. Koenig,
Henry Kraft,
Adolph Reis,
Ph. Roimmich,
H. Ross,
Hy. Ruckert,
H. Krutzch,
W. C. Popp,
W. H. Proetz,
Chas. Retser,
Dr. A. Schlosstein,
Louis Schnell,
J. G. Schuler,
F. A. Schiller,
P. E. Schinke,
C. A. and H. C. Stifel,
Arthur Schuster,
E. N. Tolkaetz,
S. C. Weissenborn.

Slump in Cattle Feeding.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

PEORIA, Ill., July 27.—The heavy cattle feeders of this city, who in past years have made immense fortunes in feeding at the distilleries here, have suffered very heavy losses this year, owing to the unfavorable market. A prominent feeder, who is so situated that he ought to know, states that the total losses of the local feeders is from $750,000 to a round million. Nelson Morris, the Chicago cattle king, has lost several hundred thousand here, but as he is worth $10,000,000 he can doubtless stand it. The "slump" in cattle feeding will have the effect of cutting down the dividends of the whisky trust.

BARR'S.

MOST things are good for something; says Carlyle, "Out of a slain hero you will get at least, if you manage his remains at all, a few cartloads more of turnip fodder." We can't all be heroes, but—oh, well, never mind, let's talk about something else.

There's a stack of remains of 45 and 50 cent finest French Satines, and imported 32-inch Scotch Zephyr Ginghams, what's left of our big clearance sale; some of the ginghams are worth 60 cents; 10 yards, 15 yards and over. Give 'em all away at 19 cents a yard. A few of the elegant novelty China Silk patterns in the sateens (sold at 60 cents), all go for 19 cents.

Remains of bit and 15 cent Shepherd Ginghams at 8 cents a yard.

Towel remnants, three thousand odd Towels, worth 25, 30 and 35 cents; all at 19 cents each.

A mixed lot fine $2.50 and $3 bleached Satin Damask Napkins, 5-8 size, for $1.95 a dozen.

85 cents a yard for all that's left of that $1.25 Linen Sheeting, ninety inches wide.

Here's where the smart woman smiles and makes a note of it.

Dress lengths, ten to as many yards as you want of elegant novelties in pure wool French Suitings, side band, foules, and wide striped Camel's Hair in every fashionable shade, 42 and 46 inches wide, price one dollar; every bit this week for 49 cents a yard.

Some seven pieces pure wool French hair-line Suitings, 42 inches wide, all the latest shades; cut from a dollar to 45 cents.

Stylish large plaid Suitings, only a few pieces left, but they go for—you'll scarce credit the print—they go for 10 cents a yard.

We don't mean to say that you're a turnip; we only want to turn these remains of a great sale to the best account for you.

Three pieces 24-inch rich Black Peau de Soie Silk, regular price $2.50, for $1.50. The name is enough. You know it is the richest and BEST WEARING Silk made.

All that remains of our $1.25 and $1.50 Shanghai figured China Silk goes for 98 cents a yard.

Dollar Surah Silk for 64 cents a yard, plaids and stripes, newest and most fashionable designs, 64 cents is dirt cheap sure enough.

BARR'S.

BARR'S.

"SOME people can't write poetry, but they can act it." We can't write poetry, but we can write the biggest bargain Lace Curtain sale beween here and nowhere. All of our $2.50 taped edge Nottingham Lace curtains, latest Japanese and Floral designs, borders and large washed centers, for $1.50 a pair; $3.50 curtains, for $2.25 a pair; $1.75 curtains for $1.25 a pair, and $5 and $6 curtains for $3.47 a pair, and your choice of those $4.50 large tapestry table covers for $1.71 each.

GLOVE poetry, the price is the poetry part.

Black and colored pure Silk Gloves, all of the 60 to 90 cent grades will be rushed out at 49 cents a pair.

Twelve-inch black all-silk Mitts worth double for 33 cents a pair.

All-silk Black Gloves, full 6-button length, lovely quality, a bargain, 42 cents.

$2.50 Swede Gloves for 89 cents a pair if you get here in time!!! 16-button length Opera Shades, sizes 5¼ and 5½ only.

BOYS' Clothing. Here's a piece of poetry that'll go straight to the heart of every mother of a trouser-wearing boy. Cloth Knee trousers at 72 cents a pair. Checks, stripes and mixtures, 4 to 12 years.

Boys' $2 Gingham Kilt Suits, all the latest styles, for $1.03 a suit; 2½ to 5 years.

A lot of 4 to 14 years Knee Trouser Suits, latest styles; reduced from $4.25 and $5 to $3.93 a suit; not over twelve or fifteen dozen in the lot.

Fauntleroy Silk sashes reduced to $2.48 each.

WRAP and SUIT SALE. Handsomely embroidered White Lawn Suits reduced to $3.75 each.

Special—Will sell off our entire stock of $8 and $9.50 Sateen Suits for $5.50 each; latest styles and best fabrics.

Want to clear out our Silk Jet and Lace Wraps at less than cost of trimmings on them; all go at $4.98 each.

BARR'S.

BARR'S.

ARE you going for the "pleasures in the pathless woods?" Some people's life's all a pathless wood. They don't know how to get out of the woods, stumble over every briar and stump they come across and never find the path. They forget that every one must make his own path. The buying of ladies'

HOSIERY Will be easy this week. Our 35-cent black Cotton Hose, stainless, unfadable; reduced to 25 cents a pair.

Our 50-cent Sanitary English Black Cotton Hose, some 17 or 18 dozen pair, for 35 cents a pair.

A lot of 30 and 35-cent striped Hose, in all the best styles, cut to 23 cents a pair.

A lot of 50 dozen Hose, boot styles, Roman stripes, hair stripes, full regular made and a grand bargain, for 19 cents a pair.

You see you've got to fist your way through sometimes, and some people don't seem to have any fists—moral fists, we mean.

It's *so* much easier to just let things go. It ain't so easy to let that lot of

KNIT UNDERWEAR Go cheap, however; costs many a sigh to let that lot of elegant Silk Vests, cream, blue, pink, flesh color, and canary go at 53 cents each. Broken sizes and odd lots; some worth double. Ladies, this is a grand bargain!

Boys' 40-cent Balbriggan Vests, high neck, long sleeves, silk bound, for 25 cents each.

Some 300 pair boys' 50-cent Drilling Drawers for 25 cents a pair.

Closing out entire stock Ladies' cream and white Swiss Balbriggan, lace-finished, at 18 cents each.

WHITE GOODS 36-inch extra fine English long cloth reduced to 15 cents a yard.

40-inch white Batiste Suiting, all reduced to 10 cents a yard.

Linen Lawns for 10 cents; nice for the stylish white waists and sashes so much worn.

Ladies—We will this week offer the balance of our handsome French Cord Pique with colored effects at 48 cents a yard.

ART NEEDLEWORK Such pretty new designs in stamped linen Shoe Bags, neatly bound, for 38 cents each.

New stamped Laundry Bags, only 38 cents, and a new lot of Linen Bibs for baby in new designs for etching at 19 cents each.

LACES Go very cheaply! Real Medici and Torchon, 2¼ to 4 inches, at 24 cents a yard.

63-inch Black Chantilly Flouncings for $3.37 a yard.

45-inch Black Fish Net reduced to 93 cents a yard at

BARR'S.

BARR'S.

"SOME people like to look at the world, others want the world to look at them." We invite both classes to look at Barr's Special Sale of

DOMESTICS this week, beginning to-morrow. Ten-quarter bleached Sheeting—Atlantic, Utica and Pepperill Mills—for 24½ cents a yard.

Four quarters wide bleached Cotton—Lonsdale, Fruit of the Loom, Cream of the Crop, Hill's Semper Idem, Lily of the Valley, Leydon and Farwell brands—8½ cents a yard, and Wamsutta, Dwight, Anchor, Alpine Rose, Homestead, Lonsdale Cambric, Berkley Cambric No. 60 and Barr's XL Cotton, all at 10 cents a yard.

NOTE.—Out-of-town shoppers will please state which brand they prefer in ordering. This Cotton Sale will last four days.

They say Goethe taught the world a third duty, duty to self. He certainly taught the doctrine of Love of Self to perfection.

However, if you really realize your duty to self as you ought to, you'll carefully read what we have to say about

FLANNELS. All of our 75-cent Silk Pajama Flannels, 32 inches, and handsomest styles made, cut to 64 cents a yard; 36-inch all-wool Flannels, plain shades and mixtures, cut to 29 cents a yard.

Here's a startler! Ladies' Cloth, 54 inches wide, all fashionable shades, mahogany, hunter's green, navy, grays, browns, tans, etc.; a grand bargain at half a dollar the yard.

BLACK DRESS GOODS. A black Mohair Brilliantine, 44 inches wide, at 59 cents a yard, that other stores charge 65 cents for.

All-wool 44-inch Batiste Suiting, with side borders, lovely 75-cent goods, for 53 cents a yard; and 30-inch black plaid Nainsook reduced from 25 to 12½ cents a yard.

NOTIONS. Combination Bustle Springs, set of three for 14c each.

Choice of our 20 and 25-cent first quality ball pearl Button, 12 cents a dozen.

Finest stock of fancy metal Buttons in town, all colors, 23c a dozen.

QUILTS.—Full-size white Pique Counterpanes, $1. Ruffled Pillow Shams and Bolster Shams, $1.25 a set.

Muslin Pillow Shams, insertion and cambric ruffle, 80c a pair at

BARR'S.

BARR'S.

GREAT people, like great mountain peaks, stand far apart; the world's never troubled to find room for them. You'll find room for these bargains, we're thinking.

Fifteen-cent Scrub Brushes for 7½ cents; 20-cent Palm Lunch Baskets for 10 cents each.

Beautiful polka dot Water Sets of five pieces, worth a dollar, for 67 cents a set.

"WHEN the pitcher falls upon the stone," says the Talmud, "woe unto the pitcher; when the stone falls upon the pitcher, woe unto the pitcher! Whatever befalls, woe unto the pitcher!"

That'll apply to Parasols. It's been a poor parasol season: woe unto the parasols! Three-dollar parasols for $1.87, Coachings, in satin and silk, handsome natural wood handles.

28-inch two-toned Umbrella, twilled silk, beautiful $4.50 goods, for $2.49.

All our $6 and $7 silver and natural wood handled Parasols cut to $3.45. Again we say, "Woe unto the Parasols!"

RIBBONS—All-silk faille, with satin, satin edges, all colors, black and white, No. 9 at 15 cents a yard; No 12 at 19 cents.

7-inch all-silk Moire Sash, with crown edge, 67 cents a yard.

14½-inch all-silk serge-woven surah, all-silk 2½-inch satin border, all high art shades, to match china silks and sateens, $1.15 a yard.

SOME folks are so crusted over with varnish (the varnish of conceit and deceit) that you never get down to the real man. It's usually the self-important man; the truly great never need to fortify themselves behind a coat of varnish.

There's no varnish about these bargains in

MEN'S FURNISHINGS.

50-cent Windsor Silk Scarfs for 26 cents.

25-cent wash four-in-hand ties, 19 cents each.

50-cent fancy half hose for 33 cents a pair.

American balbriggan shirts, long and half sleeves, cut from 35 to 25 cents each.

BARR'S.

BARR'S.

Bargains and Several Other Matters.

"EVERY man has a rainy corner of his life." It'll be a rainy corner for us to-morrow over in the Embroidery department.

Going to give away a lot of 10-inch Hamburg Flouncing, worth 35 and 40 cents, for 19 cents a yard.

$2.75 and $3 P. K. 45-inch Skirting for 97 cents a yard.

Dollar and a quarter hemstitched Skirting, 45 inches wide, for 73 cents a yard.

"OFTENTIMES the excusing of a fault doth make the fault the worse by the excuse."

So we won't attempt to excuse the sacrifice prices to these Handkerchiefs. Ladies' sheer linen, hand-embroidered, blocked, revered and hemstitched, regular price 35 cents, for 23 cents each. Ladies' fine French Mull, dainty French prints, hemstitched, for 9 cents each.

Children's pure linen, fast prints, cut from ten to five cents each.

Men's hemstitched, fancy bordered, pure linen handkerchiefs, worth 25 cents, for 19 cents each.

"A MAN always shows his own character when he portrays another."

We're only establishing an undisputed bargain character when we are portraying these millinery reductions.

A lot of elegant two-dollar tips at 75 cents a bunch.

French wreaths and bunches of flowers (the sort that Barr's sell, remember), at 25 cents.

Fancy colored straw hats and toques, 11 cents each.

CORSETS—

A good sewed corset, filled with bones, side steels and double busk, 47 cents.

A popular summer corset, long waist, two side steels on each side, with sateen casings, perfect fitting, worth $1.25, for 75 cents.

Extra long waist French-woven corset, filled with bones, and side steels, 98 cents.

"Watch-spring" corset, long waist, good shape, and warranted not to break on the hip, $1.25.

BARR'S.

BARR'S.

OF course some of your most cherished plans 'll come to naught. "That blazing glory," the Roman Empire, went out in a puff of smoke.

We didn't expect to make a fortune in these new Lawn Tennis belts, but we did expect to get more than 9 cents each!

Olive wood back Nail Brushes, 6 cents; metal frame Pocket Mirrors, 3 cents each; celluloid Hand Mirrors, 25 cents; Hair Brushes, 15 cents each.

UNDERWEAR We will offer a lot of Ladies' embroidered scalloped fancy striped Undershirts at $1.25 each.

Ladies' fine Cambric Drawers, ruffle of Valenciennes lace, for only 90 cents. Handsome fancy White Aprons, large size, embroidered, 87 cents each.

SPECIAL—Infants' Short Cloaks. A line of handsome $4.50 Cloaks for $3.00 each, in fancy stripes; little beauties and very cheap.

Life is a "striving after." A striving after the good. You want the best you can get. Where do you buy dry goods? Where you can get the best, of course—the best goods and the best bargain. The biggest store naturally has the biggest bargains. Of course you know Barr's is the biggest store in this part of the country, as well as the oldest and the best. You're never going to buy anything at Barr's and find it isn't what you bought it for—the best.

A word about Shawls and Embroidered Scarfs.

A lot of embroidered black Fichus, extra large, and an extra bargain at $2.50 each.

A lot of colored Cashmere Shawls reduced from $3.75 to $2.50.

A lot of $5.00 embroidered Scarfs at $3.00 each; evening Chudda Shawls, a beautiful assortment, for $4.00 each.

WM. BARR DRY GOODS CO

Sixth, Olive and Locust Streets,
St. Louis, Mo.

BARR'S.

A KENTUCKY VENDETTA.

THE ROSE AND HALL FACTIONS AT THEIR BLOODY WORK.

No Quarter Asked or Given, and the War One of Extermination—Origin of the Feud and Its Fatal Results to Date—The Leaders of Both Factions Bite the Dust.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

CLAY CITY, Powell County, Ky., July 27.—The mountains of Kentucky are again greatly agitated, this time by the cowardly assassination of John A. Rose, a wealthy, influential citizen living about a mile and a half from this city in this county, which, while not adjacent, is near to Brethitt and Rowany, two counties which have earned a national notoriety as the scene of probably the most bloody vendetta of recent years. Not only was Rose a prominent citizen, but for a long time he has been the leader of what is known as the Rose faction in a war of races which has existed in Rowell County for upwards of five years. Like more than one of the other famous Kentucky feuds, the present unpleasantness had its origin in a quarrel over a woman.

ORIGIN OF THE TROUBLE.

About the time above mentioned A. S. Hall, familiarly called Doc, married a daughter of the man who has just been slain. The young couple for a while got along exceedingly well together, but love at least on Hall's part soon cooled, and in a short time he commenced to neglect her, which he followed up by brutal treatment later on; in fact so unkind were his actions toward her, she was forced at last to return to her father's home. The Halls are even richer than the Roses and it is a family whose collateral branches seem to have no end. The treatment Rose's daughter received at the hands of the man who had promised at the altar to love and cherish her, irritated the Roses, and with its knowledge commenced the enmity which now exists, and which promises yet to lead into the bloodiest war of races known to Kentucky, not even excepting the famous feuds and dark days in the history of the notorious Rowan and Brethitt Counties.

THE SEAT OF WAR.

Clay City, the metropolis near where the chief characters of this new border war live, is a city only in name. It has sprung up in the last two years, which fact is due to the Kentucky Union Railroad skirting its edges, and contains a population of about five hundred souls. It is located in a picturesque country, bounded by hills which appear to be ever green, and through its valleys and dales where the mountain pink puts forth its sweet bloom, bubble up springs of fresh water which feed the streams, which seem to gradually widen as they flow along. It may seem odd, but it appears to be a country where a poet might gather inspiration for his dreams or a story writer find food for his fancy to feed upon. From here to Lexington, the blue grass capital, as the crow flies it is not over thirty-five miles and by railroad forty-five. The people as a rule are fairly well educated, and in this instance the parties on both sides in the present unpleasantness occupy a front rank in society in this section.

THE FIRST COLLISION.

After Hall's wife had returned to her father's home, as stated above, the trouble commenced. The bad feeling previously existing between the two families continued to grow worse until at last the principals met in deadly combat. This was brought about through engineers connected with the Kentucky Union Railroad annoying old man Rose by permitting their hands to cut down trees which he highly prized and which, while a little in the way, might have been preserved without interfering with the progress of the road. Rose expostulated with them, but his request went unheeded and he was forced to leave the spot a few moments later by several members of the Hall faction who were present and who while in sympathy with the railroad company also saw a chance to mistreat Rose, who was unattended and at the time also unarmed. The one who made himself the most obnoxious was Doc Hall, who had been the real instigator of the feud between the two factions and a few days later he and his father-in-law met face to face. It was in a field on the latter's place and as they saw each other both pulled the ever ready pistol.

A DUEL TO THE DEATH.

Hall retreated behind a tree, but Rose followed him up, and fully a half-dozen shots were fired before any harm to either was done. Hall seemed unable to aim with any accuracy and Rose continued to advance until he had reached the tree. Both men then kept going in a circle around the high trunk, each endeavoring to best the other. Finally one of Rose's shots touched a vital spot and Hall fell dead. The tree which marks the battle-ground is standing yet, and its scarred and shattered bark tells better than language of the terrific struggle which was there waged. Rose, after ascertaining that his foe was dead, came into Clay City and gave himself up to the authorities. When his trial was about to come on Judge Lily, fearing trouble, appealed to Gov. Buckner for troops, but he refused to furnish the same, for reasons best known to himself. The Judge then continued the trial, and although it has since been called up several times, on each occasion it has been put off. In the opinion of Rose's friends this is what has caused his violent death, as they believe that the Hall faction thinking that in this way he was to be finally cleared for killing their ring leader, they took the law in their hands, and either had him abuscaded and killed, or one of the members of that faction himself fired the fatal shot.

ASSASSINATION OF ROSE.

The spot picked out by the assassin or assissins could hardly have been better selected for the committing of such a dark crime. It is a very thick piece of woodland, its narrow footpaths being buried with high forest trees, cemented together with a dense undergrowth. This is particularly the case where the railroad track runs on which Rose was walking when the fatal shot was fired. Although telegrams have been sent out to intercept the two men seen near the place, a short time before the killing, nothing is likely to come of that move, as not a few of the citizens of this place, who have no connection with either faction, incline to the belief that more than one man in Clay City could, if he wanted to, lay his hand on the person whose deadly rifle shot broke the stillness of the mountain air on last Monday morning. This district of country is largely Republican and the Halls being of that persuasion of course they have the upper hand. Abe Hall, brother to Doc, is County Clerk, and several others of this faction are in office, and as a consequence have no little political power. Knowing this it is the opinion that Rose's friends will appeal only to the trusty rifle to settle old scores.

Rose has several brothers and a son, who was formerly a deputy sheriff, and all are desperate men and will, beyond a doubt, avenge their leader's death, whether in ambush or in the open field is yet to be known. One thing, however, is certain, under the feeling which now exists neither faction will rest until every Hall and every Rose has been exterminated. Neither side will ever ask for a compromise or request protection of the law. It will be a battle for life and to the death, and at any moment it is liable to break out. Outside of kinsmen both sides have a large following and from present prospects Powell County bids fair shortly to lay in the shade the unenviable record made by her near sisters Rowan and Brethitt in the bloody days when the Tollivers and Martins held sway.

PURSUED BY HIS WIFE.

An Amusing Scene Witnessed by a Host of Dwellers in the West End.

A decided sensation with a strong glow of humorous interest was created in the fashionable portion of the West End Friday at about 7 o'clock, just the hour when the people were congregated about their drawing room windows or door steps to enjoy the cooling breeze. Wylie Knox, colored, was the hero and his wife the heroine, whilst an army of small boys constituted the retinue. First in the march came Wylie, bearing on his shoulders a trunk containing nearly all his personal effects, whilst about his arms hung several pairs of shoes, a lot of iron ware, consisting of hammers, etc. After the laden down specimen of humanity followed the irate female, above whose curl-adorned head was carried a dilapidated and faded cotton umbrella, which was raised regardless of the fact that the sun had long ceased to shed any rays. The more speed the man would make the more rapidly followed his companion in the rear, all the time the war of words raging high and higher, so much so as to attract the attention of every one in the neighborhood of Washington avenue and Locust street, across which was the line of route followed by the pursuer and pursued. "Will she win? Will he escape?" came from the mouths of all the interested spectators, and so quaint was the scene that grave merchants, small boys, young men, little girls and the prettiest West End belles in dainty costumes involuntarily joined the motley crowd like the "Miller of Dee" to ascertain the cause of the race. A number of halts were made when a wordy altercation was indulged in between the two prominent figures. During one of them a POST-DISPATCH reporter, who had chanced to see the motley throng, ascertained that the man had decided to separate from the woman, and was endeavoring to flee when she discovered his intention, and seizing her umbrella, followed him, announcing her determination to do so, despite his protests, forever. "Ef he goes to the end of the world I goes too. I'm his wife, an' he dassn't leave me that away," she declared. "I'se been after him from way down Cass avenue where we lives, and I'll be after him ef he goes to North Ca'lina." The pursued was equally firm in his decision of a separation, and declared that she had called in the "polis on him for 'sturbing the peace last night," and he never would call her wife again, and, as to "them boys that's followed us watchin' little private family private quar'ls, I'll settle them for salvation's sake yet." The last seen of the "private family quar'l," the baggage-laden man was heading for Union avenue, closely followed by his wrathy spouse, but the West End had a bit of drama from the opposite side of life to cause amusement for one evening, at least.

Meat Inspection.

The following is the regular weekly report of Meat Inspector Chris Brokate. The Inspector and his assistants inspected during the week 398 meat shops, 61 slaughter houses, 38 pork houses, 25 sausage houses, 25 commission houses, 11 market houses and 3 stock-yards, all of which were in good condition. They also inspected during the week 14,160 cattle, 10,560 sheep, 13,600 hogs, all in good condition except the following: 13 dead and 27 crippled cattle, 13 dead and 21 crippled sheep, 69 dead and 75 crippled hogs.

PRINCE MURAT'S MARRIAGE.

Something of the Career and Ancestry of the Distinguished Nobleman.

Special Correspondence of SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

PARIS, July 18.—The sensation of the social world is the approaching marriage of Prince Joachim Napoleon Murat, grandson of King Murat and grand-nephew of Napoleon I., with Miss Gwendoline Caldwell, who is only known in Europe as having, with her sister, founded a Catholic university at Washington. In America Miss Caldwell is well known, but a few words about Prince Murat may not be uninteresting. The bridegroom-elect is half American, and that fact may account for his choice of an American wife.

Caroline, sister of Napoleon I., married Joachim Murat, afterwards King of Naples. Like all the relatives of Napoleon, Queen Caroline fell from the heights of glory to the depths of misery. King Murat submitted to the allies in 1814, but his submission was of no avail. Driven from Naples, he went incognito to Toulon, and here offered to acknowledge the authority of his brother-in-law. Too late, for Waterloo put an end to all hopes, and Count de Liponas (for that was the name taken by Murat) found it impossible to conceal his identity. King Louis XVIII. sent the Marquis de Riviere to Toulon as his commissioner. Riviere owed his life to Murat; condemned to death for participation in the Pichegru conspiracy, Murat had obtained his pardon from the First Consul.

Alas for ingratitude! Murat built hopes upon the Marquis de Riviere, but no sooner did the latter arrive in Toulon when he offered a reward of 50,000 francs for Murat's head. For days the ex-King wandered in the forest, living upon roots and leaves, until he found a farmer willing to help him to reach Corsica. But Murat was not content; he returned to Naples, and there he met his death. Caroline was obliged to remain with her four children at the castle of Fronsdorff, in Austria. Prince Achille Murat escaped and entered the service of King Leopold of Belgium. But so menaced was the King by the French and Austrian cabinets, he was obliged to send away his compromising officer and Achille went to America, where he was joined by his brother Lucien. Achille became postmaster in a little Florida town, and Lucien, marrying Miss Caroline Fraser, opened a school for children.

Three children were born in America to Lucien Murat—Caroline, who married a Mr. Gordon; Prince Joachim and Anna, now Duchess de Mouchy. Achille and Louis were born later in France. Joachim received his early instruction in Philadelphia, but in 1848 the entire family returned to France. The Empire restored the Murats to favor and Napoleon III. gave them all the title of "Highness." Lucien Murat and his wife decided that their sons should be Catholic, their daughters Protestant, consequently, while Prince Joachim is a strict Catholic, the Duchess de Mouchy was brought up a severe Protestant.

Prince Joachim was 14 years old in 1848, the time of the family's return to France, and soon after he entered the army. Like his grandfather, Joachim was the most brilliant officer of the Imperial Guard, and a short time before the Franco-Prussian war he was named brigadier-general. In all the famous battles of the war Murat was seen gallantly fighting at the head of his troops, and it was he who commanded what the Germans called the "death charge." After the war he was placed on the half-retired list by Thiers, and when Gen. Boulanger was Secretary of War, Prince Joachim Murat and his son were, with the other royal princes of France, expelled from the army. The Murats sued the Government through the Council of State, and it was proven that their relation with Bonapartist pretenders was too remote to warrant any such expulsion. As soon as restored to their position they resigned, but Prince Joachim would have been oldest of his grade in the French army. Prince Murat is a member of all the principal clubs, and faithful to the memory of the Emperor and Prince Imperial.

In 1854, at the Tuileries, Prince Murat married Princess Malcy de Wagram, and only five years ago his wife died. The eldest son married Mlle. d'Elchingen of the Ney family; one daughter married Prince de Torella of Naples, and the other Count Goluchowski, Austrian Ambassador in Roumania. A nephew of the Prince, the son of the Duchess de Mouchy, has just married Mlle. Courval, daughter of another American, the Viscountess de Courval, whose home in the Rue Fortin is one of the most agreeable in Paris.

Princess Anna Murat was a great favorite of the Empress Eugenie, and in fact was treated as an adopted child. She was very beautiful and possessed of talent; it was she who made driving fashionable, and at Compiegne she was an intrepid huntress. She sang, danced, played comedies, and when the Empress visited Egypt, Anna accompanied her. But Anna could not marry, because not one of the partis proposed would accept a Protestant wife. Severe as had been her Protestant education, she found it easy to embrace the Catholic faith and to consecrate her conversion Princess Murat made a pilgrimage to Palestine.

Two years after she married one of the leaders of the old regime, the Duke de Mouchy. Not a member of the Mouchy family attended the wedding that took place at the Tuileries because the old nobility looked with contempt on the upstart Bonapartes. Until the war, not a salon in the "noble Faubourg" was open to her, but after 1870 she was treated as the Duchess de Mouchy, and no longer as the Princess Murat.

She has left her magnificent palace in Parc Monceau, too near the Bonapartist center, for a smaller residence in the heart of the Faubourg St. Germain. Aside from the Empress, Princess Murat, Duchess de Mouchy, has continued acquaintance with few of her Bonapartist friends. When she married, the Emperor gave her an income of $8,000, four times as great as that of the Duke de Mouchy, for only in later years has he become enormously wealthy. For a wedding present the Empress gave Anna Murat a casket of jewels and laces and furs that a queen might envy. A little daughter died a few years ago and her only remaining child, the Prince Duke de Poix, has just married Marie de Courval, and is now on a visit to Empress Eugenie at Farnborough.

Miss Caldwell will also have for sister-in-law a Princess of Mingrelia, for Prince Joachim's brother, Achille, married a member of this royal family.

On this side of the water it is acknowledged that not only will Miss Caldwell possess a great name, but she will marry a man who has won the respect and admiration of all who know him. BARONESS ALTHEA SALVADOR.

Globe Shove-'Em-Out Sale.

Boys' Knee Pants from 10c up to the finest $1 50 Knee Pants at $1. Boys Long Pants from 50c to the finest $5 Pants at $3.

GLOBE, 705 to 713 Franklin ave.

HOTEL PERSONALS.

Hotel Barnum—H. B. Smith, San Francisco; N. R. Reinhart, Chester, Ill.

Southern—Joseph J. Garvey, Rolla, Mo.; W. C. Streeken, wife and daughter, Peoria, Ill.; E. M. Wilson, Wabash, Ind.; D. S. Vernan and wife, New York.

Lindell—Mrs. P. D. Cheney, Jerseyville, Ill.; G. W. King, Mobile; Willard H. Robinson and child, Brooklyn; Jas. M. Wood, Galveston; A. B. Manchester and wife, Baltimore.

Laclede—J. J. Russell and wife, Charleston, Mo.; John C. Dowling, Racine, Wis.; Dr. J. R. Phillips, Corry, Pa.; H. M. Modesett, Louisiana, Mo.; Geo. F. Davenport, Meadville, Pa.

Southern—H. L. Holbrook, Philadelphia; R. D. Clancy, Macon, Ga.; John S. Fletcher, wife and child, Gainesville, Tex.; Ed Ball, Shreveport, La.; Mrs. E. B. Byington, Allentown, Pa.; C. U. Leal, Boston.

Hotel Hunt—W. H. Thompson, Hannibal, Mo.; Jas. Johnson and wife, Kansas City; W. W. McGriffin, Colton, O.; Chas. Wesley, St. Charles, Mo.; A. H. McNeal, Rock Island, Ill.; Chas. Widson, Richmond, Va.; Dr. E. Peters and family, Danville, Ill.; J. C. Claugh, Leadville, Colo.

FOR a cool, delicious melon go to Peters & Co.' at French Market.

DIAMOND CRUSHERS.

Personnel of the Fat Men's Base Ball Nines in Next Saturday's Game.

After much braggadocio, perspiration and even acrimony, the preliminaries have finally been arranged for one of the most novel and interesting base ball matches ever played in charity's cause. One of the contesting nines is to represent the Merchants' Exchange, and the other is to be composed of city officials, no man being allowed to play on either side who does not weigh 200 pounds or over.

It is expected that by this process a large fund will be raised, which will pay the expenses for the balance of the season of that admirable enterprise which carries health and happiness into the homes of the poor by means of weekly steamboat trips, whereon all invalid children of indigent parents are welcome, and whereby hundreds of lives have been saved.

Should it happen that either of the nines shall present any player who is under weight, that exigency will be met by loading up the light weight, like Mark Twain's jumping frog, with shot, conveniently bestowed, until he shall weigh the required 200 pounds. But the appended lists will show conclusively that there will be very little work for the handicapper.

The interest in the event is very general, and on 'Change the fever runs high. There are indications that should all of the men of both nines appear, as is expected, the betting will be heavy. Tickets will be distributed during the week, and the method of distribution will be such as to leave no room anywhere for complaint that the forcing process is being resorted to.

Society circles, remembering the splendid entertainment of last year, are keen in their anticipation of next Saturday's fun.

The occasion will be enlivened by no end of surprises, as each club is arranging to make the game very interesting for the other fellows.

The far-famed Gravois Road Band will dispense with music, as it were, and a Zouave company drill will fill in the interval between innings, while the behemoths are getting their breath.

Mayor E. A. Noonan, with a popular corps of assistants, will officiate as umpire and nothing will be left undone to convince the thousands who will atttend that there is no such a delightful form as this for maintaining a most worthy charity.

The list of players, principals and substitutes, on the respective sides is as follows:

CITY OFFICIAL NINE.

Louis H. Jones, Captain, Deputy Assessor.
Phil H. Zepp, Circuit Clerk.
Christian Krauss, Collector's Department.
Richard Klemm, Park Commissioner.
Jack Schaff, Health Department.
David Nicholson, Acting Inspector of Parks.
De Witt Steigers, Sidewalk Inspector.
Wm. A. Hobbs, Recorder of Deeds.
Wm. Goessling, Comptroller's Office.
Albert A. Aal, Street Department.
Clem. Weick, Meter Inspector.
Wm. Schramm, Fuel Inspector.
James Dowling, Commissary Department.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE CLUB.

Seth W. Cobb, Manager and Captain,
Os Graves,
John Warren,
Al Fath,
Theo. Lonigan,
John W. Gates,
Wm. Leftwich,
W. R. Samuel,
Joe Carr,
Geo. Wilde,

SUBSTITUTES.

Geo. H. Morgan,
Tom Carter,
Geo. Bain,
H. G. Croft.
D. P. Grier,
M. McEnnis,
A. Bang,

RESERVES.

D. I. Bushnell,
James Campbell,
Billy Hickman,
Redmond Cleary,
W. S. Humphreys,
Joe Mullally,
P. Wonderly,
H. M. Blossom.

The rules governing the game will be announced during the week, and everything promises that next Saturday's half holiday will be of the red-letter class. The price of tickets will be 50 cents, and they will be on sale in all the prominent drug stores and resorts. A ticket includes grand stand privileges, but the private boxes will be sold at auction before the day of the game.

THE FAIR.

The Trotting Meeting to Be Given a Week Previous—Increase of Premiums.

Preparations have already begun for the approaching Fair, which will be held from October 7 to 12. The premium list has undergone thorough revision in the various departments so as to include every branch of industry and every variety of stock imaginable. In the horse department alone the premiums foot up $3,000 more than those of last year. This has been found necessary, as the trotting meeting will not be held in connection with the Fair, and the programme is so arranged that horses will be shown the entire day in the arena, as in former years.

The following are the additional premiums offered in the horse department:

Trotting under saddle, fastest trotting horse, mare or gelding; heats, five times around arena, first, $100; second, $25.

Premium, $1,000; for horses that have a trotting record of 2:40 or better; heats, two in three, five times around the arena; three to start; first premium, $700; second premium, $200; third premium, $100.

Model horse, best mare or gelding, to be shown at will—First, $50; second, $25.

Pacing premium, fastest horse, mare or gelding, in harness; heats, best two in three; five times around arena—First, $400; second, $100.

Premium $700, fastest trotting horse, mare or gelding, in harness; never beat 2:30; heats two in three; five times around arena—First premium, $500; second premium, $200.

Fastest team; must have been owned by exhibitor thirty days previous to the fair—First premium, $100; second premium, $50.

Saddle horses, fastest racking horse, mare or gelding, heats two in three, five times around arena—First premium, $100; second premium, $25.

Trotting premium, $500. Fastest trotting horse, mare or gelding, in harness, never beat 3 minutes; heats two in three, five times around arena—First premium, $400; second premium, $100.

Owing to the increasing interest manifested by the ladies in their department a number of additional premiums have been added for painting in oil and water colors of animals, fruits, vegetables, landscapes, etc. The premium list will be ready for distribution about August 1.

Globe Shovel-'Em-Out Sale.

Gold and Silver-headed Umbrellas at 89c, 75c striped French Balbriggan Underwear at 33c, best Percale Waists, worth 75c, at 39c; $1 Percale Shirts at 35c and 50c, men's and boys' Imitation French Flannel Overshirts, 33c; men's and boys' reinforced linen bosom, double back unlaundered Shirts at 33c; fine Star Waists, 69c.

GLOBE, 705 to 713 Franklin av.

WORTHLESS WILL.

Property Bequeathed to Which the Title Was in Dispute With the Above Result.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 27.—The late Hiram A. Pearson of Bonanza City, Idaho, who was drowned recently in Lake Michigan while boating and swimming with Miss Lytton of the "Little Lord Fauntleroy" company, left an estate of over $3,000,000. The bulk of the property is in California and is bequeathed to relatives in that State. Property in Chicago valued at $200,000 was ordered to be used by T. C. Hill of Western Springs, Ill., for charitable purposes. This portion of the estate was left to the dead millionaire by his father, but it has been in dispute for many years. The Supreme Court recently decided against Pearson's title to the property, and he made his will before the decision was rendered. So the millionaire bequeathed property he did not own, and the executor here has no estate to divide among charitable institutions.

THE POST-DISPATCH

BRANCH OFFICES.

At the following LOCATIONS BRANCH OFFICES have been established where WANT ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS will be received and where the PAPER is kept for sale:

BENTON ST.—1501	O. Sutter
BENTON ST.—2572	A. H. Vordick
BROADWAY—2001 N	O. D'Amour
B'DWAY & ANGELICA	W. J. Kohrumel
BROADWAY—2613 S	E. Geisler
BROADWAY—3907 S	F. Hemm
BROADWAY—7631 S	L. F. Waibel
CARR ST.—1328	Lion Drug Store
CARR ST.—2201	Crawley's Phar
CASS AV.—1000	Cass Avenue Phar
CASS AV.—Cor. 23d	H. W. Strathmann
CHOUTEAU AV.—1801	H. F. A. Spilker
CHOUTEAU AV.—2354	C. Schaefer
CHOUTEAU AV.—2837	W. E. Krueger
CLARK AV.—2136	Chas. P. Ochsner
DODIER ST.—2248	B. Vogt
EASTON AV.—3130	F. C. Pauley
EASTON AV.—4161	Fisher & Co
EAST GRAND AV.—1923	T. T. Wurmb
ELEVENTH ST.—3701 N	T. T. Wurmb
FINNEY AV.—3837	P. E. Fiquet
FRANKLIN AV.—1600	C. Klipstein
GAMBLE ST.—2631	A. Braun
GARRISON AV.—1016	D. S. Littlefield
GRAND AV.—1400 N	F. Sohn & Co
GRAND AV.—1926 N	W. D. Temm
GRAVOIS—2946	B. Jost
HICKORY ST.—800	Ferd. W. Sennewald
LAFAYETTE AV.—1800	Philip Kaut
LUCAS AV.—1700	W. S. Fleming
LUCAS AV.—3341	Charles C. Mav
LAFAYETTE AV.—2601	Paul M. Nake
MARKET ST.—2031	C. G. Penney
MARKET ST.—2846	St. L. Phar
MENARD.—1434	G. Weinsberg
MICHIGAN & IVORY AV.	Benno Bribach
MORGAN ST.—3930	J. S. Procter
NINTH ST.—2625 N	O. Claus
OLIVE ST.—1500	R. Riley
OLIVE ST.—2800	J. L. Royston
OLIVE ST.—3000	J. Guerdan & Co
OLIVE ST.—3201	Louis Schurk
OLIVE ST.—3500	Adam B. Roth
PARK AV.—1937	G. H. Andreas
SALINA ST.—2370	A. P. Kaltwasser
TAYLOR AV.—1900	G. H. Wagner
WASHINGTON AV.—1325	Primm's Phar
WASHINGTON AV.—2338	T. S. Glenn
WASHINGTON AV.—2800	J. Weiner
WASHINGTON AV.—3901	Sultan's Phar

SUBURBAN.

KIRKWOOD	L. P. Hemm
WEBSTER GROVES	Livery Stable
EAST ST. LOUIS	O. F. Kresse
BELLEVILLE, ILL	Geo. H. Stolberg

TO ADVERTISERS.

Owing to the early departure of the fast-mail train, advertisements for the SUNDAY MORNING POST-DISPATCH must be in the office before 9 o'clock Saturday night to insure insertion.

Parties advertising in these Columns and having the answers addressed in care of POST-DISPATCH, will please ask for check, to enable them to get their letters, as none will be delivered except on presentation of check. All answers to advertisements should be inclosed in envelopes. Parties answering advertisements must have their replies directed to their own POST-OFFICE address.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

St. George's Church, Corner Beaumont and Chestnut sts., Rev. Robert A. Holland, S. T. D., rector. Holy Communion, 7:30 a. m. Morning prayer and sermon by the Rev. F. R. Brooke, 11 a. m. No evening service.

Christian Science Services are held at the Pickwick Theater, corner of Washington and Jefferson avs., every Sunday evening at 8 o'clock. To-night Mr. Theo. Gestefeld will preach on "Looking Backward." All are welcome.

Advent Episcopal Church, North Nineteenth street, between Wash and Carr street, Rev. John Gierlow, D. D., rector, lately from Jefferson City, takes charge. Morning services at 11 a. m. and evening services at 7:45 p. m. All are cordially invited to attend.

Second Baptist Church, Corner Locust and Beaumont sts. Rev. J. W. Ford, D.D., pastor. Sabbath-School at 9:30 a. m. Preaching at 11 o'clock by Rev. Willard H. Robinson, D.D., of Brooklyn, N. Y. Young People's Meeting at 7 o'clock p. m. No evening service. Mid-week sermon Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

Second Presbyterian Church, n. w. cor. 17th st. and Lucas place—Rev. S. J. Niccolls, D. D., pastor. Divine service Sunday, 28th July, at 11 a. m., conducted by Rev. Wm. H. Hills, of Lyons, Kan. No evening service. Sunday-school at 9:30 a. m. in the chapel. Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor meets every Monday evening at 8 o'clock in the lecture-room. A cordial invitation and welcome extended to all.

LODGE NOTICES.

MISSOURI LODGE, No. 11, I. O. O. F., will hold a regular meeting, August 2. Initiation by Degree Corps. Visiting brethern fraternally invited.
GEO. THOMAS, Secy. W. E SCHERER, N. G.

SUMMIT LODGE, NO. 277, I. O. O. F.—Officers and members are requested and visiting brothers cordially invited to attend our next regular meeting, held Monday evening, July 29, as installation and other business of importance will come before the lodge.
WM. AMBRUSTER, N. G.
R. AUERBACH, Recording Secretary. 33

WILDEY LODGE, NO. 2, I. O. O. F. The second degree will be conferred at the next regular meeting, Tuesday evening, July 30, in the new hall, corner of Olive and 9th sts. Officers and members and all visiting brethren are fraternally invited to attend.
C. W. McQUOID, N. G.
LOUIS H. FRELIGH, Sec. 33

ALL Americans that wish to become charter members will be at Mullanphy Hall, Broadway and Cass av., Wednesday evening, July 31, 8 sharp. The list will be closed that night. By order of committee. 33

A. O. H. DIVISION NO. 1.—A special meeting of Division No. 1, A. O. H. will be held at St. Patrick's Hall on Sunday, July 28, at 2 o'clock p. m. sharp. All members are expected to attend as business of importance will be transacted. By order of R. O. REILLY, President.
D. J. KELLY, Secretary. 33

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS—Pride of St. Louis Lodge, No. 3, meets every Thursday evening at 8, at Jefferson Hall, corner Jefferson and Lucas avenues. A cordial invitation extended to all members of the order. 33

MASONS who have neglected or overlooked sending in their subscriptions to the "Masonic Constellation" should do so at once in order that they may receive the next number before it is exhausted, like former issues. 33

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Stenographers.

THE Sunday Post-Dispatch will secure you the best of help—for 5c per line.

WANTED—Competent stenographer and Remington type-writer desires situation in or out of city. Address W 27, this office. 41

Miscellaneous.

THE Sunday Post-Dispatch will secure you the best of help—for 5c per line.

WANTED—Situation as driver and private family man; can milk. Call or address C. D. Stittinius, 2902 Market st. 43

WANTED—Situation by steady, intelligent young man as collector, or in real estate office. Address D 28, this office. 43

WANTED—Situation by man and wife in country or suburbs, man first-class hand in care of stock. Address R 28, this office. 43

WANTED—Situation as porter or carpenter in a wholesale house or hotel; can furnish references A. F. and A. M. Address R 22, this office. 43

WANTED—A situation by a married man of 32 years in a wholesale grocery or warehouse; not afraid of work; can give reference. Address T 22, this office. 43

WANTED—By an enterprising young man of good education and excellent reference, a situation with a first class real estate firm to learn the business. Address E. F. B., 3847 Finney av. 43

WANTED—Sit. by an elderly, industrious, sober German who can take care of horse, cow and has had a good deal of experience in house and garden work; in private family in this city. 1415 Carroll st. 43

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Book-keepers.

THE Sunday Post-Dispatch will secure you the best of help—for 5c per line.

WANTED—Situation by a German graduate of pharmacy, in city or country; best of references. Address D 29, this office. 36

WANTED—Situation by a competent and experienced bookkeeper and salesman; will work for moderate salary. Address room 144, No. 302 N. 4th st. 36

The Trades.

THE Sunday Post-Dispatch will secure you the best of help—for 5c per line.

WANTED—A situation by a general mechanic and engineer; has his own tools and can do his own repairing. Address M 28, this office. 38

HELP WANTED—MALE.

Book-keepers.

WANTED—A clerk or book-keeper to straighten out a set of books in the country. Address M 30, this office. 53

Clerks and Salesmen.

WANTED—In answering advertisements in this column mention the Post-Dispatch.

WANTED—A clerk, 17 to 21, fair penman; state age, experience, reference and pay expected. Address E 30, this office. 54

WANTED—A starch salesman of experience and acquainted with the business to canvas the retail trade; one who has some acquaintance both East and West preferred. Address, with reference, naming salary expected, American Glucose Co., Buffalo, N. Y. 54

MRS. MACKLIND, private teacher of telegraph and shorthand. 2312 Eugenia st. 54

HAYWARD'S SHORT-hand and Business College, 618 and 620 Olive st. Successor to Martin & Hayward. Est. 1876. 54

The Bryant & Stratton

BUSINESS, SHORTHAND AND ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL, corner Broadway and Market st. Thorough instruction is given in the commercial and English branches, short-hand, type-writing, etc. For circulars address Dr. W. M. Carpenter, Principal. Telephone 164. 54

Stenographers.

IF you want work, advertise in the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

WANTED—A young man stenographer and type-writer in connection with general office work, willing to begin on low salary; advancement depending upon himself. Address in own handwriting W 26, this office. 60

The Trades.

IF you want work, advertise in the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

WANTED—A carpenter at 2621 Bernard. 58

WANTED—Ten tinners. Apply at 2800 De Kalb st. 58

WANTED—Bookbinders. Becktold & Co., 210 Pine st. 58

WANTED—An experienced paper-ruler. Gus Frey, 316 and 318 N. 3d st. 58

WANTED—An experienced bookbinder for job work. Gus Frey, 316 and 318 N. 3d st. 58

WANTED—Work of any kind; have had experience at blacksmithing and pipe fitting. Add. E 29, this office. 38

WANTED—At once, an experienced blacksmith to work in the country. Apply to Martin Baum, Lebanon, Ill. 58

WANTED—Engineer to run hoist machine. Apply on Christy av., between 7th and 8th sts., Monday morning. 58

WANTED—Ten carpenters and 5 laborers at 417 N. Broadway, Monday morning, bring tools for laying floor. 58

WANTED—6 or 8 No. 1 saddle hands; steady work to good men. Address Chickasaw Saddlery Co., 37 Union st., Memphis, Tenn.

PARTNERS WANTED.

I want a first-class painter and a blacksmith to join me in the manufacture of wagons and carriages in the city of St. Louis. I am the proprietor of one of the best established shops in the city. Each man must be able to furnish at least $1,000 or $2,000. State what experience you have had and answer in your full name. Your communication will be strictly confidential. It makes no difference whether you are now a journeyman or in business. Address A 29, this office. 58

Cooks.

WANTED—At Hotel Glenmore, 18th and Olive, a good general cook, man or woman; good wages. Also dish-washer (woman.) 56

Laborers.

IF you want work, advertise in the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

WANTED—Colored laborers at 2301 Kosciusko st. 59

WANTED—Men on Delmar and Pendleton avs. Monday morning. John Whealen. 59

WANTED—25 teams and laborers with shovels, cor. 4th and Washington av. Jno. J. Brown. 59

WANTED—Twenty-five men and 25 teams on 11th st., between Locust and St. Charles. L. Kennah. 59

Boys

IF you want work, advertise in the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

WANTED—An experienced bindery boy. Gus Frey, 316 and 318 N. 3d st. 61

Miscellaneous.

IF you want work, advertise in the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

WANTED—Man to work in livery stable in Kirkwood, Mo. 62

WANTED—A man as porter and dishwasher. No. 19 N. 3d st. 57

WANTED—A man to canvass and collect for the Prudential Insurance Co.; must give small bond. Address H. W. Brown, Room 19, 714 Pine st. 62

WANTED—A good man to take care of horses; one who understands driving; and to do chores around the house. Apply 2841 Shenandoah st. 62

WANTED—Good life ins. solicitors; stock company; splendid plans; easy worked; everything first-class; ref. and security desired. E. S. Shrock, 616 Morgan st. 62

WANTED—On or before August 1 three young men for our lines to learn telegraphing and take permanent situations; salaries from $75, $100, $125 to $150 monthly guaranteed; apply immediately. Union Telegraph Co., 102 N. 3d st. 62

WANTED—$25 weekly representative, male or female, in every community. Goods staple; household necessity; sell at sight; no peddling; salary paid promptly and expenses advanced; sample case free. We mean just what we say; address at once. Standard Silverware Co., Boston, Mass. 62

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Clerks and Salesmen.

THE Sunday Post-Dispatch will secure you the best of help—for 5c per line.

WANTED—Situation by young lady as cashier or assistant book-keeper. Add. G 29, this office.

WANTED—A well-educated young lady wishes position as cashier for some reliable business firm; first-class references given, also security if required. Address H 29, this office. 44

Stenographers.

THE Sunday Post-Dispatch will secure you the best of help—for 5c per line.

WANTED—Position as stenographer and type-writer by young lady whose present engagement expires September 1. Good references from present employers; have experience in legal and railroad work. Address C. M. F., 617 Chestnut st. 45

Teachers, Companions, Etc.

THE Sunday Post-Dispatch will secure you the best of help—for 5c per line.

WANTED—Elderly lady desires situation as companion, nurse, or to darn and mend. Address T 28, this office. 77

WANTED—A young lady desires a situation as private teacher or governess for small children; the country preferred; will also teach in city; has a thorough education; a good home wanted. Address R 27, this office. 77

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

THE Sunday Post-Dispatch will secure you the best of help—for 5c per line.

WANTED—Seamstress to go out by day or work at home. Address 1110 N. 21st st. 46

WANTED—A dressmaker wants work in families and at home. Call or address 1616 Pine st. 46

WANTED—First-class seamstress wishes sewing in families at $1 per day or $5 per week. Address S 27, this office. 46

Housekeepers.

THE Sunday Post-Dispatch will secure you the best of help—for 5c per line.

WANTED—Situation as housekeeper in a German widower's family by a middle-aged widow. Call at 828½ Brooklyn st. 47

WANTED—Situation as housekeeper or lady's companion by a refined, respectable, educated young widow lady with child 2 years old; best of reference. Call or address Mrs. D. King, 1408 Chouteau av. 47

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

General Housework.

THE Sunday Post-Dispatch will secure you the best of help—for 5c per line.

WANTED—Situation to do general housework by a woman. Address 1424 N. 20th st. 48

WANTED—Situation by a good girl to do light housework or to assist in general housework. 1436 N. 13th st. 48

WANTED—A reliable colored girl wants a situation in a small family to do general housework; good references. Address M 27, this office. 48

STOVE REPAIRS!

For every stove or range made in the United States to be had at A. G. Brauer's, 219 Locust st. 48

Cooks.

THE Sunday Post-Dispatch will secure you the best of help—for 5c per line.

WANTED—By a good cook, situation, to wash and iron in small family. 816 N. 11th st. 49

WANTED—Situation by two competent girls for cooking and housework; country preferred. Call 1702½ Morgan st. 49

Nurses.

THE Sunday Post-Dispatch will secure you the best of help—for 5c per line.

WANTED—By an experienced nurse, a situation to nurse the sick. 1107 Glasgow av. 50

WANTED—Healthy young wet nurse wishes a situation to take a child to her home. Mrs. Mitchell, 808 S. 3d st., rear. 50

Laundresses.

WANTED—Washing to take home. 307 N. Channing av. 51

WANTED—Washing and ironing for three days each week by Swedish woman. 1213 S. Cardinal av. 51

WANTED—A woman wants gentlemen's and family washing to do at home; will call for, thoroughly mend and deliver; very reasonable. Address O 26, this office. 51

Miscellaneous.

THE Sunday Post-Dispatch will secure you the best of help—for 5c per line.

WANTED—By young lady, a position as general assistant and reception room attendant in photograph studio. Address M. A. Hovey, box 228 Roodhouse, Ill. 52

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

IF you want work, advertise in the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

WANTED—Girls to sew on vests. 2213 S. 12th st. 69

WANTED—One good seamstress. Apply 4 S. 14th st. 69

WANTED—Girls to sew on machines at 802 N. 10th. 69

WANTED—We would like to have a lady to do dressmaking. 1403 S. Broadway. 69

WANTED—A good sewing girl for custom-made work; steady work. 716 Wash st., 2d floor. 69

WANTED—25 good machine hands (girls) to work on jeans pants. 227 Franklin av., 4th floor, 69

WANTED—Two or three bright girls as apprentices. Griffin's Fashion Bazaar, 1415 Olive st.

WANTED—20 toppers on jeans pants, also pants presser. C. D. Comfort Mfg. Co., 617 Walnut st. 69

WANTED—German girl to learn coat making and do general housework. 1632 Biddle st., up stairs. 69

WANTED—Finishers and pressers on pants; best prices paid. M. Cohen & Co., 715, 717, 719 N. 7th st. 69

WANTED—First-class waist trimmers, immediately; good wages to right party. Call at 19 S. 16th st. 69

WANTED—Experienced jeans pants and overall-makers; steam power; best of wages; steady work. C. D. Comfort Mfg. Co., 617 Walnut st. 69

General Housework.

IF you want work, advertise in the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

WANTED—Girl for housework. 2805 St. Louis av. 66

WANTED—A girl for housework. 1350 Glasgow av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework at 3639 Page av. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework. 27 S. 13th st. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework at 3420 School st. 66

WANTED—House girl at 1619 Missouri av.; no washing. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework. 2612 Spring av. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework. 1318 Glasgow av. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework. 2519 N. 10th st. 66

WANTED—Colored girl for general housework. 2330 Park av. 66

WANTED—German girl for general housework at 1018 S. 8th st. 66

WANTED—A good girl for general housework. Call at 110 N. 14th st. 66

WANTED—A good colored girl for dining-room work. 2206 Olive st. 66

WANTED—A girl to do general housework. Call at once 2944 Thomas st. 66

WANTED—A good girl for general housework. Apply at 3200 Morgan st. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework. Mrs. Reilly, 1215 Franklin av. 66

WANTED—Sit. by a young girl to do general house work. 2907 Papin st. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework; no washing. 960 Chouteau av. 66

WANTED—Colored girl for general housework at 4060 Delmar av.; must be neat. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework; also one to mind children. 4224 Evans av. 56

WANTED—A good German girl for general housework. Inquire at 2646 Russell av. 66

WANTED—German girl for general housework in small family. Apply at 939 Utah st. 66

WANTED—An experienced girl for general housework at 3039 Easton av.; good wages. 66

WANTED—A strong girl for general housework in small family. 4268 St. Ferdinand av. 66

WANTED—White girl for general housework; must be a good cook. Apply 1819 Biddle st. 66

WANTED—A good girl for general housework in small family; good pay. 1017 N. 18th st. 66

WANTED—German girl for general housework, family of four, no children. 2715 Gamble st. 66

WANTED—A good German girl for general housework in small family. Apply at 2734 S. 10th st.

WANTED—A girl for general housework; one that can go home at night preferred. 2945 Dayton st.

WANTED—A good girl for general housework, with or without washing; liberal wages. Call at 3862 Page av. 66

WANTED—Good girl for general housework in small family; good home and liberal wages paid. 1318 Carr st. 66

WANTED—A competent girl for general housework; small family; good wages. Call Monday. 2830 Gamble st. 66

WANTED—Good girl for general housework; small family. Apply 4211A Evans av., 1 block south of Easton av. cable. 66

WANTED—Competent girl for general housework; no washing; liberal wages. Address Mrs. A. W. Morris, Lebanon, Ill. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework in small family, on Bayard av. and Narrow Gauge Railroad; must come well recommended. Apply 1906½ O'Fallon st. 66

Cooks, Etc.

IF you want work, advertise in the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

WANTED—A cook. 5441 Page av. 68

WANTED—A good cook for small family; German preferred. At 3216 Pine st. 68

WANTED—A girl to cook, wash and iron. Call immediately 2739 Lucas av. 68

WANTED—A girl in kitchen to cook and wash dishes; good wages. No. 19 N. 3d st. 68

WANTED—German girl in family; must be first-class cook; good wages. 18 N Ewing av. 68

WANTED—Experienced woman to cook, wash and iron; reference required. 3806 Washington av.

WANTED—A good girl to cook, wash and iron; good wages. Call, with reference, Monday, at 3020 Pine st. 68

WANTED—A first-class cook, washer and ironer; two in family; reference required. Call Monday or Tuesday before 10 o'clock, 86 Vandeventer place, cor. Vandeventer av. 68

Laundresses.

IF you want work, advertise in the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

WANTED—Laundress at 5441 Page av. 67

WANTED—Woman to wash and iron. 1747 Preston place. 67

WANTED—First-class shirt ironers. Apply Monday morning, Imperial Laundry, 1115 S. Jefferson av. 67

WANTED—At the Methodist Orphans' Home, 3533 Laclede av., a good laundress. Apply Monday morning. 67

WANTED—A reliable white laundress to take home the washing of a small family by the month. Apply Monday morning at 2609 Olive st. 67

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

Housekeepers.

ADVERTISE your wants in "Sunday Morning Post-Dispatch."

WANTED—Housekeeper. Inquire at 17 S. 4th st., East St. Louis. 65

WANTED—Middle-aged white woman as housekeeper for a single gentleman; must have best of references. Apply 2424½ Washington av. between 4 and 6 p. m. 65

Nurses.

IF you want work, advertise in the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

WANTED—A good nurse girl. Apply 1555 Papin st. 70

WANTED—Young, lively girl to nurse. 4035 Delmar av. 70

WANTED—Nurse girl 16 to 18 years old; colored. Apply 4112 Page av. 70

WANTED—Wet nurse. Apply 3814 Washington av. bet. 1 and 3 o'clock p. m. 70

WANTED—Girl about 14 years old to nurse a child 2 years old; no other children. 4143 Washington av.

Miscellaneous.

IF you want work, advertise in the Sunday Post Dispatch.

WANTED—A dish-washer. Hotel Leland, 1201 Poplar st. 71

WANTED—Competent trimmers at Mrs. O. Marks, 718 N. Broadway. 71

WANTED—Girl for general housework in small family. 1131 St. Ange av. 71

WANTED—Girl to take care of gentleman's rooms. Address O 27, this office. 71

WANTED—Girl for upstairs and dining room work at 1038 N. 3d st., Hindman House. 71

WANTED—Dining-room girl and a girl for general housework. Call at 1023 N. 10th st. 71

WANTED—German girl to work in baker-shop and help in house. Apply 810 N. 13th st. 71

WANTED—Girls at once, for stitching and table work, at Walden-Parcels-Jordan Shoe Co., 214 Chestnut st. 71

WANTED—On or before August 1 three ladies for our lines to learn telegraphing and take permanent situations; salaries from $75, $100, $125 to $150 monthly guaranteed; apply immediately. Union Telegraph Co., 102 N. 3d st. 71

WANTED—Ladies and gentlemen in city or country wishing to earn $3 to $5 a day at their own homes; no canvassing; work furnished and sent by mail any distance. For particulars address, with stamp, Crystalized Photo Co., 112 W. 6th st., Cincinnati, O. 71

DRESSMAKING.

ADVERTISE your wants in "Sunday Morning Post-Dispatch."

LADIES to learn Prof. Livingston's French system of dress-cutting without guess-work or refitting at 2633 Olive st; we teach cutting, basting, draping, finishing, matching plaids and stripes; pupils pay half on entering; open 29th inst. for evening pupils.

WANTED—AGENTS.

ADVERTISE your wants in "Sunday Morning Post-Dispatch."

LADY AGENTS send for terms for selling Mme. McCabe's Sanative Corsets. St. Louis Corset Co., 21st and Morgan sts., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Agents—Most wonderful machine ever produced for printing advertising signs. Entirely new. Patented July 9, 1889. Sells to every merchant. Sample work and terms 10c. Arc Manufacturing Co., Racine, Wis. 73

WANTED—Agents—Solid mucilage pencil, sells at sight to bankers, all business men and families; convenient, cheap; always ready, best side line; also elegant article for ladies to handle; large profits, exclusively territory to pushers. Sample with terms, 25 cents silver, no stamps. Name this paper. E. J. Brown, general agent for Missouri and Arkansas, 2d floor, 512 N. 3d st., St. Louis, Mo. 73

MONEY WANTED.

WANTED—In answering advertisements in this column mention the Post-Dispatch.

WANTED—$100 for one year at 10 per cent; good mining stock for security. S. Endee, 114 S. 14th st. 25

BUSINESS WANTED.

WANTED—In answering advertisements in this column mention the Post-Dispatch.

WANTED—Drug Store—I will trade western land for any kind of goods suitable for the drug trade; tell what you have. Address A. E. H., Greenville, Bond Co., Ill. 3

THEATRICAL.

WANTED—In answering advertisements in this column mention the Post-Dispatch.

WANTED—Lady or gent, with about $300, to invest in amusement enterprise; sure paying. Address N 30, this office. 75

WANTED—Lady or gent with small capital to take interest in first-class sensational drama; the only piece playing return date in first-class theater in St. Louis last season; have car-load of scenery and the finest pictorial printing on the road; time all filled for season of '89 and '90. Address J. A. S., 1426 Wash st., city. 75

WANTED—PARTNERS.

WANTED—A partner to take half interest in a first-class retail grocery; West End; one that understands business preferred. Add. C 30, this office. 23

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—In answering advertisements in this column mention the Post-Dispatch.

WANTED—A young lady would like to board with a nice family. Address C 28, this office. 19

WANTED—Young lady employed during day wants board in respectable private family. Address J 28, this office. 19

WANTED—By a young man day board in private family, about 20 minutes walk from Post-office. Address K 30, this office. 19

WANTED—Young lady desires board in private family in West End having no other boarders; state terms. Add. P 26, this office. 19

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

WANTED—In answering advertisements in this column mention the Post-Dispatch.

WANTED—Young lady employed during day wants room and board with private family. Address, stating terms, L 28, this office. 20

WANTED—Room furnished or unfurnished with board for lady not home during the day; state price; refs. exchanged. Add. A 25, this office. 20

WANTED—A widow lady wishes unfurnished room with board in private family; must be west of Jefferson av.; ref. exchanged. Ad. B 24, this office. 20

WANTED—Gentleman and wife wish room and board in private family; references exchanged. Address, giving terms, T 26, this office. 20

WANTED—By lady with daughter 5 years of age, board and room in private family, east of 15th st. between Washington av. and Market st.; please state terms. Add. K 29, this office. 20

WANTED—Gentleman and wife want nicely furnished room, with board, pleasantly located on or near Olive st. cable, not to exceed $20 per week. Address, with particulars, N 29, this office. 20

HOUSES, ROOMS, ETC., WANTED.

WANTED—In answering advertisements in this column mention the Post-Dispatch.

WANTED—3 rooms, first floor; state location and price. Address N 26, this office. 21

WANTED—Two rooms and kitchen, unfurnished, cheap. Address M 29, this office. 13

WANTED—Shop-room with power, for low price; give particulars. Address R 17, this office. 21

WANTED—One 2d-story front unfurnished room; state location and price. Address L 27, this office. 21

WANTED—For transient use, furnished room in a quiet locality. Address, with particulars B 28, this office. 21

WANTED—In quiet locality, a room for occasional use; hall room will do; must be reasonable. Ad. J 27 this office.

WANTED—Man and wife to join small family in renting a house near 29th and Pine. Address K 26, this paper. 21

WANTED—Room on or near Olive st. cable for 1 gentleman, with use of bath. State terms. Address O 28, this office. 21

WANTED—2 or 3 furnished rooms for light housekeeping by man and wife; refs. exchanged. Address P 28, this office. 21

WANTED—By a young gentleman a neatly furnished room without table board; references exchanged. Address, stating price, H. J. D., 210 N. 2d st. 21

WANTED—Good room for gent with full control; reference given but not required; answer with full particulars; not over $6 per month. Address P 29, this office. 21

WANTED—3 or 4 rooms, furnished complete for housekeeping, west of 18th st., Compton Hill preferred, or near Lafayette Park; state price. Address G 28, this office. 21

WANTED—A gentleman of refinement desires to rent a nicely furnished room from an agreeable and refined widow lady having no other roomers. Address with particulars B 29, this office. 21

WANTED—To rent a house of eight rooms with yard and shade trees; will take a long lease on premises; must be accessible to car line and not to exceed $40 per month; will keep place in A 1 order and repair. Address R 26, this office. 21

THOSE who wish a wide circulation for their wants should try the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

PERSONAL.

Advertisements under the head of "Personal" are received subject to revision or rejection entirely. The money paid for rejected advertisements will be refunded when address is given, or by calling at this office with ticket. Advertisements in this column not of a business nature, of two lines and over, FIFTEEN cents per line.

PERSONAL—Precious: Would like to see you. Effie. Address Post-office. 1

PERSONAL—Arrive St. Louis by No. 4, 6:15 p. m. Sunday alone; will go over 14th st. bridge home. Annie. 1

PERSONAL—Young gentleman would like the acquaintance of young lady fond of amusement. Ad. J 29, this office. 1

PERSONAL—Gent wishes to make the acquaintance with a young widow lady; object social amusement. Address F 28, this office. 1

PERSONAL—Gentleman, age 32, wishes acquaintance of refined lady, not over 24, with view to matrimony. Ad. O 29, this office. 1

PERSONAL—Young gent with means desires acquaintance of widow lady not over 24; object social amusement. Address D 30, this office. 1

PERSONAL—Should lady, St. Louis av. car, changed on Pine for depot, desire acquaintance gent noticed Saturday morning, address T 27, this office. 1

PERSONAL—Gentleman desires acquaintance of an attractive young lady or widow; object social amusement. Address in confidence H 28, this office. 1

PERSONAL—Will lady dressed in black with curly hair who noticed gent in Franklin av. Cable and left the car at Beaumont st., address D 27, this office 1

PERSONAL—Gent of some means would be pleased to meet a young lady or widow of plain appearance; object social amusement; answer confidential. Address S 28, this office. 1

PERSONAL—Rebecca L. Adv, M. D., 1422 Olive st., psychic, nervauric, massage, magnetic treatments; all kinds of baths given; female assistants. 1

PERSONAL—Mrs. Lyons' Inst. 1126 Pine, scientific massage, magnetic and baths of all kinds; lady attendants; parlor first floor; alcohol rubbings.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—In answering advertisements in this column mention the Post-Dispatch.

WANTED—Party to put me up a house, $5,000, on monthly payments; 6 per cent interest. Address S 29, this office. 22

WANTED—To buy house of 8 or 9 rooms, with stable, between Garrison, Laclede and Washington av. Apply to CORNET & ZEIBIG, 110 N. 8th st. 22

WANTED—To buy a house and lot situated west of Grand av., between Laclede and Franklin avs., value about $5,000, on monthly payments, 6 per cent interest. Add. W 29, this office. 22

OWNERS OF REAL ESTATE,

I can pay from $18 to $20 a month on a house. Will some one buy or build me a house and let me pay for same monthly; can give best reference. Add. S 25, this office. 22

WANTED—INVESTMENT PROPERTY.

We have a cash purchaser for desirable flats, residence or business property, worth from $5,000 to $10,000 cash; also for small residence property from $3,000 to $4,500 in the West End or Stoddard Addition. If you want to effect a quick sale call on or address SAMUEL BOWMAN & CO., 22 Bank of Commerce Building, 421 Olive st.

PERSONAL SUNDRIES.

DIVORCES

For abandonment, cruelty, drunkenness, indignities, infidelity and all statutory grounds; advice confidential and free; easy payments. Ad. P.-O. box 795.

NO ACID USED

in Seyffardt's Electric Blacking. 74

MME. ANNA, the Fortune Teller of the West. 326 Market st., near 4th. Established 1851. 74

MME. E., the great European fortune teller. 1129 N. 7th st. Charges 50c; past, present and future. 74

MME. LEAHON, Fortune teller, tells past, present and future by a burning fluid; makes peace in families and stops all intoxicating habits. 915 N. (new) 13th st., bet. Franklin av. and Wash st. 74

MME. RIENER, ladies' physician and midwife; regular graduate of two colleges; female complaints treated; ladies received at the house during confinement; charges reasonable. 119 S. 14th st. 74

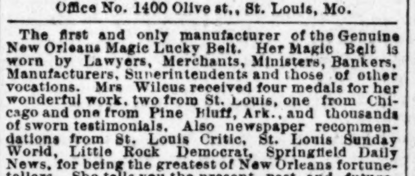
MRS. DOSSEN, practical and competent midwife and lady physician; business strictly confidential; receives ladies during confinement; best place in the West for good care and home comfort; charges reasonable. Call at 1332 Chouteau av. 74

TRY MRS. DR. SILVA'S

baths of all kinds; lady attendance. 1319 Pine st. 74

GET MRS. C. WILCUS

—NEW ORLEANS—


MRS. C. WILCUS
N. O. MAGIC LUCKY BELT.

Magic Belt or Lucky Charm

Office No. 1400 Olive st., St. Louis, Mo.

The first and only manufacturer of the Genuine New Orleans Magic Lucky Belt. Her Magic Belt is worn by Lawyers, Merchants, Ministers, Bankers, Manufacturers, Superintendents and those of other vocations. Mrs Wilcus received four medals for her wonderful work, two from St. Louis, one from Chicago and one from Pine Bluff, Ark., and thousands of sworn testimonials. Also newspaper recommendations from St. Louis Critic, St. Louis Sunday World, Little Rock Democrat, Springfield Daily News, for being the greatest of New Orleans fortune-tellers. She tells you the present, past and future. Gives positively successful advice and luck in all matters of love, matrimony, business, lottery, races, journeys, lawsuits, contested wills, divorce, speculation, etc. She unites lovers and friends, causes speedy marriages, removes family troubles, recovers stolen or mislaid property. Also tells you your lucky and unlucky days. Charges $1 and upwards. Letters answered promptly. Office, 1400 Olive st., entrance on Olive st., St. Louis, Mo. Parlors always crowded. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. 74

MRS. G. LUBY,

The great fortune-teller, business adviser and spiritual healer, giving you successful advices and luck in all matters of love, matrimony, business, lottery, races, journeys, lawsuits, divorces, speculation, etc. She unites friends and lovers, causes speedy marriages, removes family troubles, tells your lucky and unlucky days, sells the genuine magic lucky belt and lucky charm which gives you luck in your business, breaks evil influence and those who forsake you to return. 209 N. 14th st., between Olive and Pine. 74

THE CELEBRATED

EGYPTIAN MAGIC MIRROR,

Which has created so much interest in Europe for the past ten years, has recently been secured by Mrs. Dr. Eddy, the renowned Clairvoyant, and is creating just as much interest in St. Louis as it did in all the leading cities of Europe. All who have seen their fortunes in it pronounce it the most wonderful thing of the age. Mrs. Dr. Eddy wishes it thoroughly understood that she is the only bona fide seventh daughter of the seventh daughter of the present age, and advertises nothing but what she can do, and would not be classed with the many cheap pretenders found in every city. Understands the science of the "Persian and Hindoo magic" or ancient charm-working, and prepares Egyptian talismans which will overcome your enemies, removes family troubles, restores lost affections, makes marriage with the one you love—no failure, removes evil influence, bad habits; cures witchery, fits and all long-standing and mysterious diseases; will give correct information on lawsuit; on sickness, death, divorces, absent friends, everything; never-failing advice to young men on marriage and how to choose a wife for happiness, and what business best adapted for speedy riches. Stock speculation a specialty. Also gives indispensable advice to young ladies on love, courtship, and marriage, and if your lover is true or false, and gives pictures of future husband, with name, age and date of marriage. Hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m., strict. N. B.—For the benefit of those who are unable to call upon Mrs. Dr. Eddy, she would respectfully announce that she gives perfect satisfaction by letter. Your entire life will be written in a clear and plain manner. Letters with stamp promptly answered. Send for large illustrated circular with special terms. Mrs. Dr. Eddy, 1417 Pine st., St. Louis, Mo. 74

Mrs. R. Sabine,

The great and unequaled Fortune-Teller, Business Adviser and original Spiritual Healer, reads your destiny with astonishing certainty.

Her invaluable assistance is always sure to bring success in all matters of business, love, matrimony, law suits, contested wills, divorce, speculations, option deals, races, lottery, etc. By her advice lost or stolen property or hidden treasures are found.

Mrs. Sabine treats all diseases spiritually. She effected the most wonderful cures, even in such cases which had been declared incurable by the attending physicians. Send stamp for circular, read description of her famous "Magic Belt," the original, stamped with the fac simile of Mrs. Sabine's signature. 1410 Pine st. 74

CLEARING sale in fine hats and bonnets, 35 cents on the dollar at Mrs. E. Walsh's, 613 Franklin av., north side of street. 74

PERSONAL SUNDRIES.

CO-OPERATIVE Undertakers' Association, 626 S. 7th st.

DR. J. DOOLEY, eclectic and magnetic physician, late of Kansas City, where he practiced for twelve years. Dr. Dooley is now permanently located in St. Louis and can be consulted at his office, and residence corner of Ewing and Lucas avs. 74

IF you want a genuine misfit suit call and see the bargains at Dunn's Loan Office. 74

MRS. N. CRAMM, ladies' physician, receives ladies during confinement; ladies in trouble call; charges reasonable. Call 2424 Second Carondelet av.

PARTIES declining housekeeping can realize the highest cash prices for their surplus furniture and effects, in large or small lots, by sending to R. U. LEONORI, JR., & CO., AUCT'RS, 1104-6 Olive.

1000 BUSINESS cards for $1. H. B. Crole & Co., printers, 813 Locust. Send for estimates.

CASTALIAN Purifies the blood, cures indigestion, catarrh, rheumatism, kidney diseases, etc. Sold at 326 Olive st. 74

BOSTON STEAM DENTAL CO.,

No. 615 Olive st., next to Barr's (formerly 802 Washington av.) The only place in the city where they make the very best set of teeth for $7, and no charge for extracting. Gold fillings from $1.50 to $2; silver, platina and other fillings, 75c. Extracting teeth with vitalized air or gas, 25c. All work guaranteed first-class. DR. J. H. CASE, Manager.

REMOVED.

NEW YORK DENTAL ROOMS,

FORMERLY 820 WASHINGTON AV.,

have removed to the northwest corner of 10th and Olive sts., 2d floor.

A beautiful set of teeth, first-class, only $8.
The largest size pure gold fillings, only $2.
All other fillings, first-class, only $1.
Extracting without gas, only 25c.
No charge for extracting when teeth are to be inserted. R. T. Sanders, D. D. S. 74

FOR RENT—ROOMS.

9 S. 21ST ST.—Nicely furnished room suitable for one or two gentlemen; pleasant home to the right parties. 13

29 S. 16TH ST.—Desirable furnished rooms for light housekeeping; convenient to Union Depot. 13

107 S. 13TH ST.—Nicely furnished front room for two gents. 13

110 N. 22D ST.—Near Pine—A nicely fur. front room for 1 or 2 gents; ref. req. 13

111 S. 15TH ST.—Front room, furnished complete for housekeeping; also other rooms; transients accom.; bath. 13

118 S. 14TH ST.—Newly furnished rooms, first floor; quiet; no children; bath, etc. Rent reasonable. 13

125 S. 14TH ST.—Furnished rooms, single or double, for gentlemen or light housekeeping. 13

205 CENTER ST.—Two rooms, kitchen and cellar; all in good condition. 13

207 S. 15TH ST.—1 room furnished for light housekeeping; also 1 unfurnished room. 13

207 N. 15TH ST.—Between Pine and Olive—Nicely furnished front rooms. 13

216 S. 22D ST.—3 or 4 furnished rooms for housekeeping; cheap. 13

301 S. BROADWAY—Neatly furnished rooms. 13

301 N. 12TH ST.—Northwest corner of Olive st., nicely fur. front rooms; southern exposure. 31

302 N. 4TH ST.—Corner of Olive; upstairs; furnished rooms. 13

314 CHESTNUT ST.—2 rooms, 3d floor, $5. KEELEY, 703 Pine st.

412 N. 11TH ST.—Newly furnished rooms; rates reasonable. 13

502 S. BROADWAY—Newly fur. rooms, with or without board. 13

604 N. 28TH ST.—Near Washington av.—Second floor, a large room, 30x14; will partition it if wanted to make two rooms. Inquire at R. Spelbrink's grocery. 13

719 N. 22D ST.—Two nicely furnished front rooms; terms reasonable. 13

719 CHESTNUT ST.—One elegant, large, furnished front room, also neat back room, for one or two gents or lady and gentleman. 13

723 VANDEVENTER AV.—A nice furnished front room, with bath. 13

812 N. 17TH ST.—Two fine fur. front and back rooms for ladies or gentlemen. 13

815 S. 8TH ST.—Two very desirable 2d-story front rooms, unfurnished, for housekeeping; no children. 13

818 N. 17TH ST.—Nicely furnished second-story front room; light housekeeping if desired. 13

819 LOCUST ST. (opposite Post-office)—One large front room, furnished; also one nice hall room, in private family; southern exposure. 13

823 N. 23D ST.—Newly furnished front room on 2d floor with bath; also back room. 13

826 LEONARD AV.—Three rooms with bath and all conveniences suitable for housekeeping. 13

902½ LOCUST ST.—2 nice large unfurnished rooms, 3d floor. 13

909 N. 11TH ST—3 elegant rooms, water on same floor. Apply 519 Franklin av. 13

914 N. 18TH ST.—Nicely furnished room for gentlemen or light housekeeping with all convenience. 13

923 MOUND ST.—Three rooms, 1st floor; rent moderate; small family preferred. 13

1008 PINE ST.—Neatly furnished rooms, first and second floors; gas, bath. 13

1017 HIGH ST.—Nicely furnished front room down stairs in private family. 13

1033 LEFFINGWELL AV.—A neatly furnished room in private family, with bath; convenient to three lines of cars. 13

1034 MARKET ST.—New and neatly furnished rooms. Apply on premises. 13

1103 N. 19TH ST.—Two or three very choice rooms, unfurnished, with all conveniences. 13

1107 CHESTNUT ST.—1 neatly furnished 2d-story front room; also hall room, and 1 large unfurnished room 1st floor. 13

1111 GLASGOW AV.—One block north of Easton av., 2 nicely fur. rooms for housekeeping. 13

1120 CHOUTEAU AV.—Nicely fur. front room on 2d floor; also two unfur. rooms. 13

1129 PINE ST.—A neatly furnished front room; first floor; suitable for 2 gents. 13

1143 S. 7TH.—Nice furnished rooms from $1 per week up; also 3 unfurnished, $7.50. 13

1207 CHOUTEAU AV.—On first floor, 4 nice large rooms and one small one; rent, $18; water free. 13

1232 MORGAN ST.—Three convenient rooms; water, gas, bath-room. Inquire at 1220 Franklin av. 13

1305 WASHINGTON AV.—One nicely furnished large room; also small rooms. 13

1310 OLIVE ST.—Nicely furnished rooms, front and back, single or en suite. 13

1322 PINE ST.—Furnished rooms for light housekeeping; also rooms for gents, cheap. 13

1333 WASHINGTON AV., opposite 14th st.—second story suite handsomely furnished; every exposure; private bath; also alcove room; own premises; first-class lawn; references. 13

1410 N. 14TH ST.—Three rooms, 1st floor, in good order; keys at 1530 Morgan st. 13

1414 OLIVE ST.—Large, light and airy furnished rooms on second and third floors. 13

1416 PINE ST.—First floor, four rooms, unfurnished; all conveniences; ref. ex. 13

1416 HICKORY ST.—Three furnished rooms. 13

1418 WASHINGTON AV.—Handsomely furnished 2d story front and other rooms; reasonable. 13

1421 MONROE ST.—Four rooms 1st floor; front entrance; $12 per month. 13

1423 PINE ST.—Choice newly furnished rooms. 13

1424 MORGAN ST.—Handsomely furnished rooms for one or more gentlemen; terms reasonable; bath; best first-class hall room, $5. 13

1426 LUCAS PLACE—Furnished rooms. 13

1434 N. 7TH ST.—Four rooms and kitchen; all conv. 13

1443 FRANCIS ST.—Second floor; three beautiful rooms, with water, dry cellar; all conveniences; 1 block east of Grand; convenient to cable cars and Northern Central cars. 13

1315 GRATTAN ST.—Neatly furnished room, near Lafayette Park. 13

1513 WASHINGTON AV.—Handsomely furnished front parlor; southern exposure; gas and bath; terms moderate. 13

1554 GRATIOT ST.—Two nice rooms, $5, to parties of two only. 13

1603 WASHINGTON AV.—Second-story parlors, single or en suite; southern exposure; hot and cold bath. 13

1606 OLIVE ST.—Nicely fur. front room for one or two gents; cheap rent. 13

1606 PINE ST.—Furnished rooms for light housekeeping. 13

1618 WASHINGTON AV.—Very pleasant, nicely furnished room; one or two gentlemen. 13

1627 TEXAS AV.—Four rooms, 2nd floor, also bath and closet. 13

1637 MORGAN ST.—Rooms, furnished or unfurnished. 13

1640 TEXAS AV.—Six rooms, half block from Lafayette Park. 13

1715 GARRISON AV.—Elegantly fur. room for housekeeping; bay window, stationary washstand. 13

1735 MISSISSIPPI AV.—A large nicely furnished second story front room; southern and eastern exposure. 13

1756 CHOUTEAU AV.—Four rooms, all conveniences. 13

1800 WASH ST.—Large, desirable rooms furnished complete for housekeeping. 13

FOR RENT—ROOMS.

1802 BACON ST.—An elegant house, 6 rooms, hall and bath; doors open on Sunday. 13

1803 OHIO AV.—Between Lafayette and Geyer avs.—Three nice, cool, light rooms to small family. 13

1806 OLIVE ST.—Front and back rooms, single or en suite. 13

1807 GARRISON AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms; bath and w. c.; all modern improvements; no children. 13

1811 WASH ST.—Carr place—Two connecting rooms completely furnished for housekeeping; also front parlor with piano; all conveniences; southern exposure. 13

1831 OLIVE ST.—Nicely furnished room; also newly furnished hall-room. 13

1918½ BIDDLE ST.—Neatly furnished room in small family; no washing or ironing. 13

2015 EUGENIA ST.—A nice cool room, for one or two gents. 13

2025 OLIVE ST.—Nicely furnished 2-story front; southern exposure, with hot and cold water. 13

2027 PINE ST.—Nice large front room, 2d story, southern exposure, for two gentlemen. 13

2114 OLIVE ST.—Furnished room for one or two gents. 13

2118 WAVERLY PLACE—Opposite Lafayette Park—3 unfurnished rooms, $15; bath and modern conveniences; 2d floor. 13

2127 MARKET ST.—3 unfurnished rooms on 2d floor, with water. 13

2129 PINE ST.—Elegant suite of fur. parlors; 3d story front fur., $7; hall room, $5; so. ex.

2206 FRANKLIN AV.—Neatly furnished room, 2d floor front, with gas; private family; also hall-room. 13

2303 MARKET ST.—Furnished room, 2d floor. 13

2307 OLIVE ST.—Elegantly furnished rooms, single or en suite. 13

2321 OLIVE ST.—Two or four nice unfurnished rooms; 2d floor; reasonable. 13

2328 OLIVE ST.—Handsomely furnished parlors; also other rooms. 13

2340 MARKET ST., corner of Jefferson av.—Two neatly furnished rooms. 13

2341 WASH ST.—Second-story front and back rooms; gas and bath; screens on all windows; furnished for light housekeeping. 13

2603 CHESTNUT ST.—Two handsomely furnished rooms; southern exposure; with all modern conveniences; family without children. 13

2605 LUCAS AV.—Neatly furnished 2d story rooms in stone front, for light housekeeping; references exchanged. 13

2606 GAMBLE ST.—One furnished room; cars passing the door. 13

2613 CHESTNUT ST.—One front, one back room; southern exposure; reference required. 13

2616 S. 11TH ST.—Three rooms on first floor of new house with cellar, yard, attic and sheds. Inquire at 2825 S. 9th st. 13

2621 LUCAS AV.—One nicely furnished room in private family for $9 a month. 13

2621 BERNARD ST.—4 rooms, 2d floor; $12. 13

2626 OLIVE ST.—Dining-room and kitchen and bed-room in exchange for board; house with roomers. 13

2623 PINE ST.—2d-story front room; southern exposure; reference exchanged. 13

2626 OLIVE ST.—Elegantly furnished rooms; terms reasonable; gas, bath; private family. 13

2629 THOMAS ST.—Cheap—Two unfurnished rooms in a nice neighborhood. 13

2643 OLIVE ST.—One handsomely furnished room for one or two gents; all conveniences; terms reasonable. 13

2712 GLASGOW AV.—Upper half stone-front, 5 rooms; water, gas; $18. Apply 705 Howard st. 13

2730 OLIVE ST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, single or en suite; also third story unfurnished. 13

2731 MORGAN ST.—Nicely furnished room for one or two gents. 13

2735 MORGAN ST.—Nicely furnished rooms, southern exposure; lodging or housekeeping; references exchanged. 13

2956 SCOTT AV.—5 rooms; rent moderate. 13

3014 ADAMS ST.—West of Montrose av.—Two rooms. 13

3032 LOCUST ST.—One furnished one in private family, 2d floor, with bath; one or two gents. 13

3038 EASTON AV.—Two or three pleasant unfurnished rooms on second floor. 13

3145 SHERIDAN AV.—Nice furnished front-room for one or two gents. 13

3213 PINE ST.—Nicely furnished second-story front room, with southern exposure. 13

4546 RICHMOND PLACE—(Taylor av. and Narrow Gauge)—Three fine rooms, 2d floor, cheap, no children, large yard. 13

FOR RENT—2 desirable rooms for light housekeeping. Inquire 1808 Lafayette av. 13

FOR RENT—Furnished and unfurnished front rooms. S. e. cor. 17th and Olive; entrance 210 N. 17th st. 13

FOR RENT—2d floor of 6-room house, one block from Chouteau av. cable; western and northern exposure; near Lafayette Park. Add. T 29, this office. 13

FOR RENT—Two rooms, handsomely furnished, bay window; southern exposure; bath; all modern conveniences; family without children. Address R 29, this office. 13

FOR RENT—Two nicely furnished, adjoining rooms on 2d floor, in private family, with gas and bath; convenient to Locust st. cable and Northern Central cars; suitable for two or four gents; also a back parlor with folding bed; terms reasonable. Address B 30, this office. 13

TWO rooms, completely fur. for light housekeeping. Phoenix House, 13th and Pine sts. 13

ROOMS are quickly rented by advertising in the Sunday Post-Dispatch. 13

FOR RENT—FLATS.

1222 LINN ST.—6 rooms on 2d floor; all conveniences.
R. C. GREER REAL ESTATE CO.
Telephone 886. 902 Chestnut.

3975 OLIVE ST.—A nice flat; large yard.

ELEGANT FLAT of 8 rooms, 3105 Olive st., 2d and 3d floors, nicely arranged; contains all conveniences.
CORNET & ZEIBIG,
110 N. 8th st.

FOR RENT—5-room flat and bath, northeast corner Olive and Cabanne sts.
P. G. GERHART & CO.,
Telephone 797. 104 N. 8th st.

CONSULT your interests by advertising in the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

BOARDING.

302 N. 4TH ST.—Cor. of Olive, upstairs; rooms and board. 18

909 S. 9TH ST.—Front room on 1st and 2d floor, with elegant board; also, roommate for a young gentleman and three rooms on 2d floor for rent. 18

962 CHOUTEAU AV.—An elegantly fur. large cool room, with first-class board. 18

1011 S. 13TH ST.—A nicely furnished second-story front room with breakfast; private family. 18

1017 S. 10TH ST.—Desirable furnished rooms, conv. to good board. 18

1020 N. 18TH ST.—Handsomely furnished room, where there are no other boarders; suitable for two gents. 18

1102 S. 13TH ST.—Furnished rooms, with board. 18

1213 CHOUTEAU AV.—Front room and board for two; $30 per month. 18

1315 S. 13TH ST.—Second-story front, with board; 6 o'clock dinner. 18

1411 WASHINGTON AV.—Rooms with board; transients and day-boarders accommodated. 18

1411 OLIVE ST.—Large handsomely furnished 2d-story front room, suitable for 2 or 3 gentlemen; also smaller rooms; board if desired. 18

1431 LUCAS PL.—Front rooms, with board. 18

1627 WASHINGTON AV.—Furnished rooms; also first-class table board at reasonable rates. 18

1706 CHESTNUT ST.—Unfurnished 2d-story front and back, with or without board; no children. 18

1716 OLIVE ST.—Delightful cool rooms; central and choice, nice home, comfort and reliability, low prices, choice board. 18

1810 RUTGER ST.—Near Lafayette Park—Nicely furnished rooms, with board; all conveniences. 18

1821 LUCAS AV.—A nicely furnished parlor and hall room; best board if desired. 18

1834 LUCAS PLACE—One or two rooms, well furnished, with first-class board. 18

1927 OLIVE ST.—A pleasant front room, second floor, with or without board. 18

2107 WALNUT ST.—Neatly furnished room, southern exposure; with or without board. 18

2227 PINE ST.—Furnished rooms with or without board. 18

2301 WASHINGTON AV.—Furnished or unfurnished rooms, with or without board; terms moderate; reference exchanged. 18

2662 LUCAS AV.—Nicely furnished second story front room with board; terms reasonable. 18

2934 PINE ST.—Nicely furnished room, with board. 18

3107 LUCAS AV.—Lovely second-story front room; southern and eastern exposure; first-class board. 18

3212 OLIVE ST.—Large elegant front, newly carpeted, handsomely furnished; also hall room; first-class board. 18

BOARDING.

3224 FRANKLIN AV.—Three furnished rooms, with or without board, for gentlemen; private family. 18

3539 PAGE AV.—Two rooms second story front, furnished or unfurnished, southern exposure, with board. 18

AMERICAN HOTEL, 6th and Morgan sts.—Light and airy rooms, with or without board; fair rates; German kitchen. 18

BOARDING—Two nicely furnished communicating rooms, with or without board; southern exposure; Pine street, near 30th; references exchanged. Address K 27, this office. 18

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms, with or without board, in private family. Inquire 1014 Park av. 18

FOR RENT—Nicely fur. 2d-story front room for couple, with first-class board, in small private family; four blocks west of Lafayette Park. Add. F 30, this office. 18

FOR RENT—One or two elegantly furnished rooms with board for two gentlemen or man and wife; on W. Bell av.; ref. required and given. Address N 27, this office. 18

FOR RENT—Married couple, or two gentlemen willing to pay fair price, can get in choicest and pleasantest location in West End, an extra large airy room, with good board in a small family; house new. Address C 27, this office. 18

FOR RENT—A plain but nicely furnished room, suitable for two ladies; will have the privilege of two rooms; $2 per week; board if desired; on Wash st., near Carr Park; none but respectable people need reply. Ad. A 30, this office. 18

WANTED—To take a child to board. Address Mrs. C. Farris, Kirkwood, Mo. 18

WANTED—Several boarders in a newly opened private boarding-house. 502 S. Broadway. 18

BOARDERS are secured by advertising in the Sunday Post-Dispatch. 13

MUSICAL.

FOR SALE—Good square piano, very cheap. Address L 29, this office. 27

FOR SALE—Upright piano in good order; price, $150. Inquire at 322 Walnut st., up-stairs. 27

FOR SALE—Elegant Steinway piano; real bargain for cash; must be sold this week. 820 Chouteau av. 27

FOR SALE—Emerson grand square piano, 7⅓ octave; good as new; will sell at a bargain. 3139 Bell av. 27

GUITAR taught in twelve lessons; 35 cents a lesson. 208 N. 14th st., near Olive. 27

MILLER, Emerson, Harrington, pianos on small time payments or cash at really low prices. J. A. Kieselhorst, 1111 Olive st. 27

PIANO buyers should see the new scale Kimball pianos. It is the strongest piano made. Do not buy a piano until you have at least looked at these. J. A. Kieselhorst, 1111 Olive st.

$50 WILL buy one square Hall & Pond piano; easy terms; warehouse, 905 N. 20th st. 27

$75 WILL buy a good piano, on small time payments or cash. J. A. Kieselhorst, 1111 Olive st. 27

LOST AND FOUND.

ADVERTISE your wants in "Sunday Morning Post-Dispatch."

LOST—An Irish setter bitch; has white face and breast, short hair; has been clipped. Liberal reward if returned to O. W. Blanke, 2630 Elliot av. 30

LOST—Dog, black and tan setter, white breast, goes by the name of Hector; wears a leather collar with tin plate on it which is broke in two; dog ran after a Washington av. car west of Jefferson av. Monday eve. Will pay liberal reward if returned to 2626 Caroline st. 30

LOST—Thursday morning in going from 23d and Sullivan av. to St. Louis av. cars or on way to town, a lady's gold hunting-case watch; stem-winder; Mathey movement; monogram, A. M. D., engraved on case; small bamboo chain attached. Finder will be liberally rewarded by returning to Mrs. Austin, 2246 Sullivan av. 30

ALL SORTS.

ADVERTISE your wants in "Sunday Morning Post-Dispatch."

HOT air furnaces put in churches, schools and residences; furnaces, ranges, stoves, tin roofs, etc. repaired. Condon Bros., 1026 and 1028 Market st.

WE offer special bargains in ladies' cloaks, dresses, shawls, shoes, toilette cases, albums, umbrellas, and parasols, etc., at Dunn's Loan Office. 32

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

WANTED—In answering advertisements in this column mention the Post-Dispatch.

WANTED—A girl to raise, 9 or 10 years old. Call Sunday, 402 N. 11th st. 26

WANTED—By a cash buyer, the furniture, carpets and other appointments of a nicely furnished residence. Will pay spot cash for a bargain. Address N 28, this office.

E. A. SKEELE WILL BUY

The contents of stores, restaurants, offices, houses, flats, rooms and job lots of goods and office and household furniture. Office 310 N. 10th st. 26

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—In answering advertisements under this head mention the Post-Dispatch.

FOR SALE—Furnished-room house near Exposition at a bargain. Address W 28, this office. 4

FOR SALE—General stock, lease and fixtures; exclusive cash business; no real estate wanted. Address Lock Box 102, Peirce City, Mo. 2

WANTED—A pushing business man, with from $2,500 to $3,500 cash, to take active interest in a big paying manufacturing business. Address E 28, this office. 2

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS,

FOR SALE—Fine pug pups. Address S 26, this office. 5

FOR SALE—A fresh Jersey cow with calf, at 1812 Elliot av. 5

FOR SALE—Newfoundland puppies 2 months old. 1208 Dillon st. 5

FOR SALE—One set of fancy saloon fixtures. Apply 2236 Franklin av. 5

FOR SALE—Tandem tricycle in good order. Address P 27, this office. 5

FOR SALE—The furniture of a 3-room flat: a bargain. Address E 24, this office. 5

FOR SALE—Genuine English pug pups, cheap. Call or address 615 N. 18th st. 5

FOR SALE—Newspapers for wrapping at the counting room of this paper at 25 cents per 100. 5

FURNITURE repaired, upholstered, packed and shipped. G. F. Wightman, 310 N. 10th st. 5

FOR SALE or Exchange—The furniture of 3 or 4 rooms for horse and buggy. 823 N. 23d st. 5

FOR SALE—Second-hand brick, joist, etc., 1201 Market and 1311 Merchant st. Ulrich & Co. 5

FOR SALE—Sawdust, shavings; two-horse load $1 at our works. Missouri Car & Foundry Co., 2800 DeKalb st. 5

FOR SALE—Large young pointer dog, well trained; good hunting and watch dog; will sell cheap. Call 2132 O'Fallon st. 5

FOR SALE—Fine young African gray, Mexican yellow head, Maracaibo and Cuban parots; 4 tame monkeys. 15 S. 6th st. 5

FOR SALE—Sawdust and shavings—One-horse load, 35c; two horse load, 75c. At Mo. Car & Foundry Co., 2800 DeKalb st. 5

FOR SALE—Counters, shelvings, ice-chests, show cases and store fixtures of all descriptions. Sartore & Dungey, 1125 N. Broadway. 5

FOR SALE—Kindling wood at Missouri Car & Foundry Co., 2800 DeKalb st.; one-horse load, 75 cents; two-horse load, $1.50. 5

FOR SALE—Fine office fixtures, including cashier's and bookkeeper's walnut desk, privates offices, etc. A. J. Jordan, 612 Washington av. 5

FOR SALE—Fine water spaniel pups; good stock; from $5 to $10; pairs if desired. Address Wm. Brinksmith, 915 Franklin av., up-stairs. 5

FOR SALE—10x20 steam engine; 1 crane; 1 New York truck; 1 spring wagon; 1 set truck harness; 1 set buggy harness. Apply to 2104 Market st. 5

FOR SALE—A collection of postage stamps; 40,000; or will exchange for an amateur photographic outfit. Address "Tada," 4220 Evans av., city. 5

FOR SALE—To pay storage charges; 1 hair cloth parlor set, 1 wardrobe, 1 marble-top bed-room set and 4 cane-seat chairs. Call at 621 Chestnut st., 2d floor. 5

FOR SALE—A gentleman wishes to dispose of pointer bitch broken on quails and woodcock; a first-class retriever both on land and water. Apply to Dr. Davieson, 1707 Olive st.

FOR SALE—Second-hand store fixtures, 2 sets grocery bins and shelves, confectionery outfit, ten tubs and freezers, second-hand; a complete cigar outfit; one large Indian; cots and mattresses; cheap; 4 trucks. 927 N. 7th st. 5

GASOLINE and Gas Stoves in greater variety in style and price than any other place; cook stoves and heaters taken in exchange; gasoline stoves repaired or converted into gas stoves. J. Forshaw, 113 N. 12th st. 5

NEWFOUNDLAND, Scotch collie, black and tan and Beagle pups. Fanciers' Agency, 215 Market st. 5

WATER COOLERS, ice cream freezers and Twin Burner gasoline stoves at cost. Condon Bros., 1026 and 1028 Market st. 5

E. A. SKEELE WILL SELL

Cheap four sitting desks at $4, $7, $9 and $10; one standing desk, $7; six office tables, $3 to $6; chairs and stools, at 310 N. 10th st. Repairing done. 5

FOR SALE!

Lot of shafting and pulleys in first-class condition. For terms, apply at counting-room

POST-DISPATCH, 513 Olive St.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE

ADVERTISE your wants in "Sunday Morning Post-Dispatch."

MONEY to loan in different sums on city real estate at 6 per cent; building loans a specialty. 16 GEO. N. TRUESDALE & CO.

WE have the following sums to loan on real estate:

$600.
$700.
$1,000.
$1,500.
$2,500.
$3,000.
$4,000.
$6,000.
$17,000.

CHAS. H. GLEASON & CO.,
31 720 Chestnut st.

FUNDS ON HAND TO LOAN.

Any amount at command, from $500 to $250,000. Lowest rates, city real estate; building loans made.
31 NELSON & MERSMAN, 106 N. 8th st.

MONEY TO LOAN on real estate at lowest rates of interest

E. H. PONATH & CO.,
Real Estate and Financial Agents,
515 Chestnut st.

$100,000

To loan on city improved and unimproved real estate, in sums to suit, at lowest market rates.

M. R. Collins, Jr., & Co.,
623 Chestnut st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON PERSONAL PROP'TY

BORROWERS are found by advertising in the Sunday Post-Dispatch. 31

A GENTLEMAN wishing to invest some surplus funds will loan $25 and upwards on household furniture and other security; parties wishing advances will be treated fairly and can secure loans on satisfactory terms. Call at 1017 Morgan st. 31

LOANS on furniture in residence, city real estate and all good securities; fair and reasonable terms. Porter & Williams, room 2, 904 Olive st. 31

MONEY loaned on furniture without removal: any amount, lowest rates, no com. chd. 621 Chestnut. 31

MONEY loaned on furniture without removal: any amount: lowest rate. John C. King, 814 Morgan.

MONEY loaned on clothing, diamonds, watches, chains, guns, revolvers, trunks, musical instruments, etc., at Dunn's Loan Office, 912 Franklin av.

MONEY to loan on household goods, pianos and all other good securities without removal; lowest rates; business strictly confidential; no commission charged. John H. Vette, Notary Public, 115 N. 8th st. 31

MONEY TO LOAN on household goods or any other good securities, in sums to suit, for long or short time; can be returned in installments if desired; no publicity; our terms the easiest in the city. M. E. Dougan & Co., 113 N. 8th st. 31

$25 TO $1,000

loaned on furniture and pianos, without removal, also on horses and wagons; weekly payments taken and costs reduced in proportion; no commissions; lowest rates. F. W. Peters & Co., 720 Chestnut st., 2d floor, room 5. 31

Do You Want Money?

Money to loan in sums from $15 to $1,000 on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, and all kinds of personal property without removing same from residence or place of business. Money loaned at very lowest rates without delay, and strictly confidential; the amount borrowed can be returned in weekly payments, if desired, and cost reduced in proportion. If you have bought furniture or a piano on time and cannot meet payments, we will pay it for you. Loans made to suit the borrower for long or short time. No commission charged. Eagle Loan Co., O. C. Voelcker, Manager, 714 Pine st.

MONEY TO LOAN

In Sums from $1 to $10,000.

On watches, chains, diamonds, jewelry, guns, pistols, clothing, musical instruments, merchandise or first-class personal property of any description. All loans made at the lowest possible rates of interest and on the most advantageous terms for the borrower. Business strictly confidential and all negotiations in strict privacy if so desired.
S. VAN RAALTE, 12 and 14 S. Fourth st.
☞ Special rates given on large loans. 31

MONEY TO LOAN

DO YOU WANT TO BORROW MONEY?
Read this.
It will save you time, it will save you money.
You can borrow from the Missouri Mortgage Loan Co., 524 Pine st., $10, $50, $100, $200, $500, $1,000, $5,000, $10,000.
In fact any sum you want on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, mules, etc., on easier terms and at lower rates than can be found elsewhere in the city.
If you have a loan in any other office call and get our rates.
We will take it up and carry it for you.
If an installment is due on your property, and you cannot meet it, call on us; we will pay it for you.
We make loans for one to six months and you can pay a part at any time, each payment reducing the principal and interest.
We will renew your loan at the original rate and no charges for papers.
This company is organized under the State law and composed of men who are responsible and who will not take advantage of your necessities.
All transactions are strictly confidential
Don't forget the number, 524 Pine st.

FURNITURE LOANS.

$25 and upwards to loan on furniture at residence without removal; lowest rates; business strictly confidential. C. F. Betts, 1003 Pine st. 31

St. Louis Mortgage Co., 720 Pine St.,

Loan money on furniture; you can keep possession of your property and pay off the loan in installments at your convenience; no commission charged; all business confidential; we guarantee the lowest terms on these loans, and parties wishing temporary accommodation will find it to their advantage to apply to us. If you have a loan elsewhere and wish it carried at a reasonable rate give us a call. 31

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE—In answering advertisements under this head mention the Post-Dispatch.

FOR SALE—In answering advertisements und this head mention the Post-Dispatch.

F. O. CHESNEY & CO., Kansas City, Mo., buy and loan money on life insurance policies. 21

STORAGE.

ADVERTISE your wants in "Sunday Morning Post Dispatch."

GOOD dry storage at 325 N. Main st. 81

NEW moth-proof lined separate rooms for fine furniture and household goods; packing and shipping a specialty; large padded vans for hire. Fidelity Storage, Packing & Moving Co., Alfred J. Yandell, Manager. 1003 Pine st. Telephone 1401. 81

STORAGE—Furniture, pianos, baggage, etc., safe, reliable; rooms and separate apartments; money loaned; moving, packing and shipping (with care) a specialty; warehouses, Jefferson av. and LaSalle st.; send for our pamphlet containing full details; get our rates. R. U. LEONORI, JR., & CO., 1104-6 Olive st.

STORAGE! MOVING!

Furniture, Pianos, Household Goods.

The largest, safest and best storage rooms in the city for furniture, pianos, boxes, trunks and valuable goods of all kinds at lowest rates; cash advances made on same when desired; moving furniture, pianos and household goods from house to house done by experienced men. Packing furniture, pianos, pictures, china, glassware, etc., for shipping a specialty.
WM. O. LANGAN & CO.,
21 1003 and 1005 Morgan st.

BUSINESS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—In answering advertisements under this head mention the Post-Dispatch.

FOR SALE—A small grocery store. 1923 N. 10th st. 4

FOR SALE—Good saloon, northwest corner 3d and Spruce sts., for sale cheap. 4

FOR SALE—Small grocery store; also rooms for keeping boarders. 2222½ N. Broadway. 4

FOR SALE—Photograph Gallery—Best locality in the city; other business. Address C 29, this office. 4

FOR SALE—Small rooming house on Pine st., near 13th; cheap for cash. Address L 30, this office. 4

FOR SALE—Grocery and saloon on 14th st. and Franklin av.; one of the best stands on the avenue. F. Mueller & Co. 4

FOR SALE—A first-class old established stove store, has a good trade and good reasons for selling; long lease will be given on store. 817 Franklin av. 4

FOR SALE—To printers: I will sell a half interest in a well established job printing office to a sober and industrious job printer, competent to act as foreman; price, $2,500; office cost $6,500. Address F 29, this office.

PROFESSIONAL.

WANTED—In answering advertisements in this column mention the Post-Dispatch.

MRS. DR. THOMPSON, 2013 Chestnut st. Female complaints a specialty. 34

HORSES AND VEHICLES.

Wanted.

ADVERTISE your wants in "Sunday Morning Post-Dispatch."

EXCELLENT pasturage; water; shade; terms reasonable; horses sent to country free of charge. J. H. Clarkson, 506 Olive st. 11

WANTED—A light spring or park wagon. Add. K 28, this office. 11

For Sale.

FOR SALE—In answering advertisements under this head mention the Post-Dispatch.

FOR SALE—One horse. Call 626 S. 7th st. 12

FOR SALE—A nice cart. Wright's make. 1311 N. Market st. 12

FOR SALE—A good, light spring wagon at 2738 Washington av. 12

FOR SALE—A large surrey; good as new. 1735 Mississippi av. 12

FOR SALE—A car load of ponies at Union Stock Yards. Wade H. Pollard. 12

FOR SALE—Small horse, $25; worth $50. 3507 Sarah st., near Fair Ground. 12

FOR SALE—Horse, two-spring wagon, harness and license, $40. 1601 O'Fallon st. 12

FOR SALE—Bay horse, which lady can drive, and 3-spring wagon, at 3752 Evans av. 12

FOR SALE—Cheap—A new village road cart. Apply to Dr. McIntyre, 614 Olive st. 12

FOR SALE—An almost new saddle, bridle and blanket; price $5. 5243 Page av., east of Union. 12

FOR SALE—A lot of fine ponies, broke and unbroke. Inquire corner Ewing av. and Hickory st. or 2728 Hickory st. 12

FOR SALE—A gentle horse suitable for lady to drive; also fine side-bar buggy, owner leaving city; terms very reasonable. Apply 718 N. Broadway.

FOR SALE—Four-horse team weighing 1,600 pounds each, sound and in fine condition; no better team in city. Missouri Mortgage Loan Co., 524 Pine st. 12

FOR SALE—At a 1st-class bargain—1 fine road buggy, 1 jump seat surrey, 1 park wagon, 1 phaeton, 1 storm buggy, 2 fine business wagons. Erik Mattson, 2223 Chouteau av. 12

FOR SALE—A good six passenger carriage, falling top, suitable for hotel, pall-bearer or pleasure carriage; cost $600, been used one year. Will sell for $200; a bargain. Address W. L. Norris, Carthage, Mo. 12

For Sale — Cheap — A nice road horse and first-class light buggy. Apply to T. E. GAY, 710 Chestnut st.

RAPP & MOLLER CARRIAGE CO.,

2220 and 2222 Pine st., St. Louis, Mo. First-class carriages, buggies, rockaways, barouches, surreys, phaetons and business wagons of every description built to order. Special attention given to painting and repairing.

FOR RENT—DWELLINGS.

24 S. 15TH ST.—Dwelling containing 5 rooms in good repair; water free; $16 per month. Inquire 3333 Pine st. 14

107 CHANNING AV.—11 rooms, hall, gas, bath, 2 water-closets, furnace, hot and cold water, dumb waiter from roof to cellar; in No. 1 order; low rent. LANGALIER & YEAMAN, 805 Locust st. 14

1417½ BIDDLE ST.—Four-room house in good order, $11. Keys at 1517 Biddle st. 14

1503 PINE ST.—Elegant 10-room house, hall, gas, bath. Apply 519 Franklin av. 14

1623 DOLMAN ST.—Very nice 6-room house, low rent; in No. 1 condition. LANGALIER & YEAMAN, 805 Locust st. 14

1629 TEXAS AV.—House of 7 rooms and bath, also 3 rooms 1st floor. 14

1811 WASHINGTON AV.—Ten-room stone-front house; front, side and back yard. Apply at 322 Locust st. 14

1815 CARR ST.—7 rooms, all conveniences. R. C. GREER REAL ESTATE CO. Telephone 886. 902 Chestnut st.

1815-17-19 N. GRAND AV.—Good 5 room houses newly painted, papered and repaired. R. C. GREER REAL ESTATE CO. Telephone 886. 902 Chestnut st.

1905 WASH ST.—Six rooms, gas, bath, w.c., etc.; in No. 1 order; $20 month. LANGALIER & YEAMAN, 805 Locust st. 14

2210 EUGENIA ST.—8 rooms, hall, gas, bath, laundry, etc.; in No. 1 condition; only $27.50. LANGALIER & YEAMAN, 805 Locust st. 14

2358 CHESTNUT ST.—6 rooms; all conveniences. R. C. GREER REAL ESTATE CO. Telephone 886. 902 Chestnut st.

2606 GOODE AV.—6-room brick, with finished attic, stable, etc.; rent $20. 14

2608-10-12-14 PARK AV.—New 8-room houses, near Lafayette Park. R. C. GREER REAL ESTATE CO., Telephone 886. 902 Chestnut st.

2647 LUCAS AV.—Six room house; low rent to good tenant; key next door. 14

2714½ CAROLINE ST.—Six-room house, very cheap; call at 2729 Park av. 14

2734 DICKSON ST.—7 rooms, handsomely papered. TERRY & SCOTT.

2800 AND 2802 THOMAS ST.—Two-story stone-front; 8 rooms; laundry, attic and bath. Apply 25 S. 2d st. 14

2814 ADAMS ST.—6-room house; one or two families. 14

2839 RUSSELL AV.—One new detached 7-room house. Apply 2408 Second Carondelet av.

4040 FINNEY AV.—New 8-room attic house; modern improvements; rent low. 14

FOR RENT—Or Sale—No. 1931 Belleglade av. a 5-room cottage, large yard, nice shade trees; call to-day and see it. 14

FOR RENT—Or Sale—No. 1929 Belleglade av. new 6-room house, all improvements, large yard, fine trees; call and see it. 14

FOR RENT—Two-story cottage, five rooms, large yard, shade trees, water. No. 4317 John av., near Water Tower. Rent, $18. Take 11th st. cars. 14

FOR RENT—Cheapest house in city; 6 rooms, hall, water, etc. No. 2737 Eugenia st., $18. JOHN MAGUIRE & CO., 14 519 Walnut st.

FOR RENT—That beautiful stone-front house, s. w. cor. Compton av. and Pine st.; 12 rooms, all front, besides bath and laundry; in good order. Add. 14 J. M. CARPENTER & CO., 206 N. 8th st.

FOR RENT—4440 Maffit av., 4 rooms and stable, $12.
2113 N. 10th, 6 rooms; good order, $20.
4261 Garfield av., in thorough order, $20.
3736 Evans av., 8-room stone front; first-class, $35.
2223 University st.; splendid 8 rooms, $30.
3150 Locust st., 10 rooms; all improvements; best part of St. Louis, $55.
BRADLEY & QUINETTE,
14 719 Chestnut st.

FURNITURE MOVED,

Packed and shipped; storage in private rooms; responsibility for breakage assumed; liberal advances made. New York Storage Co., 310 N. 7th st. 14

LARGE MOVING VANS

And covered furniture wagons for moving households to all parts of this city and county, by load or contract; sober, polite and experienced hands; moth-proof lined, separate rooms for fine furniture. Fidelity Storage, Packing and Moving Co., Alfred J. Yandell, Manager. Office, 1003 Pine. Telephone 1401.

DWELLINGS.

1420 N. Grand av., 7 rooms, bath and fine front yard, gas fixtures; $30.
16 Targee st., 10 rooms and bath, $22.50.

FLATS.

2616 Laclede av., 4 rooms, $16.
2612 Laclede av., 4 rooms, $12.50.
1422 Singleton st., 3 rooms, $10.00.
1420 Singleton st., 3 rooms, $ 0.00.
CHAS. H. PECK, JR.,
14 1002 Chestnut st.

ADAM BOECK & CO.,

207 N. 8TH ST.

DWELLINGS.

101 S. 16TH ST., 6 rooms, $23.
1203 CHAMBERS ST., 10 rooms, hall, gas and bath, $38.
1031 MORRISON AV., 10 rooms, hall, gas and bath, $32.
1130 BROOKLYN ST., 6 rooms, $15.
2829 CLARK AV., 8 rooms, hall, gas, bath, etc.; $30.
2213 MARKET ST., 6 rooms, hall, gas, bath, etc., $27.50.
2624 CHESTNUT ST., 8 rooms, hall, gas, bath, etc., $42.50.
2719 STODDARD ST., 6 rooms, hall, gas and bath; $27.50.
2808 WASHINGTON AV., 8 rooms, hall, gas and bath.
2820 WASHINGTON AV., 9 rooms, hall, gas and bath; $50.
1317½ CARR ST., 6 rooms; $25.
1118 LOCUST ST., 10 rooms, hall, gas, bath, etc.; $45.
2624 WASH ST., 11 rooms, hall, gas and bath; $35.

FLATS.

1440 PAPIN ST., 4 rooms and bath; 2d floor.
1942 PAPIN ST., 3 rooms, 1st floor.
820 S. JEFFERSON AV., 4 rooms on 2d floor.
2217 MADISON ST., 3 rooms, 1st floor, $12.
2627 FRANKLIN AV., 4 rooms, 2d floor, $15. 16

FOR RENT—DWELLINGS.

FOR RENT.

JOHN BYRNE, JR., & CO.,

618 CHESTNUT ST.

DWELLINGS.

3135 Laclede av., 2-story brick; 8 rooms.
1120 S. 10th st., 2-story stone front, 8 rooms.
1031 Valle av., 2-story stone front, 9 rooms.
1828 Hickory, stone-front, 10 rooms.
1735 Lucas av., 2-story, 6 rooms.
1737 Lucas av., 6 room house.
1816 Hickory st., 2-story stone-front.
108 S. 9th st., 2-story brick, 6 rooms.
603 Cerre, 2-story brick, 4 rooms.
1818 California av., 2-story brick, 6 rooms; possession August 23.
722 S. 6th st., rear, 2-story brick, 4 rooms.

ROOMS.

1216 N. 8th st., 3 sets of rooms.
3144 N. 11th st., 2 rooms, 2d floor.
1214½ N. 8th, 2 rooms, 1st floor.
915 Salisbury, 4 rooms, 2d floor.
2806 N. 10th st., 2d floor, 4 rooms.
931 N. 7th st., 2 rooms, 2d floor.
1301 Franklin av., 3d floor.
1305 Franklin av., 2d floor.
1211 S. 7th st., 3 rooms, 3d floor.
3142 N. 11th, 2 rooms, 2d floor.
3144 Bellefontaine road, 2 rooms, 1st floor.
2803 N. 10th st., 4 rooms, 1st floor.
1213 S. 7th st., 3 rooms, 3d floor.
2807 N. 10th st., 3 rooms, 1st floor.
632 S. 7th st., 2 rooms, 1st floor.
1226 Morgan st., 3 rooms, 2d floor.
1214 N. 8th st., 3 rooms, 2d floor.
1509 O'Fallon, 3 rooms, 2d floor.
712 Wash, 2 rooms, 3d floor.
1216 N. 8th st., 3 rooms, 1st floor.

STORES AND BUSINESS PLACES.

No. 6 N. Commercial, 3-story brick.
1018 N. Broadway, good retail stand.
1020 N. Broadway, good retail stand.
1322 Cass av., 2-story, blacksmith shop and rooms.
209 S. Broadway; retail stand.
311 N. Main st., 3-story brick.
311 N. Second st., 4-story buildings, 23x145.
109 and 111 Vine st., 2-story brick.
209½ S. Broadway—offices, 2d floor.
808 S. 7th, 2 small stores.

TELEPHONE 725.

SEE US LOOK ABOUT THIS!!

DWELLINGS.

2648 Washington av., 11 rooms, stable, all conveniences	$83 35
2221 Scott av., 8 rooms, bath, hall, etc	25 00
2622 Washington av., 10 rooms, all conveniences	65 00
2949 Gamble, corner Garrison, 9 rooms	45 00
New Cottage on Narrow Gauge Railroad	35 00
3146 School st., 6 rooms	33 35
2659 Arsenal st., 4 rooms and water	8 00
1337 Garrison av., 9 rooms; every convenience	37 50

ROOMS AND FLATS.

2947 Gamble st., 4 rooms, 1st. floor	$20 00
2941 Gamble st., 6 rooms, bath, gas, separate entrance, etc	25 00
2526 Spring av., 3 rooms; electric bells, etc	14 00
2527 Fall av., 3 rooms, electric bells, etc	13 50
2526A Spring av., 3 rooms	13 00
1621 Clark av., 3 rooms on 2d floor	9 00
2607 Olive st., 5 rooms; hot and cold water	26 00

DELOS R. HAYNES & BRO.,
211 N. Eighth St.

MULLANPHY BOARD.

HOUSES FOR RENT.

These houses are kept in thorough repair without cost to tenant.

1228 N. 7th st., first floor, 3 rooms, $13.
1230 N. 7th st., first floor, 3 rooms, $13.
1508 N. 12th st., 6 rooms, $18.
307 Locust st., second floor: two rooms, $20.
307 Locust st. third floor; two rooms, $6.
1312 Jefferson av., stone front, 6 rooms, attic and laundry, hall, gas, bath, hot and cold water.
JOHN D. FINNEY,
Secretary Mullanphy Board,
14 307 Locust st.

Dwellings for Rent.

2313 N. 10TH ST.—5 rooms; $15.
Kennerly and Cora, 3 rooms, $14.
1439 Dodier st., 6 rooms, bath, etc.; beautiful grounds and shrubbery; $20.
1913 N. Grand av., 8 rooms; modern conveniences, $27.

Flats for Rent.

924 Benton st., 4 rooms: $14.
2109 N. 10th st., 3 rooms; $12.
1621 Ohio av., 3 rooms; $11.
1519 Benton st., 5 rooms, newly refitted; $16.
1951 N. Market st., 3 rooms; $11.

PONATH & CO.,
14 515 CHESTNUT ST.

RUTLEDGE & HORTON,

801 Locust St.

DWELLINGS.

2833 Chestnut st., elegant 12-room stone-front, detached dwelling; reduced rent.
3821 Finney av., elegant 8-room dwelling; every convenience.
3001 Cass av., 10-room stone front; has every convenience.
3668 Cook av., 8-room stone front; hall, gas and bath.
2632 Rutger st., 8 rooms, hall, gas and bath.
2108 Biddle st., 6 rooms.
4360 Clayton road, 3-room cottage.

FLATS.

1926 Oregon av., 5 rooms, 2d floor, hall, gas and bath.
4224 Finney av., 3 rooms, 1st floor.
1109 N. 23d st., 3 rooms, 2d floor.

OFFICES.

709 Pine st., 2 rooms on 2d floor.

SHOP.

1627 Franklin av., suitable forght work. 14

FOR RENT.

M. R. COLLINS, JR., & CO.,

623 Chestnut street,

DWELLINGS.

3536 Chestnut st., new 2-story brick, with mansard, 9 rooms, all modern improvements and conveniences	$75
3540 Chestnut st., new 2-story brick, mansard roof, all conveniences, 9 rooms	75
3312 Pine st., 2-story brick, 7 rooms, 50 ft. lot, all conveniences	45
2808 Caroline st., 2-story brick, 8 rooms	35
3310 Pine st., 2-story brick, 7 rooms, 50 ft. lot, all convenience	45
N. w. cor. Texas and Wyoming sts., brick, 2-story, 7 rooms, large yards	35
1825½ Linden st., 2-story brick, 4 rooms	12

ROOMS.

3902 St. Ferdinand av., first floor, 3 rooms	8

STORES.

1120 Washington av., suitable for saloon, with large hall, second floor	75
1212 Washington av., large store	50
914 Locust st., large store	30
22 S. 14th st.; large store	18

DWELLINGS.

1024 Mississippi av., 2-story and mansard stone-front, 10 rooms; all conveniences	$60 00
1903 Lafayette av., near Lafayette Park, 2-story and mansard, stone-front, 12 rooms, gas, bath, laundry, electric bells, etc	60 00
2851 Russell av., 2-story brick, 6 rooms, gas, bath, etc	35 00
1125 S. Twelfth st., 2-story brick, 6 rooms, gas and bath	22 50
2755 Bacon st., 2-story brick, 6 rooms, gas, bath, etc	22 50
1832 Lafayette av., 2-story and mansard stone-front, 8 rooms, bath, laundry, etc	45 00
2137 Adams st., 2-story brick, 6 rooms, gas and bath	25 00
3443 Chestnut st., 2-story and mansard stone-front, 8 rooms and attic, furnace, etc.; newly repapered	65 00
1408 St. Ange av., 3-story brick, 6 rooms	18 00

L. H. LOHMEYER,

114 N. 8th St.,

TELEPHONE 891.

FOR RENT—DWELLINGS.

PERCY & VALLAT,

115 NORTH EIGHTH ST.

Telephone, No. 410.

DWELLINGS.

20 S. 20th st., 6 rooms, all conveniences	$25.00
26 Nicholson place, 10 rooms, large yard, etc.	
926 LaSalle st., 8 rooms, all conveniences	37.50
1608 Park av., 6 rooms, etc	22.50
109 S. 15th st., 10 rooms	40.00
813 S. 9th st., 8 rooms	25.00
912 Salisbury st., 6 rooms, all conveniences	20.00
1005 Autumn st., 10 rooms, all conveniences, suitable for two families	40.00
1235 Spruce st., 9 rooms	30.00
1310 Grattan st., 7 rooms, all conveniences	30.00
1306 St. Ange av., 10 rooms, hall, gas, bath	30.00
1809 Park av., 9 rooms, hall, gas and bath	30.00
1317 St. Ange av., 10 rooms, etc	40.00
1341 S. 13th st., 7 rooms	27.50
1408 Park av., 6 rooms, hall, gas and bath	25.00
1439 Wright st., 6 rooms, all conv	22.50
1736 Mississippi av., 9-room house, cheap	
1753 Preston place, 8 rooms	35.00
1814 Prairie av., 6 rooms	12.50
2344 Chestnut st., 6 rooms, hall, gas, bath	30.00
2715 Walnut st., 8 rooms	30.00
3108 Nebraska av., 7 rooms, water, etc.	20.00
Benton, on Missouri Pacific Railroad, 10-room house, with 7 acres of land, cheap	

FLATS AND ROOMS.

1829 Papin st., 4 rooms 2d floor; hall, gas, bath and water closet	17.50
207 N. 8th st., 6 rooms, 2d and 3d floors	40.00
1118 St. Ange ave., 8 rooms, cheap	
908 S. 4th, 2 front rooms, 2d floor, hall, gas, bath, etc	
1327 Park av., 4 rooms, 1st floor	18.00
1520 S. 7th st., 3 rooms, rear	8.00
1511 N. 15th st. 3 rooms, 2d floor	9 00
1605 Park av., 6 rooms, all conveniences	25.00
1510 Market st., 4 rooms, 1st floor	13 00
2101 Walnut st., 3 nice rooms, 1st floor	16.00

STORES.

8 S. 2d st., large 3-story brick building, first-class location for hotel or large boarding-house	cheap
10 S. Commercial, large store	$25 00
906 S. 4th st., store, cellar etc	40.00
1422 Chouteau av., store and 4 rooms, all conveniences; cheap	
1619 Park av., store, cellar etc	25.00
Market st., s. s., near 23d, fine store	30.00

OFFICES.

619 Pine st., fine offices, new building, cheap	
617 and 619 Pine st., large rooms for light manufacturing purposes	
N. W. cor. Broadway and Pine st., fine offices on the 2d floor	cheap
One large hall, suitable for lodge or billiard hall, n. e. cor. Ware and Lindell avs	cheap

PAPIN & TONTRUP,

DWELLINGS FOR RENT.

2622 N. 11th st., 6 rooms and bath; $18.
1223 North Market st., 9 rooms; $25.
4306 Newstead av., 5 rooms: $15.
1040 S. 8th st., 6-room flat; $21
1225 Olive st., 2d and 3d floors; $35.
3005 Cass av., 10 rooms, all conveniences; $35.
Laclede av., west of Boyle av., new 10-room modern house; $50.
224 N. Compton av., 8-room flat; $40.
3519 Clark av., 4-room flat; $15.

STORES AND OFFICES.

516 Commercial st., cheap warehouse.
307 N. 14th st., small store; $21.
Cass and Jefferson avs., n. w. corner, store and upper floors; $50.
206 S. Main st., 4-story building.
1225 Olive st., store; $65.
313 Olive st., 2 office rooms; $30.
514 N. 3d st., 2d and 3d floors; $50.

ROOMS.

818 Pine st., 2d floor, front room; $15.
1410 Poplar st., 3 rooms, 1st floor; $12.
1913 Franklin av., 2 rooms, 2d floor; $7.
1720 Franklin av., 2 rooms, 1st floor; $8.50.
1318 Wash st., 2 rooms, 1st floor; $8.
1406 Poplar st., 3 rooms, 2d floor; $10.
2309 Franklin av., 2 rooms, 2d floor; $5.50.
1429 Market st., 2 rooms, 2d floor, $6.50. 14

CORNET & ZEIBIG

110 N. 8TH ST.

DWELLINGS.

2935 Sheridan av., 6 rooms, with large side yard	$35 00
2108 Chestnut st., 6 rooms, etc	25 00
4328 Vista av., 6 rooms, front and side yard, stable, etc	25 00
1220 15th st., 5-room house, stable, etc.	15 00

FLATS AND ROOMS.

3105 Olive st., neat 8-room flat, 2d floor, containing all conveniences; in fine order	$42 00
1912 O'Fallon st., 3 rooms, 2d floor	11 00
1634½ Helen st., 3 rooms, 2d floor	12 00
2307 Chestnut st., 5-room flat	22 50

STORES, ETC.

408 N. Main st., 3-story building	$35 00
211 S. Main st., store room	13 00
811 N. Levee, 2-story shop	16 00
218 Chestnut st., store-room corner alley	30 00
1005 Pine st., office room, 1st floor, suitable for real estate business	25 00
3002 Chouteau av., store and 8 rooms, well suited for any business	50 00
1213 N. 6th st., store and 2 rooms	10 00

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

ADVERTISE your wants in "Sunday Morning Post-Dispatch."

ELEVATOR at Aullville, Mo., for lease; this is one of the best wheat-growing sections in the State. R. C. GREER REAL ESTATE CO. Telephone 886. 902 Chestnut st.

FOR RENT—A fine, large brick stable; room for 3 or 4 horses and wagons. 1523 Carr st. 17

FOR RENT—Stable; has 5 stalls, room for 3 wagons, hay loft; hydrant in stable; rear 1317 Morgan st.; rent, $8 per month. Inquire at 517 Pine st., barber shop. 17

114 N. 2D ST.—On ground floor; this is a splendid small store and in No. 1 business block; suitable for brokers' office. R. C. GREER REAL ESTATE CO. Telephone 886. 902 Chestnut st.

209 S. 22D ST.—Nine-room stone front, hall, gas, bath, yard; modern improvements; rent only $30 per month. LANGALIER & YEAMAN, 14 805 Locust st.

508 ST. CHARLES ST.—Whole building with large store, $150. PONATH & CO., 17 515 Chestnut st.

720-722 OLIVE ST.—6 rooms on 2d and 3d floors; just being cleaned and renovated. R. C. GREER REAL ESTATE CO. Telephone 886. 902 Chestnut st.

819 FRANKLIN AV.—A good-size store for rent cheap to those who apply early. R. C. GREER REAL ESTATE CO., Telephone 886. 902 Chestnut st.

1453 BIDDLE ST.—No. 1 stand for bakery and confectionery, and 4 family rooms; rent, $20 month. LANGALIER & YEAMAN, 17 805 Locust st.

2320 OLIVE ST.—New store in good order, and rented cheap. ADAM BOECK & CO., 17 207 N. Eighth st.

3914 FAIRFAX AV.—A boarding house; has been running 8 years; there is money in it for the right man; some furniture and stoves in house; rent low. JOS. HACKMAN, 17 715 Chestnut st.

FOR RENT—Stable with loft, room for 7 horses and wagons, at 1711 S. 3d st. 17

FOR RENT—One stable, room for 2 horses; at reasonable price at 119 S. 14th st. 17

FOR RENT—Store, No. 606 N. 28th st., near Washington av. Inquire at A. Speilbrink's grocery. 17

FOR RENT—Store 116 S. Commercial st., 3-story building, fronting also on Levee. JOHN MAGUIRE & CO., 17 519 Walnut st.

FOR RENT—Store—2238 Clark av.; large room and first-class location, next to the corner, $15. BRADLEY & QUINETTE, 17 719 Chestnut st.

YOUR advertisement in the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH will be read by everybody.

406-408 N. BROADWAY.

For lease, five-story building, 50x127. Apply to

LANCASTER & TIERNAN,

Broadway and Olive.

That very fine retail store 217 N. Broadway, just being put in splendid order with new front, long lease will be given.

Adam Boeck & Co.,
207 N. 8th St.

FOR RENT.

Large Front Office Rooms

20x20, in building N. W. cor. Broadway and Market st., with steam heating, passenger elevator and all modern conveniences, at $15 per month. Apply room 7. 17

CONSULT your interests by advertising in the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

We Solicit Rent Collections

HAMMETT-ANDERSON-WADE—213 N. Eighth Street.

DWELLINGS.

3714 FINNEY AV., 8-room stone front, hall, gas and bath.	$50
3145 FRANKLIN AV., 7-room brick, mansard, hall, gas and bath.	$35
7 N. 15TH ST., 4-room brick, 2-story.	$17
1425 N. 16TH ST., 6-room brick, 2-story.	$17
1429 N. 16TH ST., 6-room brick, 2-story.	$17

STORES.

709 N. 7TH ST., large store, well-lighted; rent for	$35
513 AND 515 MARKET ST., formerly occupied by Post-Dispatch, suitable for manufacturing purposes.	$—

OFFICES.

66 Beautiful well-lighted offices on 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th floors of Jaccard Building, between Broadway and Locust; every convenience that could possibly be had.	$—
213 N. 8TH ST., large office on 3d floor.	$35
324 N. 3D ST., large office, 2d floor.	$10

FLATS.

3858 WINDSOR PLACE, 5-room flat, 1st floor; hall, gas and bath.	$30
16 N. LEFFINGWELL AV., 2 3-room flats, 1st and 2d floor.	$20
18 N. LEFFINGWELL AV., 3-room flat, 1st floor.	$20
4278 FINNEY AV., 5-room flat, 1st floor; hall, gas and bath.	$20.50
3861A WINDSOR PLACE, elegant 6-room flat, 2d floor; hall, gas and bath.	$40
3863 WINDSOR PLACE, elegant 6-room flat, 1st floor; hall, gas and bath.	$35
3863B WINDSOR PLACE, elegant 6-room flat, 2d floor; hall, gas and bath.	$40
N. 8 WINDSOR PLACE, just east of above, 4 elegant 5-room flats on first and second floors; 1st floor, $32.50; 2d floor, $30.	
2419 SPRING AV., 4-room flat, 1st floor.	$20

STABLES.

3145 FRANKLIN AV., large 2-story stable fronting Compton av.	$8

FOR RENT—STORES AND FLATS.

Northeast corner Jefferson av. and Market st., large corner store, well lighted, with paved cellar, granitoid sidewalks; one of the best stands in the city for first-class drug or notion store or bakery; ready September 1; 6-room flat over above, will rent with store if desired.

Two well lighted stores adjoining above, on north side Market st., Nos. 2359 and 2363, with paved cellars and granitoid sidewalks.

Also, Nos. 2 and 4 N. Jefferson av., adjoining corner; well lighted, paved cellars, granitoid sidewalks, 5-room flat over each, with hall, gas and bath; reasonable rents. For particulars, apply to
HAMMETT-ANDERSON-WADE,
213 N. 8th st.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

FOR RENT

Southwest corner Second and Vine streets, just vacated by Collins Bros. Drug Company, four-story building, with good basement and elevator; in first-class order and long lease given.

ADAM BOECK & CO.,
207 N. Eighth St.

STORES AND FLATS,

S. e. corner Morgan and Cabanne, on Cable road.

BUILDING 312 N. ELEVENTH,

Suitable for publishing, music or art establishment.

Jas. M. Carpenter & Co.

FOR RENT—New Six-Story Double Building on Eighth St., between Locust and Olive Sts.

These substantial buildings, suitable for wholesale or retail trade, containing all modern conveniences, can be had for a term of years at reasonable rent.
CORNET & ZEIBIG,
17 110 N. 8th st.

217 AND 219 PINE ST.

Five-story substantial building now occupied by August Gast Lithographing Co.; possession given about September 1.
PAPIN & TONTRUP,
17 626 Chestnut st.

TEMPLE BUILDING.

The new Hale elevator and other improvements being fully completed we are now prepared to rent offices in this building, singly or in suits, and request parties desiring first-class, large offices, possessing all conveniences and at reasonable rates to give us a call.
LANCASTER & TIERNAN,
17 202 N. 8th st.

FOR RENT.

LARGE, WELL-LIGHTED.

STORE ROOM

—IN THE—

GANTT BUILDING,

219 CHESTNUT ST.,

And several very nice offices at low rates in the same building. Convenient to the Merchants' Exchange, the Court-house and the business center of the city. Apply to

BAGGOT & HALEY,
17 815 CHESTNUT ST.

For Business Purposes

The premises formerly occupied by the "Post-Dispatch,"

515-517 MARKET STREET,

Will be leased for a long term of years and improved to suit the requirements of any tenant. For terms apply to

THE POST-DISPATCH,
513 Olive St.,
Or
HAMMETT-ANDERSON-WADE,
218 North Eighth St.

SUBURBAN PROPERTY FOR RENT.

FOR SALE—In answering advertisements under this head mention the Post-Dispatch.

FOR RENT.

That nice suburban residence, corner Tower Grove and McRea avs., 7 large rooms, fine shade trees, large lot, house has just been thoroughly repaired; rent $35. CHAS. H. GLEASON & CO.,
16 720 Chestnut st.

SUBURBAN HOUSE

Of 8 rooms in West St. Louis, partly furnished, to rent, low, to desirable parties; 3 to 10 acres. See T. S. N. ONAN,
16 S. W. cor. 8th and Chestnut sts.

IMP'VED CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE

FOR SALE—In answering advertisements under this head mention the Post-Dispatch.

FOR SALE—Six-room house. 1540 Hogan st. 7

FOR SALE—A new 3-room brick house, cheap. 3418 Rutger st. 7

FOR SALE—At $1,350, one-story frame, three rooms; lot 50x120. Inquire on premises No. 1519 N. Jefferson av. 7

FOR SALE—No. 2247 Jules st., 7-room house; bath, gas, electric bells, speaking tubes, Baltimore heater; lot 35x125. 7

FOR SALE—On easy terms—The prettiest little cottage in St. Louis; beautiful lawn, fine shade-trees; lot 50x196. 5243 Page av., east of Union. 7

FOR SALE—6-room brick house in North Stoddard Addition. Price, $2,500.
E. S. GUIGNON,
7 804 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE—A 4-room new brick cottage with summer kitchen; Union av., near cable; at a bargain; terms easy. GEO. N. TRUESDALE & CO.,
7 19 N. 8th st.

FOR SALE—2322 Wash st., 6-room brick building on cable line; lot 40.9x138, $3,500.
JOHN MAGUIRE & CO.,
7 519 Walnut st.

FOR SALE—House arranged for two families, now bringing $29 per month; price $3,250; located in St. Bridget's parish, west of Jefferson av.
7 E. S. GUIGNON, 804 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE—We have two new houses in the race course track on Ridge av., which are a bargain for some one. CHAS. H. GLEASON & CO.,
7 720 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE—Neat frame cottage near Water Tower, with stable, carriage house, shrubbery, etc.; monthly payments if desired; a desirable home; lot 25 foot front; price $1,500. PONATH & CO.,
515 Chestnut st.

IMP'VD CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE

FOR SALE—1605 Howard st.,
New 4-room brick house,
stable and large yard.
7 J. E. GREFFET.

FOR SALE—Three room frame cottage, worth $1,000, will be sold for $850 on monthly payments; less than one block from street cars; lot 25x150.
7 PONATH & CO., 515 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE—2804 Gamble st., 6-room house with a beautiful lot, 42x118; will sell at a bargain.
CHAS. H. GLEASON & CO.,
7 720 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE—3416 Chestnut st., 2-story, stone front, 12-room house, steam heater, bath and all other conveniences; house in first-class order; lot 50x128. For particulars apply to CORNET & ZEIBIG,
7 110 N. 8th st.

FOR SALE—One of the best built 6-room brick houses; will be sold for $3,500 on monthly payments; location western central; modern improvements; large rooms. PONATH & CO.,
7 515 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE—$150 down and $20 per month will buy new stock brick-front house; 4 rooms on one floor; 9-foot basement under whole house for laundry guaranteed perfectly dry; two blocks from Easton av. cable; lot 27x240; good neighborhood. Apply to owner, 4582 Cote Brilliante av. 7

FOR SALE—807 Clarkson place—Stone-front house, almost new; has been nicely papered throughout; has a good-sized lot; convenient to the Western Cable cars. Clarkson place is between Morgan st. and Delmar av. and Cabanne and Vandeventer avs. Will sell on monthly payments.
CHAS. H. GLEASON & CO.,
7 720 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE—
1521 Taylor av. A new 8-room stock brick, lot 50x165; cheap price.
3808 Cook av. A new 8-room, stock brick, lot 25x145; very low.
Cote Brilliante and Taylor av. 2 new brick houses, 6 rooms each, only $200 cash; balance monthly.
3820 Page av. A 4-room frame, lot 25x165, at low price.
4592 North Market st. A new 8-room stone front, 65x140, at a bargain. JOSEPH HACKMANN.

DON'T buy a lot without street or sewer when you can buy at same price with both at Cates av. (Cabanne Station), east and high choice.
NELSON & MERSMAN,
7 106 N. 8th st.

$1000 cash will buy 25-foot front and a nice little cottage home at 2119 Obear av. Inquire of D. S. Longueran, 3930 Morgan. 7

We Are Instructed to Sell at Once

That elegant new 2-story stock brick dwelling, n. w. corner State and Lafayette sts.; lot 60x125; house has 8 rooms, all modern conveniences, such as reception hall, furnace, electric bells, bath, etc. A bargain can be had in this choice home. For particulars, apply to CORNET & ZEIBIG,
7 110 N. 8th st.

4-ROOM frame cottage, lot 50x140, just west of Vandeventer av., one block from cable; $1,500; monthly payments. PONATH & CO.,
7 515 Chestnut st.

$3,600 WILL BUY

Two very desirable 2-story brick dwellings, each containing 7 rooms; rented at $432 a year; an excellent investment; located on Clark av., near 32d st.
SAMUEL BOWMAN & CO.,
7 Bank of Commerce Building, 421 Olive st.

SECOND AND VALENTINE,

S. w. corner, 3-story building containing saloon, shop and about 30 rooms; lot 61x91; good rent.
PAPIN & TONTRUP,
7 626 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE---HURRAH!

AWFUL NICE.

Green Lea Place and Warne Av.—Elegant newly finished six-room frame and 50x110; see it; any terms.

J. E. GREFFET,
810 Chestnut St.

AN EXTRAORDINARY BARGAIN!

For Sale—2313 Chestnut st., a two-story stone front and Mansard roof dwelling, 12 rooms, hot and cold water, closets, furnace, electric bells, etc.—in fact, all modern conveniences; lot 25x109; cost $9,000 fours ago; is assessed at $6,000, and can be bought for $5,000 on very easy terms.
HENRY HIEMENZ, JR.,
614 Chestnut st.

REDUCED PRICE.

1203 Monroe st., a good well-built 9-room house; lot 25x112; $4,100; it cost nearly double this amount.
PAPIN & TONTRUP,
7 626 Chestnut st.

NO. 1718 PRESTON PLACE.

A good 9-room brick; hall, bath, etc.; all in perfect order; lot 52x100; price reduced to $5,800.
PAPIN & TONTRUP,
7 626 Chestnut st.

Houses Built On Monthly Payments.

W. L. BALSON & SON,

ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS.

Will build to suit on time payments. They have the following for sale:
One 7-room house on Ridge and Union avs.; water, sewer, bath, laundry, slate roof.
600 ft. on Ridge av.; water and sewer.
600 ft. on Minerva av.; water and sewer.
600 ft. on Union av.; water and sewer.
80 ft. on Morgan, west of Pendleton.
41½ ft. on Kas on av., near Taylor.
75 ft. on Finney, near Whittier.
1,000 ft. at Benton.
400 ft. at Arlington Heights; cheap lots.
Some of the above can be bought on small cash payments, balance monthly.
W. L. BALSON & SON,
7 2014 Lucas pl.

HELLO---SACRIFICE!

SIX-ROOM BRICK HOUSE,

On north side Brooklyn st., not over 80 feet west of North 10th st.; sewer, water and gas; streets, alley all made; I am forced to sell for money; perfect title for $1,200; renting for $14 per month.

J. E. GREFFET,
810 Chestnut St.

THIRD STREET, NEAR CARROLL

Two-story 5-room brick; lot 30x90; price, $2,000.
PAPIN & TONTRUP,
7 626 Chestnut st.

REBER PLACE.

For Sale—A beautiful 6-room and one 7-room house; all modern improvements; gas, water and sewers; streets made; granitoid sidewalks; just opposite Tower Grove Park; this is a fine chance to secure a good home on monthly payments, if desired.
RUTLEDGE & HORTON,
7 801 Locust st.

CATES AVENUE TERRACE.

One block south of Cabanne Station, granitoid gutter, etc.
NELSON & MERSMAN,
106 N. 8th st.

$500 DOWN,

Balance in monthly payments, will buy a nice eight-room frame residence, with lot 50 feet front, No. 3958 Lee av.
E. S. GUIGNON,
804 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE.

A new, brown stone-front house on Delmar av.; 11 rooms, two fine attics, large reception hall wainscoted with marble, two bath-rooms, one large, with marble bath-tub and wainscoted all around, heated by hot water; has every convenience; lot 51x150; the finishing touches are just being put on the house; there is no better built house on the avenue.
7 CHAS. H. GLEASON & CO., 720 Chestnut.

IMP'VED CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE

FOR SALE—In answering advertisements under this head mention the Post-Dispatch.

CHAS. H. BAILEY,

304 N. 7th St.,

Real Estate and Loans.

4430 MORGAN ST.

A brand new 6-room house, with reception hall and every modern improvement for convenience and comfort; lot 40x150, and is for sale very cheap.

THIRD ST. AND BARTON.

For manufacturing, southwest corner; will sell for less than cost of the improvements; lot is 135x165.

FOURTH STREET CABLE,

when completed will run within half a block of a three-story 10-room house, with all conveniences, furnace, etc.; 1012 Dolman st.; lot 25x119; offered at a price away below the value at which it should bring when the cable is running.

CENTRAL BUSINESS PROPERTY

for lease, Ninth and Washington av.; lot 60x130; will lease for 50 or 99 years at a bargain.

IN WINCHESTER PLACE.

North side, just west of Cabanne av., a lot 55x150; one of the best lots in the place.

DELMAR, NEAR TAYLOR,

A new 10-room modern house for sale at a price that will pay you to inspect it.

VANDEVENTER PLACE.

Two houses. One fine large house finished in hard wood, stable and 75 feet or 150 on the south side; also a modern 12-room Queen Anne house and stable on north side, near Cabanne, for sale or lease for five years.

NO BETTER LOT

on Pine st. for a fine house than the 100 ft. on the n. s. corner, with large forest trees, just west of Taylor av.

BUILDING LOTS

on Delmar, Lindell and Washington avs., at very bottom prices; some corners that are very desirable.

BUSINESS CORNERS.

One 9th and Market, 68x109; the other Grand and Easton, 109x139.

11TH AND LOCUST,

n. e. corner; lot 26x127; offering this very desirable corner for lease from 25 to 99 years.

TO IMPROVE

with flats or small houses; can offer 150 ft. on Olive st., n. s., east of Vandeventer av., at a very low price.

FOR LEASE FOR BUSINESS

purposes, n. w. cor. Lucas place and 14th st.; lot 150x155; the First Presbyterian Church building; or will sell at a bargain.

FOR SPECULATION.

Easton, n. s., east of Goodfellow, 310 feet.

CHEAP LOTS.

Two corners on Wilson st. and Edwards, 585 feet, any terms to suit.

FOR CHEAP HOMES.

Offering the entire block on Caroline st., running from 29th to Joab, can be retailed to yield good profit or will sell in lots to suit.

FOREST PARK BOULEVARD.

N. s., west of Boyle av., offering for a short time 140 feet cheap.

THE UNION PRESS BRICK WORKS

have a few lots remaining unsold near the Fair Grounds for a short time offering special inducements; prices $6 to $20 a foot.

FRANKLIN AV. STORE

can offer a piece of property between 7th and 8th sts. that will pay 10 per cent.

Money to loan; lowest rates.

CHAS. H. BAILEY,
304 N. 7th st.

SAVE YOUR RENT!

BUY A HOME!

THE HOME CITY BUILDING
AND
LOAN ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL STOCK..........$480,000
2,000 SHARES, EACH..........$240

The "HOME CITY" will have the following excellent

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Wm. Standing, Physician, 3627 N. Grand av.
Wm. Huston, Manufacturer, 3625 N. Grand av.
John B. LaBarge, Builder, 628 S. 6th.
Ben Wasserman, Ticket Broker, 405-407 Chestnut.
Henry N. Baird, Real Estate Agent, 4101 Easton av.
M. W. Huff, Attorney-at-Law, Laclede Building.
Charles F. Haanel, Art Press Co., 314 Olive.
Oscar Kleinberger, Max Judd Co.
W. B. Sourbeer, Accountant, 202½ N. 8th.
Alex Kleinhoffer, Stone Contractor, 610 Olive.
W. E. Wolcott, R. G. Dun & Co., 204 N. 3d.
C. R. Black, Editor Argus, Clayton.
A. A. B. Woerheide, Investigator of Titles, 612 Chestnut.

For further particulars inquire of any of the above, or of

W. B. SOURBEER,
SECRETARY,
202 1-2 N. EIGHTH ST.

FOR SALE

—BY—

JOHN McMENAMY,

(Late of David Anderson & Co.)

3139 EASTON AV.

4405 Easton av., 3 rooms, 25x140 feet.

921, 923 and 925 Leonard av., three 6-room stone fronts, all improvements; 50x150 ft.; never vacant; annual rent, $1,080; cheap for cash.

Sheridan av., two 8-room stone fronts; all conveniences; lot 40x160 ft.; furnaces; renting $45 per month each; price low.

On North Market st., two 6-room brick houses, new, each 25 ft.; detached; water; sewers; sell low; monthly payments. I have a complete list of small houses for sale. Call at office for them. 7

FOR SALE.

2715 Dickson st., a 6-room stone-front house; bargain.

Rutledge & Horton,
7 801 Loust st.

3750 PINE ST.

WILL BE OPEN ALL DAY

For your inspection. It is a beautiful 9-room house with all the modern improvements. If you want a pleasant home please examine this.

LOHMEYER & STORM,
7 114 N. 8th st.

ROCK CHURCH PARISH,

Cook av., east of Vandeventer, a first-class 8-room residence at a price that is low and terms to suit; furnace.

E. S. GUIGNON,
7 804 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE.

Cook av. near Sarah, new 2-story stone front, 9 rooms and all modern improvements, hard coal furnace, lot 40x162; can be bought low.

Dayton st., near Leffingwell av., 2-story brick, 8 rooms and all modern improvements, lot 75x118.

ADAM BOECK & CO.,
207 N. 8th st.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—In answering advertisements under this head mention the Post-Dispatch.

FOR SALE—Delmar av.—The finest lot on the avenue, s. s., 550 feet west of the N. G. R. R.; 50x142; right on the top of the hill.
CHAS. H. GLEASON & CO.,
8 720 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE—Lot on Bayard av.; 60x180 at $25 per foot, if taken now. D. B. Brennan & Co., 816 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE—We can offer you some of the best ground in the old race course track on Wells, Ridge and Academy avs.
CHAS. H. GLEASON & CO.,
8 720 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE—Henrietta st., 1 block from cable line now being built from 4th st.; lot 50x130, $40.
JOHN MAGUIRE & CO.,
8 519 Walnut st.

FOR SALE—That fine tract of ground on the n. w. corner Prairie and Lee avs., 157x107 feet; if you want a lot in the part of the city that is rapidly growing this is the one for you.
CHAS. H. GLEASON & CO.,
8 720 Chestnut st.

YOU can buy at about the same price on Cates av., near Cabanne Station, with street, sewer, granitoid gutters, as lots without these improvements are selling at, not as high, in same locality.
NELSON & MERSMAN, 106 N. 8th st.

FOR SALE—Easton av., s. s., bet. Ewing and Garrison, 175x140. We will sell this ground at a bargain. CHAS. H. GLEASON & CO.,
720 Chestnut st.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Cor. Ewing and Easton avs., splendid business corner or for flats; 127x140.
Cor. North Market st. and Spring av., good corner for grocery and saloon; 41x138.
Cor. Missouri av. and Whittemore place, the best lot opposite Lafayette Park; 50x140.
Cor. Walnut st. and Leffingwell av., splendid corner for grocery.
ADAM BOECK & CO.,
8 207 N. 8th st.

COOK AV.,

South side, 278 feet east of Vandeventer av., 25x140; street made; price $52.50.
E. S. GUIGNON,
8 804 Chestnut st.

SALE—FORCE SALE.

CABANNE AV.,

Bet. Hamilton and Goodfellow avs.,

50x235, midway, south side.

Remember, I am going to force a sale of this lot.

$24 if taken this week.

J. E. GREFFET,
8 810 Chestnut st.

HORTON PLACE.

We have a few lots left for sale in this elegant addition at prices which will bring a handsome return in the coming year.

RUTLEDGE & HORTON,
8 801 Locust st.

SPRING AV.,

Lot 25x120, on west side, between North Market and Montgomery sts. This is level, above grade, and is the last vacant lot to be had at $30.
E. S. GUIGNON,
8 804 Chestnut st.

A Splendid Corner Lot!

For sale. We have a fine corner lot in center part of the business section, 100x70, the buildings now on the same paying about 6 per cent net on the price asked.
CORNET & ZEIBIG,
8 110 N. 8th st.

A VERY CHEAP LOT,

Only $33 per foot, 25x120 on north side Eugenia st., near 23d; all improvements made; the cheapest centrally located lot in the city; easy terms.
SAMUEL BOWMAN & CO.,
8 Bank of Commerce Building, 421 Olive st.

PRAIRIE AV.,

25 to 100x120 feet in depth to 15-foot alley on east side, 242 feet north of North Market st.; above grade, and only $22.50 per front foot.
E. S. GUIGNON,
8 804 Chestnut st.

CATES AVENUE TERRACE.

Cates av., at Belt and Florence avs., is the highest point on Cates avenue, and the highest lots for sale south of Cabanne. They have Sewer, Granitoid Gutter and Street made, and adjoin the very choicest part of Cabanne place. Restrictions for protection in deeds; on one block from the elegant Arcade, and prices and terms as low and easy as any other. Monthly payments if wanted; 25 per cent can be made here in a year. Call for plat.

NELSON & MERSMAN,
8 106 N. 8th St.

ACRE PROPERTY.

Fourteen acres on Delmar east of Union av. for sale cheap. This is a fine chance to make a good investment. Call and see us.

Rutledge & Horton,
8 801 LOCUST ST.

CHEAP LOT.

For sale—A lot on west side of Sarah st.; between Ashland and Labadie avs.; 25x123; offered at low price of $7 per foot.

CHAS. F. VOGEL,
8 716 Chestnut St.

FOR SALE.

Lot 115.9x277 on Lee av., one square west of Grand av., with all improvements thereon, consisting of a good paying butcher-shop, with smoke-house; also two-story frame, containing 6 rooms, large stable, sheds, fine well and cistern water. The large garden contains 250 bearing grape vines. Inquire of
AUG. BERMANN,
8 824 Chestnut st.

PAGE AV.

Don't wait until spring to buy this property or you will have to pay more than $30 per foot; south side, 25x162.6 and 50x162.6; between Whittier and Pendleton avs.; nice trees, deep lot and no taxes for 1889.
E. S. GUIGNON,
8 804 Chestnut st.

PINE STREET LOTS.

Best bargain on the street; owner, needing immediate funds, orders quick sale. See us at once.

LINDELL AVENUE.

Large amount of elegant ground on this truly grand boulevard. Prices are advancing; buy while you can.
NELSON & MERSMAN,
8 106 N. 8th st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE
"HOUSES FROM $500 TO $30,000."
"LOTS FROM $2 TO $800 PER FOOT"
CALL FOR PRICE LIST
ISSUED EVERY MONTH
HENRY HIEMENZ, JR.,
614 CHESTNUT ST.

WESTMINSTER PLACE.

300x162 north side, 300x150 south side, all of the above property being between Cabanne and Vandeventer avs., will be sold in lots to suit purchaser. Sale boards on same. Apply to

M. R. COLLINS, JR., & CO.
8 623 CHESTNUT ST.

A CALLED MEETING OF THE

Compton Hill Loan & Building Association

Will be called at Noon's Hall, corner St. Ange and Park av., Tuesday evening, July 30, 1889, at 8 o'clock, at which time the books of the Association will be open for subscription. This association will be operated with the very latest improved methods; the first assessment to date from August 6, 1889. Come and secure your stock. COMMITTEE.

FOR SALE.

WASHINGTON AV.—100x254 s. s., just east of Taylor av., at a bargain.
RUTLEDGE & HORTON,
8 801 Locust st.

SUBURBAN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—In answering advertisements under this head mention the Post-Dispatch.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Suburban residence and 10 acres of land at Valley Park Station on the Frisco and Pacific R. R. for centrally located improved residence property; incumbrance no objection. A. Mittelberg, No. 6 N. 8th st.

FOR SALE—At Normandy, Mo., 43 acres of ground fronting on Natural Bridge road and Hunt av.; has 6-room house, all kinds of fruits, plants, etc.; plenty of water. I will sell in 5 or 10-acre lots; owner will take part in trade.
JOHN M'MENAMY, Real Estate,
9 3139 Easton av., St. Louis.

FOR SALE—Six-room house and 100-foot lot at Benton; $3,000.
Three three-room houses and lots at Fairview; $800.
Fine stone quarry and four and a half arpents at Fairview; $2,000.
Two seven-room houses and one and a half acres of ground in Kirkwood; $6,000.
Thirty-eight acres at Sand; price $100.
Lots at Freeburg, Ala.; $25.
9 P. O. Box 670, St. Louis.

For Sale—Splendid Bargain.

FERGUSON, ST. LOUIS COUNTY

Elegant 7-room new cottage and good outbuildings, and 200x250, at biggest kind of a bargain; owner leaving the city.

J. E. GREFFET,
810 Chestnut St.

GLENDALE, MO., 15 ACRES

on Missouri Pacific and Frisco, 11 miles from Courthouse; good 10-room house, fruit, [illegible] flowers, fish pond, [illegible]
PAPIN & TONTRUP,
9 626 CHESTNUT ST.

SUBURBAN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

ARE YOU EMPLOYED

In East St. Louis and do you live in St. Louis? If so, why not live where you work? Ground and homes at prices and with terms to suit in the best part of East St. Louis. Call on

E. S. GUIGNON,
804 Chestnut St.

CONSULT your interests by advertising in the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

FOR SALE.

EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.,

High ground on Belt Line and Illinois & St. Louis Coal Railways; macadamized wagon roadway to city.

E. S. GUIGNON,
804 Chestnut St.

FARMS FOR SALE.

GOOD MISSOURI FARM

In Bates County, containing about 400 acres, with good, substantial house; about 120 acres in cultivation and 80 acres timber; good water; will sell for $6,500; this is a bargain. Apply to
PAPIN & TONTRUP,
79 626 Chestnut st.

THOSE who wish a wide circulation for their wants should try the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

PROPERTY OUT OF CITY FOR SALE

GRANITE.

80 acres of fine red granite for sale, close to Knob Lick station. For particulars apply to F. G. Schaw, O'Fallon, Ill. 6

YOUR advertisement in the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH will be read by everybody.

AGENTS WANTED ON SALARY. $75 per month and expenses paid any active man or woman to sell our goods by sample and live at home. Salary paid promptly and expenses in advance. Full particulars and sample case FREE. We mean just what we say. Address Standard Silverware Co., Boston, Mass.

WEAK MEN QUICK RELIEF. Cure in a few days. Never returns. Sufferers from youthful errors, early decay, lost manhood, etc., will receive a simple means of self cure FREE, by addressing C. J. MASON, P. O. Box 3179, New York City.

SUING THE CABLE & WESTERN.

The City Trying to Recover Penalties for Failure to Extend the Cable.

The Second District Police Court held a special session yesterday afternoon to try one of the thirty-three cases brought by the city against the St. Louis Cable & Western Railroad Co. The company is charged with violating city ordinance No. 12,582, section 7, under which the St. Louis, Creve Cœur & St. Charles Railway Co. agreed to extend its cable railway on and along its present line of road-bed to Taylor avenue within five years from the adoption of the ordinance, which was on June 6, 1884. The penalty provided for a failure to comply with this ordinance is a fine of $100 per day from the date mentioned until the ordinance is complied with.

The statement filed by the City Attorney is as follows:

CITY OF ST. LOUIS, MO., July 12, 1889.
The St. Louis Cable & Western Railway Co.
To City of St. Louis Dr.

To $100 for the violation of an ordinance of said city, entitled "An ordinance to authorize the St. Louis, Creve Cœur & St. Charles Railway Co. to extend, construct and operate its railway along certain streets in the city of St. Louis, from a point at, or near the intersection of the lines of the St. Louis, Creve Cœur & St. Charles Railroad Co. with the north line of Morgan street, to a point in the City of St. Louis, subject to the provisions herein contained," being ordinance No. 12,852, sec. 7, approved June 6, 1884. In this, to-wit: In the City of St. Louis, and the State of Missouri, on the 9th day of June, 1889, the said St. Louis Cable & Western Railroad Co., a corporation created and existing under the law of Missouri, did then and there, being the successor of the St. Louis, Creve Cœur & St. Charles Railroad Co., fail to operate its cable road from its eastern terminus at Sixth and Locust streets to Taylor avenue, all in the City of St. Louis, as required by sec. 7 of said ordinance No. 12,852, contrary to the ordinance in such case made and provided. HEBER W. ADAMS.
Assistant City Attorney of the City of St. Louis.

Leverett Bell, City Counselor, handled the city's case at the trial, while the railroad company was represented by Alex. Martin and H. D. Laughlin.

City Counselor Bell presented the case, after which a statement for the company was made by Mr. Martin, who mentioned the contract between the Cable & Western and the Union Avenue & Forest Park Railroad Co., in which the former agrees to allow the latter to use its tracks from Union to Vandeventer avenues, and that the contract had been sanctioned by the city.

City Counselor Bell stated in reply to this that this contract did not annul the former city ordinance, which was accepted prior to the agreement with the Union Avenue & Forest Park Railroad Co.

Mr. Taussig, a civil engineer who had been employed by the Cable & Western and the Union Avenue & Forest Park Railroad Co., was placed upon the witness stand and testified to the expense that would be attached to the work of changing the track of the steam division so as to operate it with cable cars and to the impracticability of operating the cable cars upon the steam division, or the steam cars upon the cable division.

Minor Merriwether was introduced in behalf of the city and when the question, "Did you ever hear Mr. Tredway speak of the practicability of operating this portion of the steam division by a cable?" was put to him by Mr. Bell it was met by an abrupt objection by Mr. Martin, which was sustained by the Court. After some wrangling among the attorneys the case was laid over until Tuesday afternoon.

ANOTHER CLEW.

The Chicago Police Think They Have One in the Cronin Case—Burke's Trial.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 27.—The police think they have a clew which, they believe, will lead to the identity of "J. B. Simonds," who rented the Clark street flat, bought the furniture at Revell's and, as they believe, drove the wagon that hauled Cronin's body from the Ashland avenue cottage to the catch-basin. The detectives have learned that a man known to be a friend of Cronin's enemies came from an outside city about the middle of March and remained here until some time after Cronin's disappearance. His whereabouts and associations while here have made him an object of suspicion in view of late revelations. He will not be arrested until the suspicions of the police have been confirmed. The theory of the detectives is that he came here or was sent for soon after the street row between Dr. Cronin and Peter McGeehan, when the doctor accused him of having come here to murder him. The police believe now that the doctor was correct in his suspicions that McGeehan was selected to play a part in the murder, and that Cronin's attack and accusation disconcerted the conspirators and made them change their plans. Judge Longenecker thinks there is something mysterious in Senator Kennedy's visit to Burke at Winnipeg.

"Did you notice," said he, "that Kennedy did not go to see Burke? They are very particular up there in Canada, and a lawyer cannot see a prisoner up there unless the Warden of the prison is satisfied that the lawyer has been engaged by the prisoner as counsel and the prisoner wants to see him. I do not think Kennedy will get to see Burke on trial. I think he just wanted to give Burke a quiet tip to keep quiet and he would take care of him, and probably Kennedy will come down on the train with him."

Judge Longenecker is confident that the higher court's decision next week at Winnipeg will be adverse to Burke, who will then be turned over to the Chicago officers.

"But," he added, "if he had plenty of money put up for him he may take it to the Supreme Court of the Dominion."

Within the last few days the authorities here have learned of the arrival of American strangers in Winnipeg and the interest they are taking in Burke. It is feared that an attempt will be made en route to Chicago, or before the prisoner leaves Winnipeg, to either rescue or kill him to prevent him squealing on his confederates. Extraordinary precautions will be taken to insure Burke's safe return to Chicago.

The best foreign correspondents write for the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

REAL ESTATE SALES.

DEEDS REPRESENTING OVER $4,000,000 FILED FOR RECORD LAST WEEK.

Hammett, Anderson & Wade Make a $65,000 Purchase—Other Real Estate Firms Follow With Schedules Showing a Big Summer Week's Business—Improvements and Other Realty Items.

R
FOR SALE! THIS HOUSE & LOT CHEAP

REPORTS show that last week's business in real estate was unusually good for this season. Last evening's POST-DISPATCH contained full details of the purchase of the Mathias Backer ground by the firm of Hammett-Anderson-Wade, who bought the land in the name of George W. Wilson, for a client of the firm at whose instigation the negotiations were carried out, the consideration being $65,000. The client referred to is a local party, whose name is withheld for business reasons, but it is understood that he represents Eastern buyers. According to the terms of purchase $1,000 was paid down and twenty-five days' time are given in which to examine the title, execute the papers and perfect the transaction. The ground comprises half the block between Maryland and Berlin avenues, and extends from King's highway to Lay avenue. It has a frontage on Maryland, along the cable line, of 817 feet, by an even depth of 225 on King's highway and upon Lay.

This deal and four others which Mr. Hammett accomplished for his firm during the past week make the sales of the Hammett-Anderson-Wade Real Estate Co. foot up $79,075 since last Monday.

In addition to their big sale yesterday Hammett, Anderson & Wade also report the sale of 200x110 feet of ground situate on the west side of Fair avenue, extending from Green Lea place to Carter avenue. This ground was sold at $8 a foot to M. W. Weatherby, a builder, who is going to improve the site with a number of houses.

OVER $4,000,000 WORTH SOLD.

The report of F. W. Choisel, Assistant Secretary of the Real Estate Exchange, shows that last week there were 160 deeds filed for record, conveying properties aggregating in value $4,238,031; of these conveyances there were eighteen naming only nominal considerations.

IMPROVEMENTS TO COST $195,045.

The St. Louis Real Estate Exchange has also hunted up the aggregate amount of improvements for which building permits were issued last week by the Building Commissioner, and has ascertained that the figures amount to $195,045. With this amount of money 61 structures are to be erected. Of these permits 32 were for dwelling houses, 1 tenement house, 12 stores, 1 office, 6 stables, 3 factories, 4 sheds, 1 hospital and 1 school; in all 45 brick and 16 frame buildings.

CONTRACTING FOR MORE IMPROVEMENTS.

Terry Bros. & Hart are so much encouraged with the success that they have had in the sale of Terry place lots they closed a contract yesterday for the full improvement of Cote Brilliante avenue on the north side of Terry place, which is to be graded and macadamized and the walks laid with stone flagging. This work is to be done in a first-class manner in keeping with the improvements of Terry place.

A GOOD WEEK'S WORK.

Fisher & Co. report the following sales, aggregating $39,150:

Franklin avenue—Lot 25x134 and three-story ten-room stone-front house, No. 3417, owned by Mrs. Ellen B. Hanson and sold to Edward H. Mead for $6,000. This property was bought for a residence.

North Compton avenue—Lot 25x153, two-story, seven-room stock brick house, No. 1007, owned by Mrs. Emily Livadie and sold to Mrs. Fannie Keefe for $3,650. Purchased as an investment.

Wyoming street—Lot 33x125, one-story, five-room frame house, No. 1931, owned by Mrs. B. E. Graham, sold to Mrs. Pauline Tisacheqk for $1,000, for residence.

Eugenia street—Lot 75x120, two-story, eight-room brick house, No. 2213, owned by Miss M. A. Meysenburg, sold to Gustave Krueckemeyer for the sum of $4,000.

Olive street—Lot 40x162, on north side, seventy-eight feet west of Sarah street, owned by John L. Stuart, sold to Andrew J. McCarty at $50 per foot. Mr. McCarty intends to erect a two-story dwelling at a cost of about $8,000.

Ware avenue—Northwest corner of Bell, 146 feet by a depth of 126, property of Lucian Eaton, sold to Henry Elliot Jr. for $10,000 cash, Delos R. Haynes & Bro. representing the grantor. Mr. Elliot will erect six seven and eight-room modern houses on this quarter of a block, expending about $25,000.

South Second street—Houses Nos. 716 and 718, stores, and rooms above, owned by Woods, Lowery & Co., sold to Mrs. Rose Tauber for $3,500; purchased as an investment.

St. Louis avenue—Lot 40x150 on south side, 150 feet west of Twenty-second street, owned by Wm. Schroeder; sold to Mrs. C. L. Diederich for $3,000.

Lindell avenue—South side, 591 feet west of Cabanne street, lot 40x213, owned by A. Frank; sold to Mrs. R. Jacoby for $6,000. This ground was bought for a dwelling site.

A VARIED SCHEDULE.

Charles H. Bailey reports the following sales:

Grove street—25x120 feet of ground on the west side, between Penrose and Lee, for $275, from the Union Press Brick Co. to Martin McManus.

Grove street—A 25x90-foot lot on the east side, between Penrose and Ferry, for $225, from the Union Press Brick Co. to F. Luetly.

Florissant avenue—50x120 feet of ground from the Union Press Brick Co., for $500, to Charles F. Aufderheide.

Morgan street—An eight room house and 46½x150 feet of ground west of Sarah for $6,900, from G. G. Williams to Ed F. Beckley, Jr.

Delmar avenue—The house No. 4409 and 50x150 feet of ground for $10,500, from Thomas Manning to W. H. Hoper, a Chicago party who proposes making the place his home.

California avenue—At the northwest corner of Henrietta street 135x135 feet of ground for $4,000, from Mrs. Clara Rosenblatt to Charles P. Green, a speculative purchase.

PRINCIPALLY SOUTHWEST.

Henry Hiemenz, Jr., reports the following sales:

South Tenth street—The double two-story brick dwelling house No. 2317 and 2317½, between Shenandoah and Lami, containing twelve rooms, with lot 30x124, owned by John Klodt, sold to George H. Debus, for $5,500, who purchased for investment, the house renting for $44 per month.

Henrietta street—A lot on the north side, between California and Nebraska avenues, 67x131, owned by E. G. Hudson, was sold to H. W. Mepham, for $2,100, who will build a modern two-story dwelling arranged in flats.

Atlantic street—A lot on the North side between Twenty-third street and Jefferson avenue, 25x120, owned by Dennis R. Flynn, was sold to Mrs. Hanora Healy for $950.

Gravois road—A lot on the East side between Chippewa and Dunnica streets, 50x140, owned by Dorsey A. Jamison, was sold to Joseph Beahan for $250, who will erect a business house on the property.

Jefferson avenue—A lot on the East side between Lynch and Pestalozzi streets, 50x125, owned by Blanche M. Boult, was sold to August Frendenberg for $1,250, who will improve it with dwellings.

SOUTH ST. LOUIS.

Hill & Hammel, the South End agents, report the following sales:

Bates street—A tract of land of ten acres on the south side of Bates street, between Seventh and Grand avenue, from the Charter Oak Life Insurance Co. to Henry Ottensmeyer for $4,920, or $492 per acre; bought for gardening purposes.

Minnesota avenue—A two-story five-room brick dwelling on the west side of the avenue, seventy-five feet south of Fillmore street, from Mrs. Cordelia Hassinger to F. A. Wagenfuer for $900; bought for a home.

Sigerson Nursery tract—Lots 22, 23 and 53, containing eleven acres, situate two miles south of city limits, and 900 feet west of Lemay Ferry road, from John H. Tracy to Anton Rengel, for $1,450, bought for a home.

Minnesota avenue—A double two-story twelve-room frame house on the southwest corner of Nagle avenue, from W. Osborn and Mrs. Reid to Anton Rebbing, for $2,200.

Vulcan street—Lots 22 and 23 of block No. 3199, containing 50 feet front on the east side, from Frank J. Karleskind to Michael O'Rourke, for $300, to be improved with a five-room frame dwelling-house.

A SUCCESSFUL SYNDICATE.

F. W. Mott & Co. report the following sales:

Kansas street—35 feet of ground fronting on the south line, in block 2969, by a depth of 125 feet, between Virginia and Michigan avenues; from Mrs. T. F. Farley to Fred M. Spinning, for $1,150.

Eighth street—Lot No. 17, in block No. 2985, fronting 50 feet on the east line, between Haven and Malt streets; from F. W. Mott to Alexand Herbert; $200.

F. W. Mott, as trustee, divided and transferred, free of all encumbrances, over 8,070 feet of ground in the city of DeSoto, Mo., on last Thursday to the following named parties: T. C. Fletcher, 3,300 feet; Leslie A. Moffett, 2,700 feet; August Gehner, 2,070 feet, and retained for himself 2,720 feet, making a total of 10,790 feet.

These parties named compose the original syndicate which purchased a very large amount of property in DeSoto by assuming a heavy indebtedness upon it, and which by their enterprise they have liquidated, and have yet over 10,790 feet in lots remaining.

MOVING TO NEW QUARTERS.

The International Bank, which has done business so many years at the southeast corner of Broadway and Market, will on Monday morning open for business in its own new quarters, at the southeast corner of Fourth and Chestnut, property which that institution bought not long ago from the Charless estate, and which has been remodeled and elegantly fitted up for banking.

The bank has done business in St. Louis since 1865. It was reorganized in 1885, and has occupied the premises at Broadway and Market streets for the past twelve years. Its business has increased wonderfully during the past three years, having actually doubled in that brief time. The removal to the new site is really compulsory, the increase in business demanding additional office room. The new quarters are splendidly fitted up. The bank fixtures are of antique oak, and a double bank vault of chrome steel has been provided.

The bank is officered as follows: August W. Straub, President; Adolph Herthel, Cashier; Charles F. Hermann, John Maguire, Theodore Plate, A. C. Stifel, J. Sibley White, A. W. Straub and C. T. Uhlmann, Directors.

Real Estate Transfers.

Jas. Campbell to F. W. Kraiemann, a lot of ground in city block 621; quit-claim deed	1
Samuel T. Rathell and wife et al. to Conrad Altvater, 100 ft. on Bingham av., lots 14 and 15; warranty deed	1,200
Jos. Humann to Frank Humann, 50 ft. on Union av., city block 4514; warranty deed	1
Elizabeth A. Hall to Christian H. Prior, 50 ft. on Penrose av., city block 2488; warranty deed	300
Louis H. Sulze and wife to Baldwin Sulze, 60 ft. on Texas av., city block 1760; warranty deed	1
Edward Delano by administrator, to Louis H. Sulze, 60 ft. on Clara st., city block 1780; warranty deed	255
Catherine O'Rourke and trustee to Louis A. Hastedt's trustees, 19 ft. on 16th st., city block 545; conveyance in trust	1,000
Mary C. J. Todd to Albert Todds, testimentary trustee, 48 ft. 3½ in. on 6th st., city block 132; quit claim	500
Gustav Schwind and wife to Louis Eilbracht, 60 ft. on Miami st., city block 1641; warranty deed	1,680
Edw. A. Filey and wife to Wm. T. Powers, 73 ft. 3 in. on Olive st., city block 508; quit claim	40,000
Henry W. Eldredge by trustee to James H. Roach, 50 ft. on Pine st., city block 3907; warranty deed	3,250
Thomas M. Ashworth to Albert O. Terry, 300 ft., Jaspar Park, city block 4754; warranty deed	2,400
Juliette Robertson to Chas. Butler, 25 ft., on Chouteau ave. and other property, city block 1814; warranty deed	1
John B. Denoir and wife to Wm. Bagnell, 200 ft., on Washington av., city block 3758; warranty deed	13,000
Dorsey A. Jamison to Joseph R. Beahan, 50 ft. on Gravois avenue, city block 4172; warranty deed	250
Susan F. Stevens and trustee et al. to Western Invest. Imp't Co., 35 ft. on Lafayette avenue, city block 1325; warranty deed	15,000
Anna M. Groenninger to Amalia Zykan, 54 ft. on Withnell avenue, city block 1529; warranty deed	486
Simmons & Howard Improvement Co. to James A. Odell, 25 ft. on Goode av., city block 3699; warranty deed	2,800
Henry Feuerbach and wife to Francis N. Simon, et al., 25 feet on Baldwin av., city block 1897; warranty deed	2,100
Alex. N. DeMenal and wife to First German Evangelical Lutheran Trinity Congregation, 25 ft. on Jefferson av., city block 2088; warranty deed	875
Simmons & Howard Improvement Co. to Wm. Little et al., 25 ft. 2⅜ in. on Goode av., city block 3699; warranty deed	2,800
Lewis B. Jones and wife to Louis Barklage, 205 ft. on Atlantic st., city block 2237; special warranty deed	73,000
Eureka Land & Improvement Co. to B. E. W. Ruler, 105 ft. 7½ in. on Easton av., city block 3724; warranty deed	10
James H. Roach and wife to Henry W. Eldredge's trustee, 100 feet on Cates av., city block 4575; conveyance in trust	2,000
John M. Harney and wife and others to Edwards Whitaker, 23 ft. 6 in. on Main st., and other property, city block 22; warranty deed	7,937
Edwards Whitaker to St. Louis, Keokuk & N. W. Railway Co., 23 ft. 6 in. on Main st., and other property, city block 22; warranty deed	7,937
Thomas Burke, by trustee, to Mary E. Burke, 20 ft. on 12th st., city block 1147; trustees deed	550

Births.

The following births were reported to the Health Department after 3 p. m. yesterday:

Charles, son of Louis and Mary Wiederberger, July 25; 1305 North Twelfth street.

Nellie, daughter of Walter and Lizzie Carmick, July 22; 2334 Madison street.

Charles, son of A. S. and Fannie Kahl, July 19; 2222 Howard street.

Hilda, daughter of George and Anna Burback, July 18; 1457 Warren street.

——, son of John and Kate Hartnagel, July 22; 1945 North Market street.

Mabel, daughter of Thomas and Matilda Malick, July 14; 3309 North Twenty-first street.

Phillip, son of George and Mary Grid, July 22; 2544 Benton street.

Anna, daughter of Fred and Kate Klevans, July 24; 2118 Carr street.

Louise, daughter of Edward and Jennie Owen, July 22; 923 North Twenty-second street.

James, son of Patrick and Bridget Reafter, July 20; 102 North Twentieth street.

——, son of J. B. and —— Seymour, July 17; 2745 Laclede avenue.

Mary, daughter of Patrick and Nora St. John, July 20; 1409 Cleary street.

John, son of John and —— Staiger, July 18; 1909 North Thirteenth street.

William, son of John and Johanna Wangler, July 26; 2111 North Fifteenth street.

Lena, daughter of Solomon and Gusta Goldberg, July 20; 1236 North Third street.

Emmett, son of Thomas and Annie Golden, July 17; 1425 North Eighth street.

Deaths.

The following burial certificates were issued by the Health Department after 3 p. m. yesterday:

Cara Stewart, 10 months, 4992 Natural Bridge road; congestion of lungs.

William Gallagher, 6 years, 1231 North Fifteenth street; diarrhea.

Julia Flinn, 67 years, 2647 Scott avenue; marasmus.

Gerhard Suebke, 35 years, 1908 Wash street; typhoid fever.

Charles Wiedesberger, 2 days, 1305 North Twelfth street; congenital debility.

Emilie Guelke, 51 years, 623 South Broadway; gastritis.

John Moran, 6 months, 305 Angelrodt street; dentitis.

Mary Stenicker, 10 months, 1852 Cass avenue; enteritis.

Gertude Reker, 56 years, 1441 North Market street; congestion of lungs.

Theresa Allgeyer, 14 days, 3501 Thompson avenue; marasmus.

David Hanchler, 48 years, 1510 South Tenth street; asthma.

Willie Hoffman, 10 months, 718 Biddle street; enteritis.

George Christmann, 3 years, 2127 Morgan street; nephritis.

Francis Mueller, 29 years, St. Mary Infirmary; consumption.

Lena Strecker, 21 days, 3515 Lemp avenue; debility.

Christian Ahrens, 40 years, 2507 Dodier street; apoplexy cerebral.

Henry Mumby, 29 years, 1704 Lurchen street; consumption.

Henry Zacker, 10 days, 1017 North Eighteenth street; trismus neonatorum.

The Sporting Man's Friend—the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

TO TAKE THE INITIATIVE.

THE MINING EXCHANGE WILL CALL A CONVENTION OF SILVER MINERS.

Secretary Singer Gives His Views and Outlines the Probable Action of the Exchange—The Extent of Its Influence—An Exhibit at the Exposition—Providing a Ticker Service for the Public.

THE silver mining representatives of the United States must hold a meeting this year for a general organization, to discuss the dangers surrounding them, and to take measures to protect their interests, and this meeting must be held in St. Louis. These statements are fully warranted by the manner in which the suggestions made in the POST-DISPATCH have been received. The matter had never been brought up until these suggestions were made, and it remains for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH to give further information as to the views that the public has expressed in reference to it. The desirability of the proposed meeting has been taken up by the press and individuals alike, and has been strongly indorsed on all sides. People who favor a single money standard, and that of gold, and people who favor a double standard, of silver and gold, alike indorse the movement to bring about a meeting of gentlemen interested in silver mining and a free discussion of the situation. It is recognized on all sides that the silver industry is seriously threatened, and that the necessity of some action for its protection is urgent. The indorsements in this way are very strong, and will have great weight in bringing about a large attendance at the proposed meeting. The only question now is as to the call being extended and the date being fixed. After that everything will be plain sailing. It was proposed yesterday that

THE MINING EXCHANGE

take the initiative, fix the date and issue a general invitation to silver miners and operators of silver mines. St. Louis, with her customary hospitality, will take care of the rest, and the visitors will be entertained on a scale to equal the welcome extended to the delegates to the first Cattlemen's Convention, if not to surpass it.

With a view to obtaining further information on the subject, and to call out a plan for carrying the suggestion into practical effect, a POST-DISPATCH reporter called upon Mr. Albert Singer, Secretary of the Mining Exchange, yesterday.

"I am not in a position," said Mr. Singer, "to commit the Exchange to anything, or to take any definite action, as President Julius Abeles is absent, and Vice-President J. J. Mullally is also out of the city. Since the suggestion was made in the POST-DISPATCH the matter has been discussed, with others, by the members of the Board of Directors, but in the absence of the President and Vice-President they do not feel like taking any action. It is a matter of but a very short delay, however, as Mr. Mullally will be home next week, and we can then do something. As far as the directors are concerned, I know that they all recognize the importance of the suggestion, and are in favor of doing all in their power to forward it. As far as I am concerned, I have no hesitation in saying that I am

HEARTILY IN FAVOR OF IT,

and will with pleasure do everything I can to assist it. I would like to see the representatives of the silver mining industry here, and I don't think there is any doubt whatsoever as to the Exchange taking the matter up. The meeting is exactly in the line of the work of the Exchange. Nothing could be more pertinent to it than this meeting. So far as my individual views are concerned they coincide with those of James Campbell, as given in the POST-DISPATCH. As for the Exchange, I can say that it now occupies a more prominent position than any similar exchange in the country. It has established itself very firmly, and I am in receipt every day of requests from other exchanges and from individuals and firms of requests for data as to the organization and rules of the Exchange, and for our lists and records of transactions. Our influence has become very great, and we can accomplish almost anything we attempt for the common interests of the mining industry. We have connections in every mining district in the country, and that is more than any other exchange in the country can say, as most of them are to a greater or less extent purely local. This is one great feature of our business, and it is one, too, which in bringing about such a meeting as is suggested will be of great assistance. There is another thing, too, which must not be lost sight of, and that is the very

GREAT INTEREST SHOWN

by the Exposition management in connection with this industry. They have been urging the Exchange to make a complete mineral exhibit at the Exposition this year, and I think we will conclude to do it. We are in position to make one of the best mineral exhibits ever presented in this country, and it would, in view of the probable convention, be one of a great deal of interest. This is one reason why, and because also of the early return of President Abeles and Vice-President Mullally, I do not feel like saying anything on behalf of the Exchange itself. Still I have no doubt as to the action of the Exchange on the question. The officers and directors are all liberal and public-spirited and in anything of public interest and importance, such as this, they can rely upon the support and active assistance of the business public generally. Our influence is not by any means confined to our membership. This is shown by a departure we now have under contemplation of establishing a ticker service for the city, and possibly for the surrounding territory. We have a number of applications and have secured proposals from the Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies, and I think before long we will have the system perfected."

THE INTEREST IN OTHER QUARTERS

as shown yesterday was also very great. The Granite Mountain and Bimetallic managers are, unfortunately, absent from the city, but they will be home in a short time and may be relied upon to give the movement very valuable assistance. They are probably more largely interested in the protection of the silver mining industry than any other syndicate in the country, and will not allow any failure on their part to prejudice the success of the movement. In business circles yesterday the value of the suggestion made by Mr. Frank Gaiennie in connection with the convention of the delegates of the States of South and Central America, and the desirability of having a common dollar, to be coined by the United States, was particularly recognized. It was regarded as very appropriate at this time, and in view of the silver miners holding the first general meeting they have ever held, and in view also of the fact that a common dollar would necessarily be of silver or of paper represented by silver. In mining circles the electrical exhibit to be made at the Exposition was regarded as a strong inducement for a gathering of mine operators, and evidences were exhibited that independent of any formal gathering of miners the attendance at the exposition of mining visitors will be very large.

IN THE MINING DISTRICTS

the movement is regarded even with more interest than in St. Louis. At the Planters' House, last night, Messrs. S. M. S. Egan, a prominent mining manager of Colorado, and A. H. Harris, very well known locally as one of the old-time managers, were found discussing the POST-DISPATCH suggestions.

"I feel safe in saying," said Mr. Egan, "that both Colorado and Montana will be very fully represented, and that the attendance from there would be much larger than could be expected."

"I never heard of a movement," said Mr. Harris, "which had more importance attached to it than this one, and if the meeting is held, of which I have no doubt, and I will do everything I can to assist it, you will be surprised at the attendance."

Then the discussion developed into an estimate of the character of the convention as it would be constituted. The men who would respond to such a call were described as very quiet men, who were rarely heard from, but who were alive to their interests and would respond to a call for any action to be taken toward their protection. This is the only opportunity they have ever had to take any organized action. For that reason they would make full use of it, and if only a date was named and an invitation extended they would respond in large numbers. They were, too, a class of men of whom the public had but little knowledge. They were not in any way men who expected to make money by stock manipulations, but were men of intelligence who were in the business for what could be made out of it by the legitimate development of mines. They were men, too, who could give St. Louis investors a great deal of valuable information, though the latter are already well schooled.

Globe Shovel-'Em-Out Sale.

All $1 and 75c Neckwear at 25c; Silk Web Suspenders, 14c; Summer Suits, $1.25; Summer Coats, 19c.

GLOBE, 705 to 713 Franklin avenue.

"MAXWELL'S" FATHER

May Come to St. Louis to Erect a Monument Over His Son's Grave.

Samuel Newton Brooks, "Maxwell's" father, has written the following letter to a lady well known in social and religious circles in this city. It is dated Sunny Bank, Hyde, Cheshire, England, and is remarkable principally for the suggestion of a monument at the grave of the son.

MADAM—Your name has been mentioned to me by my late dear son as well as by others as one who was kind to him and sympathized with him in his cruel persecutions, and who ministered to him in his bodily wants. I wish to convey to you my heartfelt thanks for all your kindness to him in his hour of need, and all the members of my family join me most heartily. We are trying to bear up under our grievous load of sorrow, but it is hard to bear wrong and injustice and cruelty. One great trial to us is our inability to visit the resting place of our precious dead, but we have received much comfort concerning this from a letter we have had from St. Joseph's House of Mercy, and from the unvarying kindness of the good sisters to our darling boy. I am, and indeed we all are, always thinking of him and speaking about him, and the kind friends who comforted him in his terrible trial. I am often thinking of him that

"For a space the tired body
Lies with feet towards the dawn
Till there breaks the last and brightest
Easter morn."

And it is the greatest comfort to us to know that he was both ready and willing to leave this vale of tears in firm trust and confidence that his heavenly Father would receive him for his dear Savior's sake, and that he could say truly:

"In death's dark vale I fear no ill
With Thee, dear Lord, beside me,
Thy rod and staff my comfort still,
Thy cross before to guide me."

I am hoping in a few years when we have recovered from the drain it has been on our resources, and when any unkind feeling which may be cherished against him by some who do not know him may have passed away, to visit St. Louis once more and place a little memorial on his last resting place.

That God may bless you and return your acts of kindness a hundred fold is our earnest prayer.

I remain, Madam, yours faithfully,
SAMUEL N. BROOKS.

FOR THE GOOD SHEPHERD.

A Special Performance of the Fall of Paris on Next Thursday.

A fashionable event of the season will take place at Sportsman's Park on next Thursday night, the exhibition of the "Fall of Paris" being on that evening for the benefit of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd. There will be the additional attraction of Olney's Military Band, a chorus of sixty voices by the united choirs of St. Xavier's and St. Bridget's Churches, the "Triumphal March" and chorus from "Naoman" being conducted by Prof. M. A. Gilsinn. "Wake the Grand Triumphal Song," conducted by Prof. Louis J. Dubuque, and other musical gems by local musicians, and a competitive drill by the Emerald Cadets and the Walsh Zouaves.

The affair will be under the patronage of Mrs. Robert C. Kerens, Mrs. Edwin T. Farrish and Mrs. Freeland R. Dunn. The Committee of Arrangements are Messrs. Edward T. Farrish, Freeland R. Dunn, George F. Murphy, Redmond Cleary, Frank Gaiennie, Richard Ennis, Daniel Dillon, Thomas B. Childress, Wm. A. Hobbs, Patrick Stead, Francis Fisher, Willis Howe and Adolphus Busch. The committee are exerting all energies to make it a success in every particular. The Sisters, who give up their lives for the reformation of unfortunate girls and women, are imploring aid to improve the crowded condition of the house and secure at least proper space for the poor penitents who are striving to lead virtuous lives again. Although much aid has been received from the citizens of St. Louis, the amount necessary for the desired improvement is still far in arrears and assistance is still earnestly solicited. Tickets for the Thursday night's exhibition can be obtained from George F. Murphy, 1008 Locust street.

BADLY FRIGHTENED.

A Very Small Dog Routs a Very Big Crowd of People.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 27.—A little water Spaniel went mad this morning while its owner was driving down town with the dog. The frightened man got the animal into a flour sack and drove to police headquarters at the City Hall to have the dog killed. As soon as the Spaniel was left alone in the buggy he crawled out of the bag and "ran amuck" through the City Hall. A police officer got the mad brute in a corner and grabbed him by the back of the neck. A negro in the crowd took the dog from the officer and let it escape. Frothing at the mouth and snapping at every one it met, the brute rushed into an elevator and caused a panic among the passengers. The animal jumped on a woman's back and she fainted with fright. The unwelcome visitor eluded all efforts to capture or kill him, though he was bruised and bleeding from clubs thrown at him. He ran out through the streets, and a boy who tried to stop him was bitten. He was killed during the day on the North Side, after he had scared a few hundred people out of their seven senses.

Fair Grounds Concert.

The Knights Templar Band, C. F. Richter, conductor, give a concert at the Fair Grounds this afternoon, with the following programme:

March—"Prince Heinrich"	Kiesler
Overture—"Zampa"	Herold
Selections—"Maritana"	Wallace
Potpourri—"People of To-day"	Zikoff
Waltz—"Talisman"	Lanner
Gavotte—"Ferwitz"	Franke
Overture—"Nebucadneser"	Verdi
Fantasia—"Dance of the Nymphs"	Puerschman
Selections—"Nanon"	Genee
Potpourri—"The Rage in Ireland"	Bever
Terzetta—"Lucrezia Borgia"	Donizetti
Galop—"Wild Chase"	Faust

Valuable Find.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., July 27.—Near Billings, on the 'Frisco road, zinc has been discovered on the farm of William Conrad in large quantities. The zinc ore was found at a depth of thirty-seven feet and experts say the quality is very fine and will pay to mine on a large scale.

Globe Shovel-'Em-Out Sale.

Latest Shade Derbys, 75c; Boys' Shirt Waists, 12c; Suits for Boys up to 18 years, $1.85; Boys' Knee Pants, 10c.

GLOBE, 705 to 713 Franklin avenue.

New Institutions.

The German Lutherans have let a contract for the building of their new hospital on Potomac street, between Jefferson and Ohio avenues. The hospital will be a two-story brick building and will cost $6,000.

The First Evangelical Lutheran Congregation has awarded a contract for the erection of a $3,900 school-house on Jefferson avenue, between Shenandoah and Victor streets.

Fanny Parnell League.

The Fanny Parnell League will meet this evening at 8 o'clock, at hall 1306 Olive street. All persons holding tickets for late excursion are requested to make returns.

Base Ball a Specialty in the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

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SAMUEL N. BROOKS.

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T-DISPATCH.
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'MID CHINESE HORRORS.

A TERRIBLE PICTURE OF TORTURE AND BLOODY EXECUTIONS.

A Cantonese Court-Room—Eating Bamboo—Mouth Slapping and Ankle Smashing—Frightful Scene at an Execution—How the Heads Were Cut Off—The End of the Chapter.

Special Correspondence of SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

CANTON, China, June 10,1889.—Crime of every kind is rife in Canton and where the crime is, there is the punishment too. It by no means follows in China that the person punished is the criminal, but there is enough cruelty in Canton to glut an Alva. Respect for the presence of an occasional foreigner causes a good deal of it to be hid, and the spectacle of a man hung up in a cage to starve to death in public is not a common one there as it is in other parts. But I think I can describe enough to satisfy you.

The Magistrate sat in his Yamen dispensing justice. He was a benevolent looking man of perhaps 40, with an intellectual forehead and an enormous pair of spectacles. He glanced up at us as we entered, visably annoyed at the intrusion and hardly returning our salutation. But as we were under the wing of a consul for whom Chinese officialdom has no terrors whatever, a fact of which the Cantonese authorities have had repeated experience, we made ourselves quite at home. There was little of the pomp of Western law in the scene before us. The magistrate's own chair, draped with red cloth covered with inscriptions in large characters, was almost the only piece of official apparatus, and behind it were grouped half a dozen of the big red presentation umbrellas of which every Chinese official is so proud. Before him was a large open space and a motley crowd, in which the most conspicuous figures were the filthy blackguards in red hats, known as "Yamen-runners," whose business it is to clear a way before their master in the streets and do anything else that he wishes, down to the administration of torture. The magistrate himself sat perfectly silent, writing busily, while several persons before him gabbled all at the same time. These were presumably the plaintiff, the defendant, and the policemen. After a while the magistrate interrupted one of the speakers with a monosyllable spoken in a low tone without even raising his head, but the effect was magical. The crowd fell back, and one of the little group in front of the chair wrung his hands and heaved

A THEATRICAL SIGH.

Before we could realize what had happened, half a dozen pairs of very willing hands were helping him to let down his trousers, and when this was accomplished to the satisfaction of everybody he laid himself face downwards on the floor. Then one of the "runners" stepped forward with the bamboo, a strip of this toughest of plants, three feet long, two inches wide, and half an inch thick. Squatting by the side of the victim and holding the bamboo perfectly horizontal close to the flesh, he began to rain light blows on the man's buttocks. At first the performance looked like a farce, the blows were so light and the receiver of them so indifferent. But as the shower of taps continued with monotonous persistence I bethought me of the old fiendish torture of driving a man mad by letting a drop of water fall every minute on his shaved head. After a few more minutes of the machine-like rap-tap tap, rap-tap-tap, a deep groan broke from the prisoner's lips. I walked over to look at him and saw that his flesh was blue under the flogging. Then it became congested with blood, and whereas at first he had lain quiet of his own accord, now a dozen men were holding him tight. The crowd gazed at him with broad grins on their faces, breaking out from time to time into a suppressed "Hi-yah" as he writhed in a special pain or cried out in agony. And all this time the ceaseless shower of blows continued the man who wielded the bamboo putting not a particle more force into the last stroke than into the first. At length the magistrate dropped another word and the torture stopped as suddenly as it had begun, the prisoner was lifted to his feet and led across the court to lean against the wall. For obvious reasons he could not be "accommodated with a chair."

The next person to be called up was a policeman. The magistrate put a question or two to him and listened patiently for a while to his rambling and effusive replies. Then as before the fatal monosyllable dropped from his lips. With the greatest promptitude the policeman prepared himself, assumed the regulation attitude and

THE FLAGELLATION

began again. But I noticed that the blows sounded altogether different from before, much sharper and shriller, like wood falling upon wood, rather than wood falling upon flesh. So I drew near to examine. Sure enough, there was a vital difference. The policeman had attached a small piece of wood to his leg by means of wax, and on this the blows fell, taking no more effect upon his person than if they had been delivered on the sole of his boot. The fraud was perfectly transparent—everybody in the room, including the magistrate himself, must have known what was happening. Thus another peculiarity of Chinese justice is evidently that the punishment of an ordinary offender is one thing, while that of an erring official is quiet another. I learned that the policeman was ordered to be bambooed for not bringing in a prisoner whom the magistrate had ordered him to produce. When the sham punishment was over he jumped briskly to his feet, adjusted his clothing and resumed his duties about the court.

While we had been watching the process of "eating bamboo," far different punishments were going on in another part of the court-room, unnoticed by us. The bamboo is not so very far removed from still existent civilized deterrent methods, but what was now before us recalled the most brutal ages. In one corner a man had been tied hand and foot on a small bench the length of his back, in such a manner that his body was bent as far back as it could possibly be stretched in the form a circle, his back resting on the flat seat of the bench and his arms and legs fastened to the four legs. Then the whole affair, man and bench, had been tilted forward till it rested upon two feet and upon the man's two knees, almost falling over—almost, but not quite. The position of the miserable wretch was as grotesque as it was exquisitely painful; his hands and feet were blue, his eyes protruded, his mouth

GASPED CONVULSIVELY

like a dying fish, and he had evidently been in that position so long that he was on the eve of losing consciousness. And he was apparently forgotten.

In another corner an unfortunate creature was undergoing the punishment called "kneeling on chains." A thin strong cord had been fastened to his thumbs and great toes and passed over a hook in an upright post. Then by pulling it sufficiently he was of course lifted off the ground, his knees being the lowest part of his body. Under them a small chain, with sharpedged links, had next been coiled in a circle as a natty sailor coils a rope of the deck. The cord had then been slackened till the whole weight of the man rested upon his knees and his knees rested upon the chain. The process seems simple but the result is awful. And this man had been undergoing a prolonged course of torture. Among other things his ankle bones had been cracked by being hammered with a piece of wood shaped like a child's cricket bat. His tortures ended for the moment while we were looking at him. Two attendants loosened the cord and he fell in a heap. They rolled him off the chain and set him on his feet. The moment they let go he sank like a half-filled sack. So they stretched him out on the floor and each of them rubbed one of his knees vigorously for a couple of minutes. But it was no use, he was utterly incapable of even standing and had to be dragged away. As we passed out a woman was before the magistrate, giving evidence. Her testimony, however, was either not true enough or not prompt enough, in the official's opinion, for he had recourse to the "truth compeller." This is a pleasing little instrument reserved exclusively for the fair sex, shaped exactly like the thick sole of a slipper, split on the sole part and fastened at the heel. With this the witness received a slap across the mouth which rang out like

A PISTOL SHOT.

It is only fair to add that the Chinese have a sort of rational theory of torture, although they are far from adhering to it. By Chinese law no prisoner can be punished until he has confessed his guilt. Therefore, they first prove him guilty and then torture him until he confesses the accuracy of their verdict. The more you reflect on this logic the more surprising it becomes.

It is, however, the last act of the drama of Chinese justice that is the great revelation. I am inclined to think that nobody can claim to have an adequate and accurate appreciation of Chinese character who has not witnessed a Chinese execution. This is not difficult to do at Canton, for the Canton river swarms with pirates, and when these gentry are caught they generally get a short shrift. A few bambooings to begin with, then several months in prison—and it is not necessary to explain what a Chinese prison is—with little to eat and a stiff course of torture, and then one fine morning a "short sharp shock" at the execution ground.

The execution is fixed for 4:30, so at 4 the guide comes for us at Shameen, the foreign quarter of Canton, and our chairs carry us rapidly through the noisy alleys of the native city. Until we get close to the spot there is no sign of anything unusual. Then suddenly we run into a jammed crowd at the end of a long and particularly narrow street. The chair-coolies, however, plunge straight into it and it gives way before us until we are brought up by a huge pair of wooden gates guarded by a little group of soldiers. To hear these men talk you would suppose that they would die then and there rather than let us pass, but the production of a couple of 10-cent pieces works a miracle and they open the gates for us, vainly trying to stop the rush of natives that follows us in and carries us before it right into the middle of the open space. It is a bare piece of ground, fifty yards long by a dozen wide, between two houses, whose blank walls hem it in on three sides. To-day it is

THE EXECUTION-GROUND;

yesterday and to-morrow the drying-ground of a potter who lives there. There is no platform, no roped-off space, nothing but this bare bit of dirty ground, so crowded with Chinese that we are forced into the middle, not more than four feet from whatever is to take place. It is no use to try to get further off—here we are and here we must stop.

Suddenly the gates are thrown open again and welcomed by a howl of delight from the crowd a strange and ghastly procession comes tumbling. First a few ragamuffin soldiers, making a fine pretence of clearing the way. Then a file of coolies carrying the victims in small shallow baskets slung to bamboo poles. As soon as each pair reach the middle of the space they stoop and pitch their living burden out and run off. The prisoners are chained hand and foot and are perfectly helpless. The executioner stands by and points out where each load is to be dumped. He is dressed exactly like any other coolie present, without any badge of office whatever. The condemned men have each a long folded piece of paper in a split bamboo stuck into their pigtail, upon which is written their crime and the warrant of execution. One after another they arrive and are slung out. Will the procession never end? how many can there be? this is more than we bargained for. At last over the heads of the crowd we see the hats of two petty mandarins, and behind them the gates are shut. The tale of men is fifteen, and the executioner has arranged them in two rows, about two yards apart and all facing one way. All except one seem perfectly callous, and he had probably been drugged with opium, a last privilege which the prisoner's friends can always obtain by bribery. They exchange remarks, some of them evidently chaff, with the spectators, and one man was carried in singing and kept up his strain almost to the last. The executioners—there are now two of them—step forward. The younger tucks up his trousers and sleeves and deliberately selects a sword from several lying close by, while the other, an older man, collects the strips of paper into a sheaf and lays them on one side. Then he places himself behind the front man of the nearest row and takes him by the shoulders. The younger man walks forward and stands at the left of the kneeling man.

THE FATAL MOMENT

has come. There is an instant's hush and every one of the two rows of condemned men behind twists his head round and cranes his neck to see. I will not attempt to describe the emotions of such a moment—the horror, the awful repulsion, the wish that you had never come, the sickening fear that you will be splashed with the blood, and yet the helpless fascination that keeps your eyes glued to every detail. The knife is raised. It is a short broad-bladed, two-handed sword, weighted at the back and evidently as sharp as a razor.

For a second it is poised in the air, as the executioner takes aim. Then it falls. There is no great apparent effort. It simply falls, and moreover seems to fall slowly. But when it comes to the man's neck it does not stop, it keeps on falling. With ghastly slowness it passes right through the flesh and you are only recalled from your momentary stupor when the head springs forward and rolls over and over, while for a fraction of a second two dazzling jets of scarlet blood burst out and fall in a graceful curve to the ground. Then the great rush of blood comes and floods the spot. As soon as the blow has fallen the second executioner pitches the body forward with a loud "Hough;" it tumbles in a shapeless heap, and from every throat goes up a loud "Ho," expressive of pleasure and approval of the stroke.

But there is no pause, the executioner steps over the corpse to the front man in the second rank, the knife raises again, it falls, another head rolls away, another double burst of blood follows it, the headless body is shoved forward, the assistant shouts "Hough" and the crowd shouts "Ho." Two men are dead. Then the headsman steps back to the second man of the front row and the operation is repeated.

Two things strike you: the brutal matter-of-fact-ness of the whole performance and the extraordinary ease with which

A HUMAN HEAD CAN BE CHOPPED OFF.

As a whole it is precisely like a drove of pigs driven into the shambles and stuck; and in detail it is—or seems—no more difficult than splitting a turnip with a carving knife or lopping off a thistle with a cane. Chop, chop, chop, the heads roll off one after the other in as many seconds. When the seventh man is reached, either because the knife is blunted or the executioner misses his blow, the neck is only cut half through. But still he does not stop. He comes quickly back, takes another knife, passes on to the next man and only comes back to finish the wretched seventh when all the other heads are lying in bloody pools in front of the shoulders which carried them a few moments before. And every man has watched the death of all those in front of him with a horrid animal-like curiosity, and then bent his own neck to the knife. The place is ankle-deep in blood, the spectators are yelling with delight and frenzy, the heads are like bowls on a green, the horrible headless bodies are lying all about in ghastly grotesque attitudes, the executioner is scarlet to the knees and his hands are dripping. Take my word for it that by this time you are feeling very sick.

Fortunately, you are not detained long. The moment the last head is off the crowd is gone with a rush, except a score of urchins who begin skylarking with the bodies and pushing each other into the blood. The bodies are thrown into a pond and the heads are plastered up in big earthenware jars and stacked up with those already round the wall of this potter's field. I had a few minutes' conversation with the executioner afterwards. Decapitation, he told me, was not the occupation of his family; it is only a perquisite. But the business is not what it was. Formerly he used to get $2 a head for all he cut off; now he only gets 50 cents. It is hardly worth while chopping men's heads off at that rate. But then it doesn't take very long. Would I buy his sword? Certainly. Nine dollars.

HENRY NORMAN.

The Napoleon of Finance Downcast.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, July 27.—Henry S. Ives was visited in Ludlow Street Jail this morning by his counsel and it is believed he will make one more effort to regain his liberty. The young Napoleon of finance is very downcast over Judge Ingraham's refusal to set him free yesterday, and more so over the decision that neither the criminal or civil suits against him can be got rid of. When the POST-DISPATCH reporter called at the jail Mr. Ives was unwilling to be interviewed.

Teachers' Institute.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

MONTICELLO, Ill., July 27.—The annual session of the Platt County Teachers' Institute is being held here with a large attendance of professors and teachers. Prof. W. H. Chamberlain of Pontiac, Prof. J. H. Martin, J. M. Downs and Supt. Geo. N. Snapp are the instructors. The annual meeting of the alumni took place at Rhodes' Opera Hall. Addresses and recitations were given by Profs. Chamberlain and Martin, Miss Haley and others. There are 125 teachers present.

"LITTLE DOG'S" TREASURE

AN INTERESTING TRADITION OF THE BLACKFEET INDIANS.

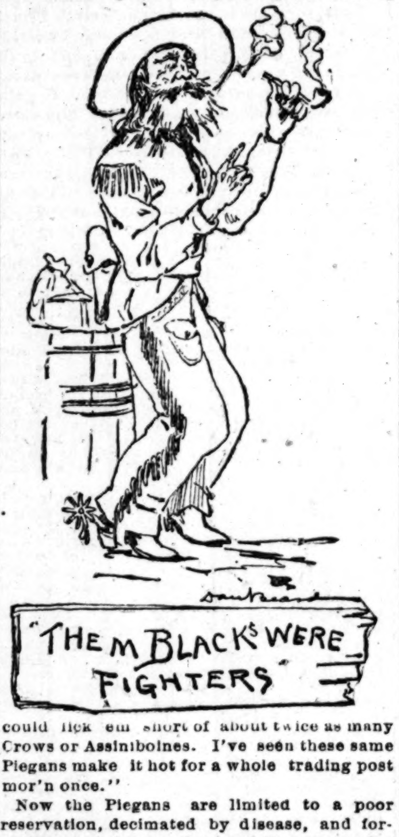
It Grew Out of the Massacre of a Band of Emigrants on the Plains of Montana—The Box of Shining Buttons and the Uneasiness It Caused—What They Proved to Be Worth.

Special Correspondence of SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

FORT BENTON, Mont., July 24.—The other day I was up at the Piegan Agency and met a grizzled old veteran of the frontier who remembers when Fort Benton was 750 miles from a railway—as I do myself, for that matter—and who always has some interesting incident to recall of those adventurous fur-trading days when this wild region was truly wild.

A couple of ragged, dirty and listless Indians were leaning—almost lying—upon the counter of the agency store.

"You bet!" was old Gray's rejoinder, as I made some such observation to him. "Don't you forget that these Piegans are Blackfeet, and the Blackfeet, you know (most of 'em live over on the Canadian side now 'round Calgary and Medicine Hat), were the terror of this whole region a few years ago, as nothing could lick em short of about twice as many Crows or Assiniboines. I've seen these same Piegans make it hot for a whole trading post mor'n once."



Now the Piegans are limited to a poor reservation, decimated by disease, and forgetting their former glory and the savage glee of the buffalo-hunt, the raid and the fight at dawn, in which their fathers rejoiced.

You have seen in a menagerie the intent and covetous gaze which a leopard bends upon the keeper when he comes in with a basket of meat; or perhaps—and one shudders to see it—upon some smiling babe cooing against its mother's shoulder as she halts near the cage. Thus, almost, was the gaze of these two Indians now concentrated upon the agent, who, preparing at his desk a remittance of money, was counting out a lot of

GOLD COINS.

Old Gray noticed it as well as I, and said it recalled to his memory an incident—or at any rate a tradition—which was well known to the frontiersmen and traders of forty years ago in this vicinity.

About 1845 one of the sub-chiefs, or band leaders, among the Piegan-Blackfeet was a daring spirit named Little Dog, who, though he had the wit to remain at peace with the traders of the American Fur Co., was accustomed to lead his warriors on long forays, not only into the hunting grounds and camps of redskinned enemies of the Blackfeet—and that meant every other tribe within raiding distance—but also against parties of emigrants, traders, trappers or hunters not connected with the posts at Fort Benton or the Marias.

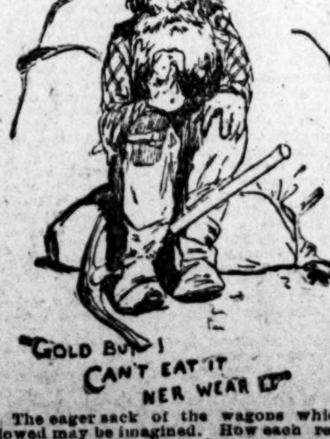
On one such raid Little Dog had forced his way through the country of the Flatheads and Nez Perces down to the bank of Snake River, in what now is Central Idaho, where the Oregon Trail followed the river bank for a distance on its way between Fort Hall and Fort Walla Walla.

He had been attracted there by the report that white emigrants, in increasing numbers, were passing westward along that lonely road, each company possessing a train of wagons loaded with what to the Indian's eye seemed fabulous wealth. It was in the hope of finding and conquering one of these parties that Little Dog and his followers had risked their lives so far from home.

DISPOSING HIS WARRIORS

in a situation favorable for attack, the Indian waited and watched with impatience for the coming of a train. At last, far over the yellow plain, the white tops of a few wagons are seen creeping over the back of ridge, and with feverish scrutiny the lookout counts them and with his fingers signals their number to his anxious companions below. On they come. They are drawn by oxen which jog lazily forward, their tongues protruding with heat and thirst. The drivers, unused to life on the plains, and the hardships of so long a march, tramp heavily beside them, now and then arousing themselves to yell blasphemously at the slow-stepping beasts, or to wake the echoes with resounding whacks from their great whips. The monstrous vehicles move nearer and nearer, until at last the caravan, all unsuspicious of the lurking foe, rolls into the midst of the ambuscade.

A terrific whooping and the rush of the painted foes surprises the incautious travelers, and while the arrows hurtle, the swinging skull-crackers crash down, and the scalping knife does its swift and bloody work. There is time for little use of guns before all have been struck down and dispatched, save perhaps two or three who can steal away and hide in the rocks.

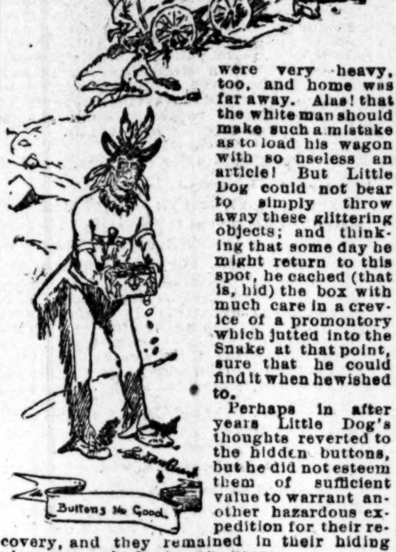


"GOLD BUT I CAN'T EAT IT NER WEAR IT"

The eager sack of the wagons which followed may be imagined. How each redskin, with the childlike glee of the savage, would seize upon and pervert or destroy all he did not understand the value of, and could not employ as an ornament or easily carry away. The pre-eminence of Little Dog was little regarded at such a time, but it happened that among the things upon which he first laid hands was a small, strong box, carefully stowed under the seat of the foremost wagon. A blow of his

POGAMOGGAN

burst it open, and disclosed to the eyes of the astonished chief a great quantity of what he thought to be brass buttons—three or four double handfuls; but none of these buttons had eyes. Now such buttons, complete, would have been thought a very desirable acquisition by the Indians. They often bought them at the fort on the Missouri, and paid good prices for them, too. But what could be done with them so long as they lacked eyes? They were very heavy, too, and home was far away. Alas! that the white man should make such a mistake as to load his wagon with so useless an article! But Little Dog could not bear to simply throw away these glittering objects; and thinking that some day he might return to this spot, he cached (that is, hid) the box with much care in a crevice of a promontory which jutted into the Snake at that point, sure that he could find it when he wished to.



Buttons No Good.

Perhaps in after years Little Dog's thoughts reverted to the hidden buttons, but he did not esteem them of sufficient value to warrant another hazardous expedition for their recovery, and they remained in their hiding place unsought for twenty years.

Then population began to flow into Montana, and gold coin, unknown to the earlier fur-traders, began to circulate in the Territory. Little Dog was at the post one day when a prospector was making some purchases, and he saw eagles and half-eagles lying on the counter. There were his "buttons without eyes!" With them men were buying from the trader pound upon pound of tea, sugar, tobacco, powder—all that the Indian longed for. And he had enough of those gold pieces hidden away in the dark canon of the Snake to purchase shelvesful of goods over and over. Oh, that he could recover it! How rich and powerful he would be in his village—how much dignity he could assume—what gems and horses he would have—how gayly should his

YOUNG NEW SQUAW DRESS.

But times had changed. He was old. The Snake was many a weary day's journey away and food was scarce. He could only lament the fatuity which had led him to throw the treasure away.

Little Dog told of his "buttons" and how he had hidden them. The people at the fort were interested and put faith in his story and at last Mr. Dawson, then in charge of the post, offered to give the old Piegan a pony and provisions and a large share of the cache if he would lead him to the spot. Little Dog demurred. His "medicine" was against the expedition, he said, and he feared to go. Dawson urged until finally the old man consented and the two started, but Little Dog had marched only a short distance when he was overcome by a superstitious fear and turned back, never to risk offending his guardian deity again by such temerity.

"Was the treasure never found?" I asked Gray, when his recital had ceased.

"No, but it has been searched for many a time. In fact, I once took a day to it myself. Little Dog tried to describe to me the exact spot in the canon just before he died, and I thought I found it, but I could not locate the cache."

"Do you believe it exists?"

"Certainly I do, and some day some fellow 'll hit upon it by pure accident, and he'll wonder how it got there mor'n if he seen a coyote saying his prayers."

ERNEST INGERSOLL.

CLAIMS TO BE CHRIST.

A Crazy Negro Inciting His Worshippers to Murder and Arson.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 27.—Edward James, the colored magistrate in Liberty County, who announced himself as the Messiah after Dupont Bell had been sent to the insane asylum, is in jail to-night and will be sent to Milledgeville to-morrow. During his short reign as Christ two humans have been offered as a sacrifice to appease his wrath. The whites were in danger of massacre and losses by incendiarism. The Sheriff of Liberty County organized a posse of forty citizens, who for the past two days have been scouring the county. One of the first to be run in was James himself, who was found stark naked, surrounded by a large number of worshipers. They would have defended him, but with a wave of the hand James called on his followers to be quiet as he would rejoin them. Twenty-nine of his most noisy followers were arrested, and the whole crowd were put on trial before the Judge for lunacy. James was ordered to the State Asylum at Milledgeville. As to-morrow is Sunday when the negroes will all be at their orgies, it is feared that they may try to get James out of jail. Congressman Norwood has just returned to the city from Liberty County. "A more complete demoralization among the negroes of the county could hardly be brought about by any disaster," he said. "Since Bell, the white man, has been out of the county, James

CLAIMED TO BE THE CHRIST.

He proclaims it everywhere, and the negroes fall down at his feet and worship him as they did Bell. He holds meetings every day at a place near where the homestead of Mr. Geo. W. Walthour was before the war, but now unoccupied except by a few negroes."

At these meetings they go through their voudoo practices, which Mr. Norwood says are shocking to civilization and to common decency. The negro, James, made a most horrible exposure of himself last Sunday. On the same day a brother of James and another negro named Sampson Carter went down to the camping ground to induce James to leave there. "God negro" indignantly refused to do so, and struck Carter. The two men clinched, and the followers of James set upon Carter and beat him unmercifully. They stabbed him in the thigh and cut his legs from the knee down. Carter was also struck on the head with a brick, which inflicted a wound that Dr. Hendre pronounces fatal. Mr. Norwood said that he understood from negroes who were present at this camping-ground that James ordered his followers to throw away their money, and they put it in bags and threw it away. Mr. Norwood saw a negro who found some of the money, and exhibited a bag with $18 or $20 in silver. Numbers of other negroes have found bags containing money which was cast away. James claims that he is God himself. He says that before Bell's spirit entered him it lighted on the gate-post in front of his house and he had a good view of it. He told the negroes that they had no use for money, and that if they wanted anything that all they had to do was to go to the stores and get it. "The religions craze among them is unabated," said Mr. Norwood. "They are as wild and unreasonable as they were under the teachings of Dupont Bell. The extent of the craze may be imagined," he said, "when they accept the declaration of a negro who has been reared among them and whom they have known all their lives, that he is God."

Lucky Miners.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

STILLWATER, Minn., July 27.—One year ago Jacob Bean and John G. Nelson, two leading citizens, invested $14,000 in a silver mine in Montana, near Philipsburg. Within a few weeks negotiations have been in progress with a man in Helena, named Orton, representing an English syndicate, for the sale of the same. Bean and Nelson's price was $250,000. To-day they received a telegram from Orton accepting the terms.

ANTIQUITY INDUSTRY.

A MANUFACTURING CENTER OF BOGUS ARTICLES IS PURITAN BOSTON.

Old Furniture Turned Out by Wholesale at Short Notice—Weird Processes for Counterfeiting Age—The Modern Athens to Start a Funny Paper—The Art of Caricaturing—"Lightning Sketch" Fakirs.

Special Correspondence of SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

BOSTON, July 25.—Boston is even to the present day the great producing center of old furniture. By which it is meant to be implied that such antiquated household goods are not merely shipped from but actually manufactured in modern Athens by wholesale, for export to retailers all over the country, who are thus enabled to supply their customers at short notice with whatever they may desire in this line of any age back to the fifteenth century. If you want an armoire of the time of Louis XI., or a bed after the style of George I., you have simply to send an order for it, and it will be ready within a fortnight. Domestic equipments of all sorts, from 100 to 500 years old, are readily purchasable here, with every possible evidence of genuineness accompanying, at the lowest market rates. Colonial articles, of course—desks, tables, couches, chairs, etc., of the revolutionary epoch—are most desired and therefore most easily supplied. There are three factories in the city that turn out such things, employing in their construction no end of old wood and ingenious imitative devices without number. For, although today real old furniture will bring higher prices than ever before, there is almost none of it in the market. And, accordingly, the demand must be filled with a bogus product.

A few years ago agents used to be sent through all the rural parts of New England, to pick up superannuated furniture of every kind, such as was found astray in farmhouses, village attics, country hotels and elsewhere, having been handed down from generation to generation in the families of long-resident natives. The latter were usually willing enough to part with the treasures, valuable only in the eyes of the æsthetically disposed, for a song, and the dealers reaped a big profit. But now the supply obtained in this way has been practically exhausted. Relics of the sort have pretty much all been gathered in, and accordingly the demand has to be met by artificial means. It is the fashion in these times for rich Yankee people to have in their houses one or two apartments in the old colonial style, with floor and walls of dark oak, massive rafters, huge fireplace, mahogany furniture and an occasional spinning-wheel, like unto that at which the maid Priscilla sat with flying fingers when she suggested to brave John Alden that possibly he might venture to speak to her of marriage in his own behalf. There are not nearly enough of these precious relics to go around, and so it is a blessing that provision is made for reproducing them indefinitely at comparatively cheap rates. The most approved method, by the way, of giving a floor or wall the look of age is to scrub it at intervals with gallons of old ale. This costs money, but it produces a fine effect and is considered quite the swell thing to do. And now for your interior fittings.

The "ameublement" has for its material chiefly the most ancient mahogany. This you can buy of a lumberman at so much a foot. In its natural state it is not darker than black walnut, and to make it of the proper hue staining must be resorted to. Five or six applications of a

SOLUTION OF DRAGON'S-BLOOD

root in oil will suffice to give the desired hue of age. A better way, however, of procuring your mahogany is to purchase a disused bar-counter or something of the kind, made from the real wood grown in San Domingo and long seasoned, and chop it up to suit. If oak is wanted, it is rubbed with common shoe-blacking and the usual wax finish put on afterward. This is warranted to add fifty years to the apparent history of a bureau or desk in one hour. For the inside works of the said desk or bureau pine is employed, and this is given the requisite look of antiquity by repeatedly firing a shotgun loaded with nothing but powder, and plenty of it, into the drawers and round about them until the surfaces exposed are sufficiently discolored and all full of those curious indentations which ordinarily signify age. Another process is to wash the drawers, etc., with a coarse sponge dipped in powerful acid, which eats the wood here and there and effects the same result. So far so good. The next thing is to provide appropriate brass handles. A specialty of turning these out is made by a firm on Brattle street. You have only to take them one real old-fashioned piece of brass work and they will make as many fac-similes of it as you desire. The difficulty of reproducing the worn and half-effaced designs in the metal is very simply overcome by making a plaster-of-paris mold of the original and casting from it. The casts are rubbed with pumice to render them dull and finally each one is placed in a little pile of gunpowder and a match applied. This occasions a discoloration which seems to betoken the action of time's gnawing tooth, and the same is warranted to last until the merchandise is sold, though not much longer.

This is the way in which the manufacturers of imitation antique furniture produce the goods they sell. If a desk is the article to be disposed of, they have one final touch to add that excites unqualified admiration for its ingenuity. To cover up an artificial crack in one of the drawers, they paste over it a portion of a real letter, properly smoked, from Robert Morris or some other Revolutionary person whose epistolary missives come cheap, at 50 cents apiece or so, in the autographic market at this day. One letter, used in this manner, will serve for several escritoires, and thus the purposes both of economy and chronological varisemblance are satisfactorily served. Candlesticks and andirons in brass are done ad infinitum in the same fashion as the knobs above spoken of. The andirons, however, are first done into wood, for models, and then cast from the latter with applications of pumice and gunpowder to follow. A special branch of the work has to do with clocks of the ancient upright pattern, which are copied in every detail from the really old ones. Even the metal faces with their curious numerals are imitated, and the works of modern pattern are permitted to lie in a dusty corner and oxidize comfortably, while the framework is in process of construction. There is nothing, the makers say, in the line of back-number furniture that cannot be reproduced at a few days' notice, from brand-new materials, and yet so like the old that no ordinary person could possibly tell the difference.

There is one place in that market of curiosities, Bromfield street, which is recognized here as an exchange for real antique furniture, sent there in odd lots now and then by Boston people who have grown tired of the old things and wish to replace them with new. Such bits are always eagerly snapped up by the cranks who attend the sales every Saturday and are always on the lookout for something cheap. If you want to see some of the queer folks of the modern Athens, you should attend one of the weekly auctions. One man who is invariably on hand has long iron-gray curls streaming over his shoulders, and buys everything that brings 10 cents or less, whatever the description may be. He makes a living by driving about town with a wagon load of the articles thus bought and selling them to housekeepers.

Another regular customer buys everything that is purchasable for $1 and stores it all away for keeps in the attic of his house at Dedham. He has no use for any of the stuff, but just lets it lie and accumulate. No telling, he says, when it might come in.

On one occasion he was called away on business to New York, and his wife took advantage of the opportunity to clear the attic of the accumulations, which amounted to

THREE BIG CARTLOADS,

and send them into the same old auction place for sale the following Saturday. Now, it so happened that the husband got back to Boston that same Saturday morning, in time for the sale, which, as a matter of course, he attended before going out home. He had quite a sum of money in his pocket, and actually bid in without recognizing the articles put up, the entire three car loads of merchandise aforesaid. The feelings of his better half when the goods were again delivered as new purchases at her residence may be better imagined than described.

At one of the weekly sales in the auction rooms spoken of not long ago, a good deal of embarrassment was caused by a man who was afterward discovered to be a sufferer from a sort of St. Vitus' dance. When the auctioneer looked his way to ask for a higher bid this visitor would put his hand up to his chin and bob his head with an exaggerated wink, as if to say "Yes." More than $900 worth of stuff was knocked down to him in this way, and it was a painful surprise to the auctioneer to be told when he requested a deposit at the close of the sale from the stranger, that the latter was not concious of having bought anything at all. Then the unfortunate bobbed his head and winked with emphasis once more and the auctioneer "caught on" to the nature of the misunderstanding.

Mr. Thomas Nast is expected to deliver the first lecture of the coming season's Star course at Tremont Temple here on the "Art of Caricaturing." It has been said that Americans are the only people in the world who enjoy lecturing. In Boston this form of amusement is a passion with the natives. The women especially evince an extravagant fondness for it, more particularly the countless old maids, and wherever tickets for an entertainment of the sort are being sold one may see long queues of petticoats, awaiting sometimes for hours a chance to get a good seat. It is the fashion hereabout for females to attend such things, and not to go to them regularly is thought to exhibit a reprehensible want of eagerness in the pursuit of knowledge, the human range of which is pretty well covered each winter by eclectic series of discourses. In this manner the constructively fair patrons are enabled to acquire a smattering of nearly everything, from the fine arts and sciences to Theosophy and the higher philosophic systems, for discussion in

THE ESOTERIC SEWING CIRCLE

and, more particularly, with the less well informed men, when the latter can be caught.

As for Mr. Nast, he is not likely to draw as well as he used to years ago—in point of audience, that is to say. As a caricaturist he belongs to a generation that is almost past. Keppler and the cartoonists of his school have fairly occupied the field with work of an order far beyond the rude style of graphic burlesque popular fifteen years ago. Apart entirely from the help that color lends, the comic draughtsman of the present day is equipped with superior advantages in the way of artistic knowledge. Notoriously is it a fact that Mr. Nast would never study, preferring to rely upon mere talent for his results. Consequently, his figures look as if they were made of wood, and his pictures are not better than third-rate, compared with the best of those in *Puck*, *Judge* and *Life* to-day. It has been said that it takes a wise man to write good nonsense. Likewise the assertion may be ventured that only an artist of superior education, as well as talent, can draw good caricatures. It is no amateur labor that is shown in the society sketches of Taylor, Gibson, "Van" and others. No longer do those who stand highest in the business of counterfeiting nature regard it as infra dig. to draw for comic papers, while the pay for such work has come to be very high, $50 for a full-page sketch, $25 for a half-page, and from $5 to $15 for anything smaller being the usual prices. The public taste in this line has been much developed within the last few years, and the enormous demand for joke illustrations at present is controlled by a critical and discriminating fastidiousness among those who laugh. Even Boston contemplates the publication, at an early date, of a comic weekly, which, in the refinement and intellectuality of its jests, as well as in the serious quality of its accompanying art designs, is expected to far excel its metropolitan rivals.

In the illustration of his lectures by the drawing of rapid caricatures on the stage, Mr. Nast is said to resort to one of those helpful, though by no means illegitimite, tricks, which all artists who attempt this sort of "lightning" sketch business before audiences find it necessary to make use of. No man, however practiced and expert, can be sufficiently sure of his nerve and skill under such circumstances to rely wholly upon them, and thus he is compelled to resort to a little harmless deception. The important lines in cartoons so executed Mr. Nast has pricked out beforehand with pin-holes invisible to the spectators, and by these his chalk is guided. Others lightly sketch their outlines with a solution of gum-arabic, which is made visible to the artist by the reflection of the glare of the footlights. The most common way, however, is to do the tracing with a mixture of soapsuds and Canada balsam, with a drop or two of some fixed oil. This leaves an invisible but sticky line. When the artist goes to work before the audience, he holds in his hand a rag on which crayon-dust has been rubbed. This dust catches on the outline, and really makes the mark that is apparently produced by the stick of crayon held in the fingers.

RENE BACHE.

ALTON, ILL.

Severed an Artery—Would-Be Murderer Captured—Items of Interest.

A German named Emil Schunchess attempted to commit suicide yesterday afternoon near the Biggins Lime Kilns by severing an artery on his right arm. He was discovered by men working near by and taken to the Sisters' Hospital, where the wound was dressed by Dr. Guelich. He claims to live in St. Louis.

Wesley Walsh of Jerseyville, the negro who tried to kill several members of a colored family at Fosterburgh on Wednesday night, was captured in a barn near Jerseyville last night and brought to this city by Deputy Sheriff Browe. He is badly cut on the head and face, and has a deep gash on the left shoulder. He will be arraigned for trial on Monday.

Mr. Al E. Kunsch yesterday received the $1,000 due him from the Icon Hall order.

W. W. Arnold, agent of the Bee Line, left this evening for Indianapolis on a visit to his parents.

It seems to be settled among the Republicans here that Wm. Fries will be appointed Deputy Revenue Collector and C. A. Herb will get the appointment of Guager.

Prof. and Mrs. Edward Hand of Paducah are spending the summer with relatives in Upper Alton.

Miss Lillie Hatterman of Chicago is the guest of her friend, Miss Tillie Wiemers.

DESERTED HIS BRIDE.

Unnatural Decision of a Young Man Who Had to Choose Between Father and Wife.

PINCKNEYVILLE, Ill., July 27.—Three weeks ago Saturday H. O. Murphy of this place was married to Mrs. Minnie Lawson of Dakota at St. Louis. The groom's father, W. K. Murphy, was away from home when the wedding occurred and his return was looked forward to anxiously by the young couple, as he had expressed himself as opposed to the alliance. He arrived here Wednesday and on Thursday had an interview with the son, which resulted in the latter announcing to his bride that he was going to leave her; that he had to choose between father and wife, and would stick to the father. She pleaded with him, and he finally agreed not to go; but she discovered him at the depot yesterday ready to leave. She clung to him and begged him not to go, without avail. The young bride is now at the home of her aunt, in this place, and has not decided what step she will take. Murphy is one of our most prominent young men, being connected with two stores here. His father is wealthy, and prominently known in political and business circles throughout the State.

DOUBLING HIS CAPITAL.

How a Kansas City Informer Managed to Get Double Pay.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

KANSAS CITY, July 27.—A disreputable woman named Jones, arrested last Thursday for selling liquor, was to have been tried this morning, but she secured a continuance. Otto Beckman had intimated to her that for $25 he would not appear against her and she could plead not guilty and would be acquitted by reason of his absence. It was then developed that Beckman had been informally employed by the city license inspector to act as a spy on the houses of disrepute and to institute proceedings against them for selling liquor. Under the law he would be allowed half the amount of the fines paid. It was also developed that he had gone to a great number of the houses and upon receipt of $25 each, which would be the lowest fine assessed, agreed not to prosecute them, thus allowing them to save the costs.

Telephone Companies Consolidated.

LOWELL, Mass., July 27.—The Erie Telephone Co. and the Bell Telephone Co. have consolidated.

MISSING SHIP.

Her Cargo Insured for Over a Quarter of a Million.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 27.—Several of the large marine insurance companies in this city are greatly concerned over a $350,000 risk recently taken on a cargo of sugar on board the steamship Thetis, at the Philippine Islands, bound to Sandy Hook for orders. A large part of the cargo had been sold, to be delivered to Philadelphia refineries. The Thetis was a new Clyde-built vessel, and is known as a "tramp." She sailed from Iloilo, one of the ports in the Philippine Islands, with her cargo on April 26. The insurance of the cargo was effected in this city after the ship's departure from Iloilo. She passed Gibraltar on June 24, since when nothing has been heard from her. The passage should not have taken more than fourteen days, and it is now thirty-three days since she passed out of the signal station at Gibraltar. Should the ship have been lost the disaster will be one of the most important recorded among freight vessels in recent years. The value of the ship and cargo is nearly $500,000. The vessel is a new one and is rated as 100 A 1, at Lloyds and cost $120,000. The Thetis was commanded by Capt. Cameron and her crew consisted of forty men. It is feared that Capt. Cameron ran a course too far north and has struck an iceberg and been lost with all of his crew.

BRITISH EMIGRATION TO BRAZIL.

What an Englishman Has to Say Concerning the Climate, Etc.

From the London Times.

Referring in the last report on Brazil to emigration to that country from the British Islands, the Secretary to the British Legation at Rio de Janeiro says that, as there is some possibility of persons from the United Kingdom being attracted by free passages to Brazil, it is as well to state most positively that it would be suicide for them to choose or consent to immigrate into provinces north of Rio de Janeiro. No doubt British merchants and clerks live and thrive fairly well in certain parts of those provinces, and there may be machinists and employes of different railways and factories, but agricultural labor in those provinces would quickly kill off persons from the United Kingdom. As for the provinces south of Rio de Janeiro, there is room for a different opinion. In the Argentine Confederation, which has the same climate as the southernmost Brazilian provinces, a large number of Irish immigrants were introduced about 1850, and they or their children are now mostly millionaires. But their extraordinary prosperity may be attributed chiefly to their leader, governor and adviser, the late Father Fahy, and under his sagacious conduct they would doubtless have succeeded anywhere. Up till now the failure of British immigration in Brazil has been appalling. Cananea had at one time 450 British colonists, whose survivors left in despair in 1878. There are now only three British families there in the forest without any road in any direction. Assunguy, which is only sixty miles from Curitiba, the capital of Parana, has only about 100 British colonists out of nearly 1,000, who were planted there some twenty years ago, the remainder having all died, or, like those at Cananea, have had to be transported back to England and Ireland at the public expense and in the utmost misery and degradation. Even to-day no sort of road for carts has been made to Assunguy from anywhere, although the hard-working Central Immigration Society made a special request in the name of the residue of the colonists at Assunguy as lately as May, 1888. At present these few remaining colonists produce plenty of food, and desire to send the surplus to market. In the same neighborhood 1,000 Russian immigrants from the Volga made three unsuccessful attempts to raise a crop, and left for Russia in February, 1879. Although Italians are supposed to withstand the climate better, there has, says Mr. Gough, been a perfect hecatomb of Italian immigrant children during 1888 in the province of Sao Paulo. It is represented, on the one hand, that this arises from the change of climate and diet; on the other, from the want of care on the part of the parents, who have, no doubt, a good deal to think of on first arrival, but as far as change of diet is concerned British immigrants have hitherto suffered and complained more than others. Often enough, indeed, British immigrants are most unreasonable in this respect, and scorn to eat dishes which their more educated countrymen find excellent. There is, no doubt, something in the fact of their having been enticed to come by agents, which gives them a feeling of having done a favor to the country in coming to it, a feeling encouraged by their passages being paid, whereas, if voluntary adventurers, they would not have any one but themselves to blame for any difference between what they expect to find and what they actually do find.

COOKING AND VENTILATION.

Some Considerations Regarding Gas and Oil Stoves.

From the Monthly Bulletin.

It is a well-known fact that an individual confined in a small, air-tight chamber would soon die, poisoned by his own breath. The reason is that the oxygen, which is the only stimulating and vitalizing constituent of pure air, and without which life cannot continue, is largely exhausted by respiration, and its place taken by another gas, the carbonic acid gas, which is so destructive of life that no animal can exist in it. Man, and all animals, take in, by breathing, the oxygen, which is a part of pure air, and it is absorbed into the blood through the lungs, and is distributed to all parts of the body by the circulation of the blood. But oxygen, while it gives vitality and force to the body also, while accomplishing that purpose helps make carbolic acid gas, the destroyer of life. The oxygen meets everywhere the worn-out material of the body and burns it. This worn-out material is a kind of fuel, which the oxygen consumes, or, in other words, decomposes, and combines with one of the constituents of the fuel (carbon), and the product is watery vapor and carbonic acid gas (carbon and oxygen united). This gas is thrown out of the body while breathing, and the oxygen taken in; and thus, if there is a deficiency of pure air, the poisoned air accumulates and the individual suffers from the deleterious effects of the carbonic acid gas to a greater or less degree, in proportion to the confinement of the air in which he is placed. It is known that there is no surer mode of destroying life than that by burning charcoal in a closed room. Charcoal is nearly pure carbon. By starting the process of combustion or burning the combination of the charcoal (carbon) and the oxygen (acid maker) of the air goes on with the production of volumes of a somewhat heavy, tasteless and invisible (carbonic acid) gas, which will destroy life when it forms a tenth part or much less of the breathing medium. The basis of illuminating gas is carbon and so also of all of the oils. The product of burning gas or burning oil, or fluid derived from oil, is nearly the same as in the process of breathing, or in the combustion of charcoal; that is, almost wholly watery vapor and the poisonous carbonic acid gas. It will be understood then wherein the danger lies in the use of gas stoves and oil stoves for cooking or heating. These stoves are a great convenience and comfort. They are also economical. For the purpose of moderate cooking they are to be recommended; but with a proviso. That proviso is, that there must be complete ventilation, unobstructed ingress and egress of atmospheric air. The combustion of illuminating gas, kerosene oil or any of its products, or any other oils, results in the production of the deadly carbonic acid gas, and the greater the quantity consumed the greater the danger, other circumstances being equal, where attention is not paid to ventilation. When using either, therefore, have the windows open or the doors ajar. They are then as safe as any stove for cooking. For warming rooms it is obvious that neither gas nor oil stoves can be recommended. With complete ventilation, which is an absolute necessity to insure safety, the requisite warmth would scarcely be secured with the desired comfort and economy. Let no one be deceived by the assurance of any dealers that in their stoves the smoke is all consumed or that all hurtful gases are consumed. They may assert that the absence of smell is the proof of the consumption of all harmful products, but such assertions can have no foundation in fact.

Apple Dealers Happy.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

MT. VERNON, Ill., July 27.—There are more apple shippers in this city than ever before, the crop is much larger and each packer is crowded. Good prices are being realized by the farmers and they are a source of great revenue to the county.

PASTIME CLUB GAMES.

GOOD ATTENDANCE AND EXCELLENT SPORT AT THE FAIR GROUNDS.

An English Paper Lauds Tindall's Recent Performance—A Record Broken—A Sheriff After Sluggers—The Hosmer-Plaisted Crew Winners—Record of a Day in the Sporting World.

A LARGE audience witnessed the third series of monthly games given by the Pastime Athletic Club at the Fair Grounds yesterday afternoon. The number of ladies present was particularly large, and the sports were excellent. W. N. Cummings, a new contestant, secured a place in several events, and will undoubtedly be much more heavily handicapped in future. C. S. Reber and L. D. Cabanne were also conspicuous as winners. The latter, although sick and suffering from a sore heel, took part in almost every event and finished in the half mile race like the game boy he is, although he dropped exhausted after passing the string. Besides the regular games, H. H. Morris and D. W. McDonald gave an exhibition of sparring and Hal Greenwood and Harry Gordon did some fancy riding on the bicycle. The officers of the day were: Capt. C. W. Bellal's, referee; Dr. Willis Hall, R. W. Shapleigh and Joseph A. Deffry, judges; Harry J. Joel, clerk of the course; E. A. Westerman and J. Kaufman, measurers; S. Carr Cabanne, marshal; Prof. C. M. Williams, starter; Prof. Aug. M. Muegge and Anson D. Hartwell, time-keepers.

THE EVENTS.

C. S. Reber, scratch; D. A. Chewning, 6½ yards; F. J. LaBarge, 6½ yards; R. J. Tozer, 9 yards; H. W. Daub, 10 yards, started in the first heat of the 100 yards race, and LaBarge won with Chewning second. Time, 11 s.

In the second heat the starters were L. D. Cabanne, 1 yard; H. L. Reber, 4 yards; A. Tozer, 5 yards; R. M. Joyce, 7 yards; W. Lawler, 7 yards. Tozer won with L. D. Cabanne second. Time, 11 s.

W. N. Cummings, 10 yards, won the third heat, with W. B. Johnson, 3 yards, second. Time, 11 1-5 s. The other starters were S. P. Platt, 8 yards, and Winston Churchill, 10 yards.

The final heat and race was taken by Cummings with Chewning second and Cabanne third. Time, 10 3-5s.

Richard Hurck, with 150 yards start, won the one mile bicycle handicap; George C. Tivy, 170 yards, being second, and F. H. Mehlig, 100 yards, third. Time, 3:14 2-5. A. G. Harding and W. H. Harding were the other starters.

The contestants in putting the 16-lb. shot were A. Tozer, scratch; C. S. Reber, 3 feet; R. J. Tozer, 4 feet; George E. Kaiser, 4 feet; H. W. Daub, 6 feet; L. D. Cabanne, 4 feet; H. L. Reber, 4 feet; R. M. Joyce, 6 feet, and W. N. Cummings, 6 feet. Cummings won with a put of 35 feet 9 inches, including his handicap, A. J. Tozer being second with 35 feet 2 inches.

THE 220-YARD DASH.

C. S. Reber, 2 yards, proved an easy winner of the first heat of the 220-yard handicap in 23 4-5s, D. A. Chewning, 12 yards, being second. F. J. La Barge, 14 yards, and H. W. Daub also started.

L. D. Cabanne, scratch, and H. L. Reber, 6 yards, were the only starters in the second heat, and they almost walked over the course, finishing as named in 30 2-5s.

W. B. Johnson, 6 yards; S. P. Platt, 16 yards; W. N. Cummings, 20 yards, and Winston Churchill, 20 yards, started in the third heat. Johnson won in 25s, Cummings being second.

The final heat was won by C. S. Reber in 23 4-5s, Cummings being second and Chewning third.

C. S. Reber, scratch; L. D. Cabanne, 5 inches; H. L. Reber, 4 inches; W. N. Cummings, 5 inches; R. M. Joyce, 5 inches; Wm. Lawler, 5 inches; W. B. Johnson, 4 inches, contested the running high jump. Joyce won with a jump, including handicap, of 5 feet 6 inches. Lawler was second with 5 feet 5 inches.

C. S. Reber, scratch; H. W. Daub, 10 inches; L. D. Cabanne, 20 inches; H. L. Reber, 10 inches; R. M. Joyce, 10 inches; W. Lawler, 10 inches, and John M. Hodgen, 8 inches, entered the standing high kick. Cabanne won with a kick, including handicap, of 106 inches, Lawler being second with a kick of 102½ inches.

THE HURDLE RACE.

L. D. Cabanne, 2 yards; H. L. Reber, 6 yards; W. N. Cummings, 18 yards, and S. P. Platt, 16 yards, started in the first heat of the 220-yard hurdle race. Cabanne won, with Cummings second. Time, 30 2-5 seconds.

R. M. Joyce, 14 yards; Wm. Lawler, 14 yards; A. Tozer, 10 yards, and C. S. Reber, scratch, started in the second heat, which was won by Joyce in 30 1-5 seconds, with C. S. Reber second.

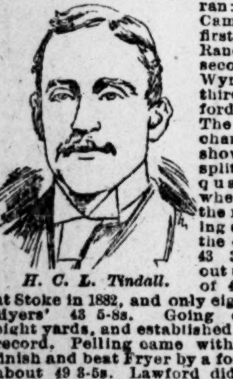
The final heat was taken by C. S. Reber in 28 2-5 seconds, L. D. Cabanne being second.

F. H. Mehlig, Richard Hurck and A. G. Harding, all scratch; J. M. Hodgen, 35 yards; W. H. Harding, 125 yards, and George E. Tivy, 150 yards, started in the two-mile bicycle race, and W. H. Harding won in 7m. 50 3-5 s., Hurck being second.

The starters in the half-mile race were L. D. Cabanne, scratch; H. L. Reber, 10 yards; C. S. Reber, 25 yards; H. M. Doub, 25 yards, and R. M. Joyce, 20 yards. H. L. Reber won, Doub second and Cabanne third. No time was taken.

An English Opinion of Tindall.

The *Athletic Journal* has this to say of Tindall's great performances at the English championships—440 yards, five entries, four ran: H. C. L. Tindall, Cambridge U. A. C., first; E. H. Pelling, Ranelagh Harriers, second; E. J. Fryer, Wymondham A. C., third; A. R. M. Lawford, L. A. C., fourth. The Eastern Counties champion, Fryer, showed the way at a splitting pace for quarter distance, when Tindall took up the running, and going clean away passed the 400-yards mark in 43 3-5s., knocking out the British record of 44 4-5s. by Ball, at Stoke in 1882, and only eight inches behind Myers' 43 5-8s. Going on he won by eight yards, and established a genuine British record. Pelling came with a rattle at the finish and beat Fryer by a foot, the time being about 49 3-5s. Lawford did about 51s. Winner's time, 48⅘s., which now becomes the best English amateur record, supplanting the previous one of 48 3-5s., made by L. D. Myers, the American, June 6, 1885, over the same course. The half-mile, nine entries, five ran—H. C. A. Tindall, Cambridge U. A. C., first; T. T. Pitman, L. A. C., second; G. H. Pilling, Brighton, A. C., third; W. M. Churley, Highgate H., fourth; W. Kent-Hughes, United Hospitals, A. C., retired. Kent-Hughes and Pitman led at the quarter (57 3-5s.). At three furlongs Tindall shot up, and leaving the other men as though standing still, won by 16 yards, a dozen between second and third. All who finished beat the standard. Time, 1m. 52 2-5s., the fastest ever run in a championship.



H. C. L. Tindall.

Athletic Notes.

Frank Ritter is rapidly getting into shape for the 100 yard race. Frank is a flyer.

Ed Baker's performance of 2m 28s for the 1,000 yards deserves more than a passing notice.

How would National Amateur Athletic Union sound as a compromise between the two Eastern associations?

Herman Wieneke is training at the Olympics' grounds. Herman will make all the boys hustle on the 1st.

John C. Myers, the M. A. A. C. representative in the swimming championships, is reported to be in fine condition.

The special train which has been chartered for the swimming championships next Saturday will leave the Union Depot at 3:30 p. m. sharp.

With such men as Cabanne, Myers, Sheehan, Mercardiel and the Cincinnati delegate the mile race next Saturday promises to be a hot contest.

Pat Sheehan, the Olympic's aspirant for championship honors, is practicing twice a day at the Natatorium and is swimming in grand style.

The Olympics have appointed Mr. Adolph Wittmann as their representative on the Board of Management of the Western Association. Is is a good selection.

Those wishing to compete in the swimming championships or the non-championships events should remember that the entries will positively close to-morrow night.

It should be understood that the winners in next Saturday's championship events will be the recognized champions of the West until next year's contests, no matter what transpires in the interim.

The Missouri Amateur Athletic Club has mighty good reasons to congratulate itself on the manly and honorable part it played in the recent athletic war. It has nothing to take back and no crow to eat.

John A. Leavitt of Newton, Mass., the champion professional short-distance swimmer of America, and McClosky of Lowell, Mass., are to contest a mile for a purse of $250 at Great Ocean Pier, Crescent Beach, Mass.

It is announced that Tommy Conneff and E. A. de Podesta, formerly a well-known Irish cross-country runner, are to run a three-mile match race at the games of the Irish National Athletic Association, at Oak Island, Mass., August 13.

Tom Wilkinson, the well-known English starter, has been seized with a paralytic stroke, and it is doubtful if he will ever start again. He was without doubt the most careful and accomplished starter in the world, and it will be no easy task to fill his place.

The members' race at the Olympic games promises to be one of the most interesting events of the day. With such men as Wittman, Lang, Schreiber, Rœsh, Liener and a host of others there will be a great struggle. The The Olympics believe in encouraging their beginners and will give medals to first and second.

So the Amateur Athletic Union has come to its senses at last. Mr. A. G. Mills, the newly-elected member of the Union board of management, is said to be resposible for the new move. Mr. Mills is known to be a gentleman of broad and liberal ideas, and is also possessed of good, sound common sense, a commodity that was woefully lacking in the union board.

Ed Skinner, who won the last great Sir Joseph Banks handicap in Australia; Archie McComb and Harry Fredericks, the latter of New York, who went to Australia with Lon Myers and had poor luck while there, arrived in San Francisco from Australia on July 6. The book-makers lost so heavily on Skinner's winning that they couldn't meet all their obligations. Skinner, however, pulled out a good pile, which he brings back with him.

The ninth annual contest for the half-mile amateur swimming championship was held at the Welsh Harp, Hendon, England, July 6. There were seventeen competitors. Seven men succeeded in earning the standard certificates, completing the course in 16 minutes. J. F. Standring, the holder of the half-mile championship, went in front directly after the start and finally won by twenty yards from H. Bowden. A. E. France, the long-distance amateur champion, was third. Winner's time, 14m. 56 4-5s.

A ten mile race, run for the purpose of establishing a Western record at that distance, was held on the Wanderers' Cricket and Athletic Club grounds, Chicago, July 20. Day, pleasant with no wind; track, quarter-mile of turf, in fair condition; attendance about 350; prize, gold stop-watch. Result—Michael Kennedy, Wanderers' C. and A. C., first, by nearly 1,000 yards, time, 56m. 15s.; Arthur J. Hunn, M. A. A. C., St. Louis, second, 62m. 45s.; Harry McCullogh, W. C. and A. C., quit at 3½ miles; H. Klikke, W. C. and A. C., quit at 2 miles.

The Detroit (Mich.) Athletic Club will hold its second annual summer meeting August 3 on its own grounds. The programme will include a 100 yards run for novices, 100 yards for the Eddy cup, 75 yards for heavy men and the following handicaps: 220 yards, 440 yards and mile runs, three-fourths mile walk, 120 and 220 yards hurdle, running high and standing and running broad jumps, running hop, step and jump, pole vault, throwing 16-pound hammer, putting 16-pound shot and 56-pound weight, and bicycle, three-legged and sack races. A handsome set of prizes will be made for the occasion.

In case of a compromise between the two Eastern associations, which is virtually accomplished now that the ice has been broken, the POST-DISPATCH suggests a bridal tour composed of the best men from each association. The season is not too far advanced and suitable programmes could be gotten up and the trip made to pay expenses. It would not only be the means of creating a greater interest in amateur athletics in some of the Western cities, but at the same time would afford an opportunity to show the Easterns that St. Louis is the greatest Athletic city in the country.

The Olympics' meeting of Sunday, September 1, at Amateur Park, promises to prove a rousing success. The following events will take place: Handicaps—100 yards; 220 yards; 220 yards, hurdle, 2 feet 6 inches; 440 yards; 440 yards obstacle; 1 mile walk; 1 mile run; running high jump; pole vaulting; putting 16-pound shot; throwing 16-pound hammer. Scratch events—220 yards for members who have never won a race; three-legged race, 100 yards; and tug of war. The prizes will consist of handsome gold medals and other appropriate articles. W. A. A. rules will govern.

The National Association of Amateur Athletes met in New York, July 16, and arranged to hold two championship meetings. The swimming championship is to be decided on August 17. The distance will be 100 yards and one mile. The field contests were dated for September 21 on the Manhattan Athletic Club's grounds. The events will be as follows: 100, 220, 440 and 880 yard, 120-yard hurdle, 220-yard hurdle, one and five mile runs, two-mile steeplechase with water jumps, running high and broad jump, pole vault, 16-pound shot, 56-pound weight and three-mile bicycle race. The junior championships, open only to those who never took a first, second or third in like events, will be held October 19.

THE WHEEL.

Meeting of Bicycle Track Association—Return of the Missouri Tourists—Chat.

After a great deal of trouble caused by an obstinate officer, a meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis Bicycle Track Association was finally held at the Missouri Bicycle Club last Thursday night and arrangements for the coming tournament, to take place Saturday, August 31, were made. Secretary-Treasurer Child read his report, which showed a small balance still in the treasury. Upon motion of Robert Holm the question of monthly dues was taken up and after a great deal of discussion it was voted to fix the monthly dues for July, August and September at 50c and 25c per month for the balance of the year. The following committees were then appointed: Press—George H. Lucas, E. L. Moekler, W. M. Brewster, Robt. Holm; prizes, J. H. Child, P. M. Stone, Geo. Wilder; advertising and tickets, E. A. Smith; programme, H. B. Pogue. Track Superintendent, C. H. Stone, stated that the track had been leveled, raked and rolled and was now in excellent condition for training. The question of the W. A. A. A. bicycle championships came up and it was found that Mr. Rhodes' proposition, as stated in these columns on July 14, had been withdrawn on account of the opposition of some of the W. A. A. A. officers, chief among whom was S. A. Miles of Chicago, who advised them to vote against it. It was then decided to await the final action of the W. A. A. A. on this matter and a programme to consist of ten events was provisionally adopted as follows: One mile novice, one mile open, one-half mile dash, two-mile handicap, one mile safety handicap, one mile Missouri Division championship, three-mile Missouri Division championship, two-mile lap race, one-half mile for boys under 14 years, one mile consolation. A meeting of the Executive Committee will be held at the Missouri's Clubhouse to-morrow evening when the final arrangements will be made and track officials appointed.

RETURN OF THE MISSOURI TOURISTS.

G. E. Wetzel, Jr., and C. A. Moder returned from their cycle tour to Leavenworth, Kan., and state they had a pretty hard time of it, as the roads for the greater part were in bad condition on account of recent rains. Wetzel said: "After leaving Warrensburg on the 18th we arrived at Holden by noon. The road, though slightly better than that from Knobnoster, was still very unsatisfactory. The hot sun, following the continued rain of nearly a week, baked the rough clay so thoroughly that riding was anything but pleasant. To reward our perseverance, however, we were heartily welcomed by the 'cyclists of Holden, who to the number of a dozen paraded us through the streets, much to the enjoyment of the natives. As the roads were reported "tough" we took the train west to Independence and the same evening rode into Kansas City. The boulevard between Independence and Kansas City was just being constructed, and, after riding two-thirds of the distance over hilly, rough ground, we reached the finished part, which led over a hard, smooth surface for several miles with an up grade, similar to Solomon's Hill. Had the roads been in condition they would have afforded good riding nearly all the way."

CYCLING CHAT.

Hayes Campbell has returned from a tour through Kentucky.

The trouble in the New York Club promises to be amicably settled.

H. A. Strain of the Missouris has gone to Michigan for a few weeks' outing.

The South End Wheelmen of Philadelphia will hold a 10-mile club race on August 17.

The 5-mile championship of New South Wales was recently won by H. A. Mutton.

E. Barnard has about decided not to accept A. E. Lumsden's challenge for the present.

The accident to the Ballwin stage was very unfortunate, but was not caused by cyclists.

George E. Tivy, Bert Harding, Dick Hurck and V. P. Ring are already training for the races.

W. E. Hicks, the long-lost cycling scribe, is now a resident of Paris, and will accompany the American tourists to Geneva.

C. Walker of the Atalanta Wheelmen of Newark, has ridden over two thousand miles since January 1, over country roads.

Inasmuch as the Cycling Club has sufficient talent without him, E. N. Sanders has decided not to do any racing at the coming tournament.

Missouri contributed three more members to the L. A. W. last week. The total membership of the Missouri Division is now 275 and of the League 10,369.

Nearly all the fast men of the King's County Wheelmen are taking to safeties. The following racing men now ride them: Murphy, Bensinger, Beasly and Newman.

The dates of the Harrowgate (England) meet are August 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7. There will be two days of racing, and an effort is now being made to induce Americans to take part.

Runs to-day: Missouri Bicycle Club to Schoenlau's Grove, via Kirkwood and Georgetown. No run has as yet been called for the Cycle Club, but they will probably go to Ballwin.

A grand bicycle and athletic tournament will be given at the Fifth Avenue Rink, Brooklyn, on August 13, by Charles Swalbach. The best men of all the New York clubs will compete.

Capt. Hildebrand is talking of arranging a run to De Soto for August 11. On that day a number of Chicago wheelmen will be down who have been aching to take the trip for some time.

Granville S. Conant recently rode from Contoocook, N. H., to Woonsocket, R. I., a distance of 150 miles, in fourteen hours, a performance which stamps him as an A1 road rider.

In the fifty-mile road race of the Springfield Bicycle Club on September 13, it has been decided to refund the entrance fee to the first three men, besides the usual prizes that they will receive.

This is a frigid season for the professional cyclist. There has not been a ghost of a show for him at any of the large race meets. It is a pity that the professionals did not have more regard for the proverb about honesty being the best policy.

July 16, W. Van Wagoner of Newport, R. I., rode a mile on a Safety with hands tied behind his back in 2 m. 48 s., and thereby won a gold medal from J. Purvis-Bruce. This is a most remarkable performance, but it was also a foolhardy attempt. Had he slipped a pedal, or struck a small obstruction, there would very likely have been a chance to comment upon the success of the fool-killer in finding another victim.

The annual race for the twenty-five-mile professional championship of the world was run off on the Aylestone (England) track last week in the presence of several thousand spectators. Owing to a spill in the thirty-mile championship at Wallsengon the previous Saturday, which disabled F. and W. Wood and T. H. English, the field was considerably weakened and only five riders took part in the race, which resulted as follows: F. W. Allard, first; A. H. Robb, second; R. Howell, third; A. Hawker, fourth; J. Lee, distanced. The last named, who was an odds-on favorite at the start, retired in the eighth mile, but the others kept close together, each alternating in the lead until the final lap was entered upon. At this stage a desperate race home ensued, Allard, by a grand effort, stalling off his opponents and gaining inch by inch won in 1h. 20m. 42s.; last mile, 2m. 52s. The record for the distance is 1h. 10m. 34 4-5s., held by Dubois of France, who rode the distance in the time stated at Coventry, England, August 24, 1887.

Too Wet for Cycling.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

READING, Pa., July 27.—The annual bicycle races at the Yellow House track, this county, were postponed this afternoon until next Saturday on account of rain. The best riders in this section of the State will compete for the prizes.

Will Swim With Legs Bound.

Eugene Mercadier, the amateur long distance swimmer, who last summer swam from Alton to St. Louis, will at 3:30 p. m. to-day attempt to swim the river with his legs bound together from the foot of Carr street, passing under the bridge to the Illinois side. To a good swimmer swimming in this style, or with both the legs and arms bound is not so difficult, provided he swims with the current, but Mercadier claims no swimmer with any of his limbs bound has as yet ever attempted to swim across such a strong current as that which flows under the big bridge. Should Mercadier prove successful in his efforts to swim the river in this manner it is said he will probably try it later on with both the arms and legs bound.

The Hosmer-Plaisted Crew Winners.

ST. JOHN, New Brunswick, July 27.—The professional four-oared race in the carnival regatta to-day was won by the Hosmer-Plaisted crew of Boston, defeating the Belyear crew of Carleton and the Hogan crew of Portland.

Aquatic Notes.

Nothing has been heard from Hanlan. He was to have left Denver ten days ago for St. Louis.

Local bets have been made of 3 to 1 that Gaudaur will not break his record next Saturday at Creve Cœur.

Hamm is reducing at the rate of one pound a day and is still eight pounds over his rowing weight. He thinks, however, by next Saturday he will be in the pink of condition.

The Modoc Club is gaining in membership very rapidly. Their new boat house, with its shower baths and comfortable rooms and plenty of safe pleasure boats furnish the attraction.

A large delegation will leave here Wednesday night for Pullman to attend the National and M. V. A. R. A. regattas. St. Louis will be well represented both in the races and in the grand stand.

Carl St. John has launched his new pleasure boat at Creve Cœur. It is a beautiful craft, finished in hard wood and all the metal work nickel plated. It was built by R. J. Douglass & Co., Waukegan, Ill.

A race between two crews of the Excelsior Rowing Club will take place this afternoon at 4 o'clock, commencing at the bridge and finishing at the foot of Anna street, a distance of about two and one-quarter miles.

Hamm, when a trainer for Gaudaur, was quite pious and used to lead in singing and prayer at the little church near Creve Cœur. He afterward became trainer for Teemer. Now he leads when it is "his lead," but not in prayer.

Gaudaur and Hamm are hard at work at Creve Cœur Lake. They go over the course several times every day, and are rapidly cutting down the time. The race next Saturday will be a great one and very likely furnish a new record.

Gaudaur offers Laycock, the Australian sculler, $300 for expenses if he will come to this country and row a match race for $1,000 or more a side. Laycock is now in London looking for a race, but England has no scullers, nor any fair course.

Gaudaur was never in better condition than at present, but he is unable to secure a match. Teemer has no backer, and O'Connor, the only other sculler on this side of the water who is competent to cope with Jake, is in England at present preparing for his race with Searle of Australia for the championship of the world.

Mr. St. John, the referee of next Saturday's swimming races, will accompany the men in his racing skimmer presented to him by Edward Hanlan six years ago. The boat was expressly built for a contest in which Mr. St. John was to row a mile while a well-known brewer rowed half a mile. The prize was a supper for ten. The brewer gave the supper without rowing when he saw the boat his opponent was going to use.

The St. Louis athletic clubs give the best exhibitions of any in the country and spend more money to do so. All they were obliged to give next Saturday was the 100-yard and one-mile swimming race for the championship, but to make the thing interesting they have added several other events, among them the three-mile boat race between Gaudaur and Hamm, two of the best scullers to-day in America. This race alone will be worth going many miles to see.

Scottish Clansmen at Play.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 27.—This is the Scotsmen's gala day here and the weather is nearly perfect. Clansmen from all parts of the United States and Canada gathered to-day at Lakeport in the annual games of the St. Andrew's Scottish Society. The programme is unusually attractive and the contestants include some of the most noted athletes of the country. The standing long jump for professionals was won by William O'Halloran of Boston, 10 ft. 9¾ in.; J. J. Connolly of Hamilton second, John McPherson of Toronto, third. The heavy-shot putting contest was by Charles Purrie of Clarksville, Canada, who broke the world's record. He put the shot 41 ft. 2 in. The record was 40 ft. 1 in.

A Sheriff After Sluggers.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 27.—Sheriff Jenkins is determined to prevent the prize-fight between Billy Baker and Patrick Brennan. They have twice been stopped, but determined to start to-night from Tonawanda and land on the Canadian shore. Tickets have been sold to the moonlight excursion down the Niagara River and there was an exodus of sports to Tonawanda on the afternoon trains. The managers admitted there was to be a prize-fight between Dan Garretty of Jersey City and Hite Peckman of Oneida, N. Y. The Sheriff took a posse of deputies to the scene and will go on the midnight moonlight excursion to pevent any prize-fighting.

Four-Legged Fowls.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 27.—Ben Figg of North Pleasureville, Ky., has four young ducks at his home, about a month out, that have four legs each. They walk on their hind legs like a kangaroo, holding up their front feet.

Pistol Practice.

Both the attendance and the score were very poor at the regular weekly shoot of the St. Louis Pistol Club. Out of a possible 100 the following scores were made on the thirty yards target, reduced to twenty yards.

S. G. Dorman........ 8 5 8 7 9 7 10 10 10 10—84
M. Summerfield...... 9 6 9 10 9 7 7 8 7 8—80
G. W. Alexander.... 10 6 6 6 7 9 6 10 8 10—78
E. C. Mohrstadt...... 8 9 9 7 9 6 10 5 8 6—77
A. E. Bengel........ 6 4 6 6 9 5 9 7 9 9—70

Horseback Wrestling.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

CINCINNATI, O., July 27.—At the Cincinnati Ball Park this afternoon a wrestling match on bareback horses took place between Antoine Pierre, the Greek, and Sergt. Welsh for a purse of $400. Mr. Miller acted as second for Welsh and Al Jennings for Pierre. Frank Bell was appointed referee. The match was for the best four bouts in seven. In the first bout Pierre's horse became frightened and Pierre fell off. In the second and third bouts Pierre secured a neck hold and succeeded in dragging Welsh from his horse. The third was easily won by Welsh. Welsh then said that his horse was winded and that the match could not go on. Nevertheless, he remounted and after a hard tussle was again thrown. In the sixth Pierre caught Welsh with both hands and was pulled from his horse. In the last Pierre threw Welsh, thus winning the contest.

ST. LOUIS' FIRST SETTLER.

A Celebration of His House Warming 125 Years Ago Proposed.

A meeting has been called of gentlemen interested in the proposed celebration of the 125th anniversary of the foundation of St. Louis by Pierre Laclede Liguest. It was in September, 1764, that Laclede, having built a home here, brought his family from Cahokia to reside in that home. When the 100th anniversary occurred, St. Louis was not in condition to celebrate anything. The war was then going on. But at this time a celebration is possible and gentlemen interested have united to bring it about. The following call has been prepared:

We, the undersigned citizens of St. Louis, ask our fellow-citizens to assemble in public meeting on Tuesday next (July 30) in the hall of the Real Estate Exchange, Seventh and Chestnut streets, at 3 o'clock p. m. to consider the question of keeping the 125th anniversary of the settlement of St. Louis by Pierre Laclede Liguest. No event in the great Western wilderness was of greater moment than that in connection with succeeding events up to and since the transfer of the Territory of Louisiana to the United States. Laclede himself was of the higher class of pioneer leaders, and through him civilization, religion and law were introduced into these parts. He was the first merchant and land-owner. Let us do honor to him and his early co-laborers in trade and commerce and in all the arts of peace and progress.

Edw. A. Noonan,
William Hyde,
Joseph Brown,
John D. Stephenson,
Henry Flad,
Robert E. McMath,
Leverett Bell,
Henry W. Williams,
Jos. A. Wherry,
D. P. Rowland,
Richard Klemm,
Jos. Pasquier,
John H. Pohlman,
Henry Zeigenhein,
William A. Hobbs,
John J. O'Brien,
Cornet & Zeibig,
R. C. Greer,
F. W. Mott,
John Maguire,
Lewis H. Lohmeyer,
Benj. F. Hammett,
John C. Bensick,
Ernest Hilgendorf,
August Gehner,
John H. Terry,
Chas. F. Vogel,
Chas. A. Gleason,
Thos. F. Farrelly,
Wm. C. Wilson & Co.,
S. F. & T. A. Scott,
Booth, Barada & Co.,
Fisher & Co.,
Henry Heimenz, Jr.,
M. A. Wolff & Co.,
Louis H. Tontrup,
C. C. Crone,
Chas. C. Nicholls,
Terry Bros. & Hart,
C. Bent Carr,
John E. Vogel,
Percy & Vallat,
Tony Faust,
Hulbert, Howe & Chassaing, Lindell Hotel,
Jos. Gerardi, Planters' House,
J. L. Griswold, Laclede Hotel,
J. H. Hurst, Hurst's Hotel,
Thos. P. Miller, St. James Hotel,
J. W. Wallace, Secretary and Treasurer Southern Hotel.

It is proposed to have a number of stationary tableaux representing events in the life of Laclede, and events before and after him. One of the tableaux proposed will be a copy of Weimar's panel in the Court-house dome, "De Soto Discovering the Mississippi." It will include forty living figures. These tableaux will be upon the streets and will, if the plan is carried out, take the place of the abandoned illumination.

"THE FALL OF PARIS."

Continued Success of the Grand Spectacle.

"The Fall of Paris" at Sportsman's Park is being presented in splendid style, and with each production it grows in popular favor. Friday night one of the largest and most fashionable audiences ever seen at an open air entertainment was present, and it was pronounced a thoroughly entertaining spectacle. One of the prettiest features of that evening was the fancy military movements of the Walsh Zouaves, who, under command of Capt. William Heyman, did themselves proud. Their bayonet exercises, wheels and the manual were superbly executed. They were repeatedly applauded and cheered. Last night the Emerald Cadets, with Capt. Thomas Finan to the front, did some exceedingly clever work. Their drill is entirely different from the Zouaves, and it was certainly an attractive feature. To-night, with pleasant weather, there will be the banner crowd of the season present. New specialty features will be introduced, and the pyrotechnic display will be grander than ever. The Busch Zouazes, under command of Capt. Roemer, will take a prominent part in the grand military pagent. To-morrow night the management will give the little folks a chance to see the great show at a nominal price of admission. But 10 cents will be charged and it goes without saying there will be an enormous crowd of little folks present. This enterprising move on the part of the management will, no doubt, tend to increase it in popularity with the general public. The "Fall of Paris" is a magnificent success, and will, no doubt, continue to be splendidly patronized.

Bishop Bonacum in the City.

Bishop Thomas Bonocum, a former rector of the Church of the Holy Name, is here. He goes East shortly. While in the city he is the guest of Rev. Father P. McCaffrey, rector of St. Patrick's.

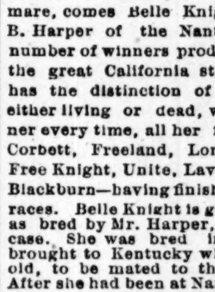
BELLE KNIGHT'S RECORD.

PERFORMANCES OF THE OFFSPRING OF AMERICA'S GREATEST BROODMARE.

Bad Weather Makes Owners Wary at Saratoga and Much Scratching Done—Monmouth Park's Track a Mill-Pond—Events at Chicago and Saratoga—Track Talk.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 27.



BIG improvements are contemplated to the track and grounds of the historic Kentucky Association. At present the management are busy with the plans and specifications of the proposed improvements. The course is to be considerably widened, a chute laid out and an elegant grand stand erected. The famous hill, which has caused the faltering and final defeat of many a noted crack, is to be cut down, and when this is accomplished the course will be one of the fastest, as well as one of the safest, in the country. It is not probable that work on the contemplated improvement will be commenced until after the fall meeting, the object being to have everything in readiness for next spring, when the management propose to give the greatest racing carnival ever known in Central Kentucky, both as to duration and value, stakes and purses hung up.

BELLE KNIGHT AS A BROOD-MARE.

Next to Marian, as a successful broodmare, comes Belle Knight, owned by Mr. F. B. Harper of the Nantura stud, and in the number of winners produced she even excels the great California stud Matron. She also has the distinction of being the only mare, either living or dead, who has thrown a winner every time, all her foals—Bell Boy, Mary Corbett, Freeland, Long Knight, Freeman, Free Knight, Unite, Lavinia Belle and Annie Blackburn—having finished first in one or more races. Belle Knight is given by the stud book as bred by Mr. Harper, but such is not the case. She was bred in Ohio in 1872, and brought to Kentucky when she was a 3-year-old, to be mated to the great Longfellow. After she had been at Nantura stud for about seven or eight months her owners became embarrassed and requested Mr. Harper to take her off of their hands, they being unable to pay the bill due for her keep and the stallion service. The proprietor did as requested, accompanying the receipts for all demands with a check for $10, and for this extremely pitiful amount, all told not over $200, the wonderful mare passed into the hands of her present owner, to make a record in the stud which has yet to be equaled.

Belle Knight was never trained nor raced. Her sire Knighthood, a son of imported Knight of St. George and Glycera, by imported Sovereign, was a superior race horse, he being the hero of many hard-fought turf battles. Her dam Kentucky Belle was a daughter of Goodwood, a son of Lexington and Evergreen, by imported Glencoe, out of Nora, by imported Sovereign, herself a superior brood mare, the dam of such well-known performers as Asterlight, Bombay, Sovereign, Pat and Grimaldi. Her dam was Chloe Anderson, who produced Novice, who has become famous as the dam of the

MATCHLESS RACE HORSE

and remarkably successful California stallion, Norfolk. Belle Knight during her career has been mated to but two stallions, Longfellow and Ten Broeck, and of her produce, Bell Boy, Mary Corbett, Freeland, Long Knight, Unite and Lavinia Belle are by the former, while Freeman, Free Knight and Annie Blackburn are by the latter. In 1887 she had a dead foal by Longfellow, while the only other foal she has ever dropped, save those above mentioned, is a suckling colt, by Longfellow, now at her side at Nantura stud. Being as yet, however, only 17 years old and a fairly regular breeder, there seems no limit to her possibilities and ere she rests beneath the green grass in the fields of Nantura, hers may be a record which will stand as an absolutely unbeatable mark, as it seems impossible for her to drop a colt or a filly incapable of earning turf renown. The table below gives the record made on the turf by her produce, the times they have faced the starter's flag, the races captured and the money taken down in purses and the rich stakes they have won:

TABLE OF WINNINGS.

Year foaled.	NAMES.	Times started	Times first.	Times second	Times third.	Times unplaced.	Amount won.
1876	Bell Boy........	74	8	16	13	37	$ 2,495
1878	Mary Corbett......	40	7	10	3	20	2,860
1879	Freeland........	59	30	8	6	15	45,890
1880	Long Knight.....	71	18	18	12	23	22,238
1882	Freeman........	39	4	8	3	24	1,640
1883	Free Knight......	15	3	5	2	5	5,910
1884	Write..........	52	23	9	9	11	12,292
1885	Lavinia Belle.....	20	7	3	5	5	12,330
1886	Annie Blackburn .	8	1	2	2	3	2,390

RECAPITULATION.

Times started	378
Times first	101
Times second	79
Times third	55
Times unplaced	143
Total amount won	$108,045

AMONG THE NOTED BROOD MARES

barren this year at Nantura stud are Platinia, dam of Fellowplay and Drake Carter, and Lizzie Stone, dam of the noted trio Ten Stone, Valuable and Patton. Other news from Nantura is to the effect that Mr. Harper has retired from training and placed in the stud the following well-known young mares: Cantata, Margery, Emma Johnson and Lenora Morris. All of them, with the exception of the latter, who was mated to Longfellow, were bred to his $12,000 imported stallion Roxington.

William Lister, manager of George Cadwallader's public stable, has taken up a number of 3 and 2-year-olds to prepare them for the fall campaign. As a collection they are an exceedingly good looking lot and several of them are more than usually promising. They are: Safety, ch. f., 2 years, by Buchanan, dam Saucebox; bay filly, 2 years, by Bulwark, dam Longmate; Wide-awake, b. c., 3 years, by Wanderer, dam Mamie S.; gray colt, 2 years, by Longfellow, dam Grey Helen; bay gelding, 2 years, by Fonso, dam Paria; Glidia, ch. f., 2 years, by Onondaga, dam Gladiola. He is also breaking two yearlings, one by Volturno, dam Bonnie Kate, and the other by Fonso, dam Impromptu, which are colts of most remarable development and high racing form, the former being considered one of the finest youngsters raised in Kentucky this year.

BOB PAUL SHADOWED.

Bob Paul, a son of Lee Paul, the well-known trainer, has had quite an exciting experience during the last few days. He has been shadowed and followed repeatedly by two men every night for a week, and the odd part of their curious action is they have never offered to molest him, although he has been close to them several times. The nights have been very dark, and on this account he has been unable to ascertain whether they are black or white. The whole business is a mystery and even the police, who have been consulted, are unable to find out who the mysterious strangers are or what is their mission. Paul has some horses at the track and it is only when going from his stable to his home that his Tam O'Shanters show up. His family believe they are trying to kidnap him for some purpose and are only waiting for an opportunity to do the job without being discovered.

A NOTED FAMILY.

The remains of Frank McClelland, the deceased young trainer who died at Saratoga, have been brought here and interred in the Lexington Cemetery. Young McClelland was one of four brothers, John, Byron, Wallace and Frank, all of whom have earned a reputation as successful handlers of race horses. They are probably the only family in this country whose male members have all pursued the same profession and that, too, with success.

Donovan, the great English 3-year-old, now bears the distinction of having won more money than any horse in the history of the turf in any country, his earnings to date amounting to £40,362 15s, or in American money $197,778.45. Out of eighteen starts he has won fifteen races. His stable companion Ayrabire is also a heavy winner, he having won in stakes and purses £34,751, or $168,402.35. Out of fifteen races in which he has started he has won eleven.

A letter from Belle Meade Stud brings the information that there are now there sixty-three living foals, which were dropped at that place this year. Prominent in the collection is a full brother to Bordelaire, a full brother to Inspector B., a half-sister to Boot Jack, a full brother to Egmont, a half-brother to Bancroft, and a half-brother to Bootman. This is the greatest number of foals ever dropped at this famous stud in a single season.

St. Paul Races.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 27.—The high wind which sprang up an hour before the races were called dried up the track very rapidly. There was a large attendance with quite a number of carriages in the paddock filled with society people from the twin cities. Interest was centered in the mile and one-sixteenth race for the Twin City Exposition stakes, though all of the events of the day were interesting.

In the first race, six furlongs, Enterprise held the lead until the half, then dropped back to third place, Castilian coming through with a rush and winning.

In the second race, one and five-sixteenths miles, Lotion took the lead at the quarter and held it to the finish, winning easily.

Third race, five-eighths of a mile.—Miss Belle went off in the lead with Grace Ely second and Lena Ban third. This position was retained at the quarter, and at the half Grace Ely moved to the front, with Miss Belle second. In the stretch Miss Belle moved out in the lead again and won the race handily.

Fourth race, one mile.—This was the best race of the day. The nine horses got off in a bunch, Stoney Montgomery soon going to the front, with Kate Malone close up in second place and Castaway third. Montgomery retained the lead to the three-quarrers, where Louis D'Or moved up and entered the stretch with a slight lead, but soon dropped behind Stoney Montgomery and Castaway, these two making a most exciting contest down the straight, Stoney Montgomery winning by a short head, with Castaway second.

Fifth race, Exposition stakes, one and one-sixteenth miles—Sallie Hagan assumed the lead, which she retained till the quarter, when Cassius took the duty of pace setting, with Sallie Hagan second and Nevada third. The same order was retained at the half. In the stretch Sallie Hagan came down the course like the wind, and without a touch of Warwick's whip won handily. Catalpa, from the position of four lengths to the rear of the bunch at the quarter pole, ran a great race, and gained lost ground very fast coming down the stretch.

Saratoga Races.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

RACE TRACK, SARATOGA, July 27.—The morning broke cloudy, and about 1 o'clock a light rain began to fall. It frightened owners and scratchers were plentiful. Although an excellent card was offered the attendance was very light. Lucky Baldwin scratched Volante and Mollie's Last and started Los Angeles instead.

First race, the Flash stakes, for 2-year-olds, half a mile—Protection, ridden by Allen, won easily by three lengths from Prince Howard, with Sam Doxey third. Time, 50¾s. Daisy F., Flambeau, King Fortune, Rainbow and Rosemont finished as named. Betting 7 to 5 against Protection to win, 3 to 5 place; 8 to 5 Prince Howard for place.

Second race, purse $500, one mile and a furlong—Newcastle won by a nose from Minnie Palmer, with King of Norfolk third. Time, 1:51¾. Betting, 3 to 5 against Newcastle; no place betting.

Third race, the Adirondack handicap, one mile and a furlong—Princess Bowling was never headed, winning by a length from Los Angeles, who was three lengths before King Crab. Time, 1:57½. Bella B. and Vosburg finished as named. Betting, 13 to 5 against Princess Bowling, 4 to 5 place; 2 to 1 against Los Angeles for place.

Fourth race, purse $400, three-quarters of a mile—Geraldine won handily by a neck from Belle D'Or, who was eight lengths before Blue Rock. Time, 1:16¾. May O. and Everett finished as named. Betting, 1 to 3 Geraldine, no place; 6 to 5 against Belle D'Or for place.

Fifth race, purse $400, selling allowances, one mile—Royal Garter won by a head from Cupid, who was a head before Vivid, third, Time, 1:44½. Queen of Elizabeth, Satisfaction and Una B. finished as named. Betting, 8 to 1 Royal Garter, 2 to 1 place; 2 to 1 against Cupid for place.

Chicago Races.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

CHICAGO, July 27.—Five thousand people witnessed the races at the West Side Driving Park to-day. The sport was of the best kind, the one surprise of the day being Corrigan's victory in the fourth race. The summary of the events follows:

First race, purse $350, for maiden 3-year-olds, seven furlongs—Chicago stable, b. g. Billy Pinkerton 119, G. Covington, first; J. S. Shaw's ch. g. The Deacon 105, Seaman, second; Eugene Leigh's b. c. Brewster 113, Gerhardy, third. Time 1:31. Walter H., Uncle Sam, Rippley, Combination and Fannie Lake also started. Post odds: Billy Pinkerton 7 to 10. The Deacon 5 to 1, Brewster 5 to 2.

Second race, selling, purse $400, for all ages, mile and a quarter—J. N. Ackermann's b. g. St. Nick 105, Goodale, first; Hawkeye Stable's br. g. Hopedale 97, Francis, second; Fink & Williamson's b. c. Ernest Race 102, G. Covington, third. Time, 1:57¾. Dousman, Catherine B., Eva Wise, Echo, John Neber, McMurtry and St. Albans also ran. Betting: St. Nick, even money; Hopedale, 7 to 1; Ernest Race, 8 to 1.

Third race, purse $500, of which $100 to second; one mile—Guilford stable's c. h. Guilford 111, Francis, first; W. P. Maxwell's b. c. Champagne Charlie 102, Gerhardy, second; Chicago stable's b. m. Florence E. 109, G. Covington, third. Time, 1:43¼. Irma H., Hanselle, Pritchett and Pink Cottage ran unplaced. Betting: Guilford, 4 to 1; Champagne, 4 to 5; Florence E., 3 to 1.

Fourth race, selling, purse $350, for 3-year-olds and upwards, six furlongs—Charles Feeney's b. h. Corrigan 125, Feeney, first; T. P. O'Hara's br. g. MacKenzie 108, O'Hara, second; J. T. Stewart & Son's ch. f. Lady Gay 112, Seaman, third. Time, 1:16½. Katie S., Lepanto, Thomas J. Rusk, Eva K., Glen Pearl, Sailor Boy, Tom Daly and Col. Gore ran unplaced. Betting—Corrigan, 15 to 1; MacKenzie and Lady Gay, 4 to 1.

Fifth race, purse and conditions same as in fourth race—C. W. Doherty's b. g. Tom Stevens 108, Richardson, first; Pawnee Stables' ch. f. Lady Lea 106, Soden, second; W. J. Scole's ch. g. Waterbury 108, Seaman, third. Time, 1:17¾. Hon. John B., Regardless, Buckler, Sadie Mayo, Harkrite, John L. Hamilton, Sam Watkins, Kate Milman and Ephraham ran unplaced. Betting: Tom Stevens, 2 to 1; Lady Lea, 5 to 1; Waterbury, 8 to 1.

Sixth race, handicap hurdle, one mile, over four hurdles, purse $400—J. Billing's b. g., Elphin 138, Higgins, 1; L. Ezell's b. g., Leman 136, Jackson, 2; L. Yore's b. g., Bucephalus 133, 3. Time, 1.51½. Winslow and McBowling ran unplaced. Betting, Elphin, 5 to 2; Leman, 7 to 1; Bucephalus, 10 to 1.

Lexington Races.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 27.—The racing of the Iriquois Hunt Club ended to-day with beautiful weather, good attendance (composed principally of prominent society people) and the best sport of the week on a fast track. Results as follows:

First race, purse for all ages, quarter mile heats. Starters—Myrtle 175, G. Williams; Elsinora 175, G. P. Payne, Jr.; Rusty 175, D. Gibson; Francis 175, P. Talbert; Dido 175, H. McClelland. Elsinora won easily in straight heats. Dido and Rusty were second and third respectively, in both heats. Time, 25, 25¼.

Second race, purse, for all ages, five furlongs. Starters—Willie Carroll 118, W. T. Woodward, Jr.; Bepath 118, E. L. Graves; Trimble 118, H. Gibson, Jr.; Lady Jones 118, C. E. Railey; Koko 118, S. C. Berryman. Bepath won in a gallop by two lengths easily, with Lady Jones second and Trimble third, three lengths apart. Time, 1:06.

Third race, purse, for all ages, six furlongs. Starters—Caststeel 136, S. C. Berryman; Silver King 118, E. L. Graves; Antwerp 118, C. E. Railey. Caststeel won by a length from Silver King, second, five lengths in front of Antwerp. Time, 1:17½.

Fourth race, match of three furlongs for 2-year-olds. Starters—Jack the Kisser 118, H. Gibson, Jr.; Prince 118, W. T. Woodward, Jr. The latter won easily, with Jack The Kisser bolting badly in the stretch. Time, :38½.

Fifth race, trotting, purse for 3-year-olds, mile heats, 2 in 3—Valencia, b. f. by Madrid, dam Biscay, 1, 1, 1. Samorar, b. f., by Kingrene, dam Carrie, 2, 2. Guardsman, br. c., by Alcyone, dam Quivive, 3, 3. Time, 2:47¾, 2:45.

A Twenty-Mile Race for Ladies.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

SEDALIA, Mo., July 27.—Capt. E. W. Stevens, Superintendent, and C. D. Minter returned from Chicago this morning with five thoroughbred horses to be used by Miss White in her twenty-mile race during fair week with a lady from Kansas for a purse of $1,000 and the Fair Association gold medal.

NEW GUNS SHOP-WORN. Send for Catalogue.

Sent C. O. D. on Receipt of $5.00

Bonehill Damascus, Complete, Top Snap, 10 ga. 32 in 10¾ lbs., net..............$20.00

	List.	Net.
L. C. Smith, with hammer, 10 ga. 32 in. 12 lbs.	$70.00	$40.00
L. C. Smith, with hammer, 10 ga. 30 in. 7¾ lbs.	70.00	40.00
L. C. Smith, with hammer, 10 ga. 32 in. 11 lbs.	55.00	36.00
L. C. Smith, with hammer, 10 ga. 30 in. 9¾ lbs.	55.00	36.00
N. R. Davis, with hammer, 10 ga. 30 in. 9½ lbs.	55.00	25.00
N. R. Davis, with hammer, 10 ga. 30 in. 9 lbs.	35.00	20.00
Remington, with hammer, 10 ga. 30 in. 8¾ lbs.	40.00	20.00
Colt, with hammer, 10 ga. 32 in. 9 lbs.........	85.00	42.50
Colt, with hammer, 10 ga. 32 in. 8½ lbs.......	75.00	37.50
Parker Bros. with hammer, 10 ga. 32 in 9¾ lbs.	60.00	40.00
Parker Bros. with hammer, 10 ga. 32 in. 10¾ lbs.	85.00	52.50
Colt, hammerless, 10 ga. 30 in. 9 lbs..........	80.00	64.00
L. C. Smith, hammerless, 12 ga. 30 in. 7½ lbs.	80.00	64.00
Har. & Rich., hammerless, 10 ga. 32 in. 9 lbs.	110.00	60.00
W. W. Greener, Ejector, hmr'less, 10 ga. 30 in. 9 lbs.	250.00	182.50
Parker Bros. hammerless. 10 ga. 30 in. 9 lbs.	85.00	68.00
Parker Bros. with hammer, 16 ga. 30 in. 7¾ lbs.	80.00	55.00
Parker Bros. with hammer. 10 ga. 32 in. 10¾ lbs.	100.00	65.00

E. C. MEACHAM ARMS CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

The CELEBRATED NEW RAPID
Bicycles and Safetys, Lightest Strongest on the American Market.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE

RICHARD HURCK, AGENT, 2304 OLIVE ST.

Rain at Monmouth Park.

MONMOUTH PARK, July 27.—It has been raining for several hours and the track is like a mill pond. It is knee deep in the mud and very unsafe for the horses. The Executive Committee has decided to postpone the races. The programme will stand.

Trotting at Forest Park.

There were two races on the programme of the Gentlemen's Driving Club yesterday afternoon. The large assemblage of spectators present witnessed an interesting race in the 3:00 class. It was won by Mr. Spellbrink's Ben Harrison in straight heats, Jennie O. getting second place and Bob West third.

SUMMARY.

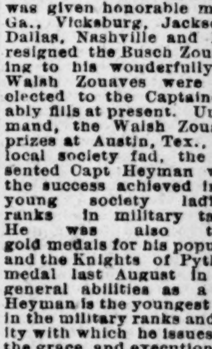
Ben Harrison.............................1 1 1
Jessie O.................................3 3 2
Bob West.................................4 2 3
Nettie Belle.............................2 4 4
Sherman..................................5 5 5
Patchen..................................6 6 6

The 2:55 pacing race had the following horses for starters: Cliff Roland, Tom, Nellie K., Black Hal and Speculation. The last-named stood well to win, but after five well-contested heats, which did not decide the race, it was postponed until Saturday next at 3 o'clock. On that day there will also be given a 3:00 trot and a 2:55 pacing race. Entries close on Friday next. The judges yesterday were: Messrs. Geo. W. Miller, Samuel Scaling and M. J. Ellis; timers, J. C. Kelly and H. H. Look; clerk, Harry Ashman.

CAPT. WILLIAM HEYMAN.

The Youngest and Most Skillful Zouave Commander in the Military Field.

It is undeniably a fact that St. Louis has the best zouave companies in America, and within the past year this fact has strongly asserted itself. The Walsh Zouaves, named in honor of Father Walsh of this city, have done themselves and the city they so ably represent, proud in their military triumphs against all competition in the past year or two. The success thus achieved is due largely to the skillful work of the brilliant young commander, William Heyman of this city.



Capt. William Heyman.

Capt. Heyman, whose portrait accompanies this sketch, is a New Yorker by birth, and has been a resident of St. Louis, since 1876. His military experience dates from 1883, when he joined Company C of the First regiment N. G. M., this city. In 1884 he was promoted to Quartermaster-sergeant and shortly thereafter to First Sergeant. His natural inclination to Zouave tactics, soon brought him in the Zouave ranks, and in the latter part of 1884, he joined the Busch Zouaves as private. He was a bright light in the highly successful career of the Busch Zouaves in their competitive drills, and was given honorable mention at Savannah, Ga., Vicksburg, Jacksonville, Indianapolis, Dallas, Nashville and Memphis. In 1886 he resigned the Busch Zouaves, and largely owing to his wonderfully energetic work, the Walsh Zouaves were organized. He was elected to the Captaincy—the position he so ably fills at present. Under his efficient command, the Walsh Zouaves have won first prizes at Austin, Tex., and Galveston. The local society fad, the Broom Brigade, presented Capt Heyman with a gold medal for the success achieved in bringing the bevy of young society ladies to the front ranks in military tactics with brooms. He was also the recipient of gold medals for his popularity and efficiency, and the Knights of Pythias gave him a gold medal last August in recognition of his general abilities as a commander. Capt. Heyman is the youngest commanding officer in the military ranks and the lightning rapidity with which he issues his commands, and the grace and execution in which they are carried out by his "warriors bold," speaks volumes for his efficiency, skill and splendidly developed tactics. The work of the Walsh Zouaves and Capt. Heyman in the military pageant in the Fall of Paris at Sportsman's Park is well worth witnessing.

"REV." TRAIN.

George Francis Drops the Title of "Citizen" and Assumes a New One.

NEW YORK, July 27.—Citizen George Francis Train completed yesterday what he has been pleased to designate his "100 days' fast." According to his story he has subsisted upon half a pound of chocolate and milk daily during this time. He has dropped the title of "Citizen" and assumed that of "Reverned" and proposes during the months of August, September and October to become the pastor of the Psycho Church. It was Rev. Train's intention to break his fast yesterday, but now he says he will continue it another hundred to let the whole world, as well as his friends, know of his latest move. The Rev. Train has issued pink-tinted cards of invitation for his Sunday evening services. The question was asked Mr. Train if he was still willing to accept the offer of a dime museum manager made some time ago. He agreed to accept the offer for a week for $1,000. "I did not think they were serious at the time they accepted my offer," said Train yesterday, "but if they are in earnest I will do as I agreed and will present the $1,000 to the New York Press Club."

Seventh Missouri Regiment Reunion.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 27.—The first reunion of the Seventh Missouri Regiment, State Militia Cavalry, will be held at Warrensburg, August 16 and 17. It is proposed after this to hold annual reunions. G. Will Houts of Warrensburg is the secretary. This is the regiment raised and commanded by Judge Philips, now on the United States District bench. Ex-Gov. Crittenden was the Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment, and Emory S. Foster of St. Louis, who fought the duel with the late Maj. John N. Edwards, was the first Major.

An Ungallant Accusation.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., July 27.—Much dissatisfaction is expressed at Fort Leavenworth by the Grant Monument Committee over the site selected by Gen. Merritt for the monument. It has not been placed upon the original site, and the handsome plat that was intended for it is greatly disfigured by its being placed upon its east line. There is a great deal of the petticoat government at Fort Leavenworth, and the change is principally ascribed to that.

THE POST-DISPATCH—PAGES 17 TO 24.

ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 28, 1889.

"BLIND LOVE."

BY WILKIE COLLINS.

[Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH. The Right of Translation is Reserved.]

CHAPTER IV.—(*Continued.*)

IRIS put the inevitable question to Hugh as soon as they were out of the doctor's house—"What do you say of Mrs. Vimpany, now?"

"I say that she must have been once an actress," Mountjoy answered; "and that she carries her experience of the stage into private life."

"What do you propose to do next?"

"I propose to wait and see Mrs. Vimpany's husband to-morrow."

"Why?"

"Mrs. Vimpany, my dear, is too clever for me. If—observe, please, that I do her the justice of putting it in that way—if she is really Lord Harry's creature, employed to keep watch on you, and to inform him of your next place of residence in England, I own that she has completely deceived me. In that case, it is just possible that the husband is not such a finished and perfect humbug as the wife. I may be able to see through him. I can but try."

Iris sighed. "I almost hope you may not succeed," she said.

Mountjoy was puzzled, and made no attempt to conceal it. "I thought you only wanted to get at the truth," he answered.

"My mind might be easier, perhaps, if I was left in doubt," she suggested. "A perverse way of thinking has set up my poor opinion against yours. But I am getting back to my better sense. I believe you are entirely right when you tried to prevent me from rushing to conclusions; it is more than likely that I have done Mrs. Vimpany an injustice. Oh, Hugh, I ought to keep a friend—I who have so few friends—when I have got one! And there is another feeling in me which I must not conceal from you. When I remember Lord Harry's noble conduct in trying to save poor Arthur, I cannot believe him capable of such hateful deceit as consenting to our separation, and then having me secretly watched by a spy. What monstrous inconsistency! Can anybody believe it? Can anybody account for it?"

"I think I can account for it, Iris, if you will let me make the attempt. You are mistaken to begin with."

"How am I mistaken?"

"You shall see. There is no such creature as a perfectly consistent human being on the face of the earth—and, strange as it may seem to you, the human beings themselves are not aware of it. The reason for this curious state of things is not far to seek. How can people who are ignorant—as we see every day—of their own characters be capable of correctly estimating the characters of others? Even the influence of their religion fails to open their eyes to the truth. In the prayer which is the most precious possession of Christendom their lips repeat the entreaty that they may not be led into temptation—but their minds fail to draw the inference. If that pathetic petition means anything, it means that virtuous men and women are capable of becoming vicious men and women, if a powerful temptation puts them to the test. Every Sunday devout members of the congregation in church—models of excellence in their own estimation, and in the estimation of their neighbors—declare that they have done those things which they ought not to have done, and that there is no health in them. Will you believe that they are encouraged by their prayer books to present this sad exposure of the frailty of their own admirable characters? How inconsistent—and yet how entirely true! Lord Harry, as you rightly say, behaved nobly in trying to save my dear lost brother. He ought, as you think, and as other people think, to be consistently noble, after that, in all his thoughts and actions, to the end of his life. Suppose that temptation does try him—such temptation, Iris, as you innocently present—why doesn't he offer a superhuman resistance? You might as well ask, Why is he a mortal man? How inconsistent, how improbable, that he should have tendencies to evil in him, as well as tendencies to good. Ah, I see you don't like this. It would be infinitely more agreeable (wouldn't it?) if Lord Harry was one of the entirely consistent characters, which are sometimes presented in works of fiction. Our good English readers are charmed with the man, the woman, or the child, who is introduced to them by the kind novelist as a being without faults. Do they stop to consider whether this is a true picture of humanity? It would be a terrible day for the book, if they ever did that. But the book is in no danger. The readers would even fail to discover the falseness of the picture, if they were presented to themselves as perfect characters. 'We mustn't say so, but how wonderfully like us!' There would be the only impression produced. I am not trying to dishearten you: I want to encourage you to look at humanity from a wider and truer point of view. Do not be too readily depressed, if you find your faith shaken in a person whom you have hitherto believed to be good. That person has been led into temptation. Wait till time shows you that the evil influence is not everlasting, and that the good influence will inconsistently renew your faith out of the very depths of your despair. Humanity, in general, is neither perfectly good nor perfectly wicked; take it as you find it. Is this a hard lesson to learn? Well! it's easy to do what other people do, under similar circumstances. Listen to the unwelcome truth to-day, my dear; and forget it to-morrow."

They parted at the door of the inn.

CHAPTER V.

THE GAME: MOUNTJOY PLAYS A NEW CARD.

Mr. Vimpany of the College of Surgeons was a burly man, heavily built from head to foot. His bold round eyes looked straight at his fellow-creatures with an expression of impudent good humor. His whiskers were bushy, his hands were big, his lips were thick, his legs were solid. Add to this a broad sunburnt face and a gray coat with wide tails, a waistcoat with a check pattern and leather riding gaiters, and no stranger could have failed to mistake Mr. Vimpany for a farmer of the old school. He was proud of the false impression that he created. "Nature built me to be a farmer," he used to say. "But my poor foolish old mother was a lady by birth, and she insisted on her son being a professional man. I hadn't brains for the law, or money for the army, or morals for the church. And here I am a country doctor—the one representative of slavery left in the nineteenth century. You may not believe me, but I never see a laborer at the plough that I don't envy him."

This was the husband of the elegant lady with the elaborate manners. This was the man who received Mountjoy with a "Glad to see you, sir," and a shake of the hand that hurt him.

"Coarse fare," said Mr. Vimpany, carving a big joint of beef, "but I can't afford any better. Only a pudding to follow and a glass of glorious old sherry. Miss Henley is good enough to excuse it—and my wife's used to it—and you will put up with it, Mr. Mountjoy, if you are half as amiable as you look. I'm an old-fashioned man. The pleasure of a glass of wine with you, sir."

Hugh's first experience of the "glorious old sherry" led him to a discovery, which proved to be more important than he was disposed to consider it at the moment. He merely observed, with some amusement, that Mr. Vimpany smacked his lips in hearty approval of the worst sherry that his guest had ever tasted. Here, plainly self-betrayed, was a medical man who was an exception to the general rule in the profession—here was a doctor ignorant of the difference between good wine and bad.

Both the ladies were anxious to know how Mountjoy had passed the night at the inn. He had only time to say that there was nothing to complain of, when Mr. Vimpany burst into an explosion of laughter.

"Oh, but you must have had something to complain of!" said the big doctor. "I would bet a hundred, if I could afford it, that the landlady tried to poison you with her sour French wine."

"Do you speak of the claret at the inn, after having tasted it?" Mountjoy asked.

"What do you take me for?" cried Mr. Vimpany. "After all I have heard of that claret, I am not fool enough to try it myself, I can tell you." Mountjoy received this answer in silence. The doctor's ignorance and the doctor's prejudice, in the matter of wine, had started a new train of thought in Hugh's mind, which threatened serious consequences to Mr. Vimpany himself. There was a pause at the table; nobody spoke. The doctor saw condemnation of his rudeness expressed in his wife's face. He made a rough apology to Mountjoy, who was still preoccupied. "No offense, I hope. It's in the nature of me, sir, to speak my mind. If I could fawn and flatter I should have got on better in my profession. I'm what they call a rough diamond. No offense, I say."

"None whatever, Mr. Vimpany."

"That's right. Try another glass of sherry."

Mountjoy took the sherry.

Iris looked at him, lost in surprise. It was unlike Hugh to be interested in a stranger's opinion of wine. It was unlike him to drink wine which was evidently not to his taste. And it was especially unlike his customary courtesy to let himself fall into thought at dinner time, when there were other persons at the dinner table? Was he ill? Impossible to look at him and not see that he was in perfect health. What did it mean?

Finding Mountjoy inattentive, Mr. Vimpany addressed himself to Iris.

"I had to ride hard, Miss Henley, to get home in time for dinner. There are patients, I must tell you, who send for the doctor, and then seem to think they know more about it than the very man whom they have called in to cure them. It isn't he who tells them what their illness is; it's they who tell him. They dispute about the medical treatment that's best for them, and the one thing they are never tired of doing is talking about their symptoms. It was an old man's gabble that kept me late to-day. However, the Squire, as they call him in these parts, is a patient with a long purse; I am obliged to submit."

"A gentleman of the old school, dear Miss Henley," Mrs. Vimpany explained. "Immensely rich. Is he better?" she asked, turning to her husband.

"Better?" cried the outspoken doctor. "Pooh! there's nothing the matter with him but gluttony. He went to London and consulted a great man, a humbug with a handle to his name. The famous physician got rid of him in no time—sent him abroad to boil himself in foreign baths. He came home again worse than ever and consulted poor Me. I found him at dinner—a perfect feast, I give you my word of honor—and the old fool gorging himself till he was black in the face. His wine, I should have said, was not up to the mark; wanted body and flavor, you know. Ah, Mr. Mountjoy, this seems to interest you; reminds you of the landlady's wine—eh? Well, sir, how do you think I treated the Squire? Emptied his infirm old inside with an emetic—and there he was on his legs again! Whenever he overeats himself, he sends for me; and pays liberally. I ought to be grateful to him, and I am. Upon my soul, I believe I should be in the bankruptcy court but for the Squire's stomach. Look at my wife! She's shocked at me. We ought to keep up appearances, my dear? Not I! When I am poor, I say I am poor. When I cure a patient, I make no mystery of it; everybody's welcome to know how it's done. Don't be down-hearted, Arabella; nature never meant your husband for a doctor, and there's the long and the short of it. Another glass of sherry, Mr. Mountjoy?"

All social ceremonies—including the curious English custom which sends the ladies up-stairs, after dinner, and leaves the gentlemen at the table—found a devoted adherent in Mrs. Vimpany. She rose as if she had been presiding at a banquet, and led Miss Henley affectionately to the drawing-room. Iris glanced at Hugh. No; his mind was not at ease yet; the preoccupied look had not left his face.

Jovial Mr. Vimpany pushed the bottle across the table to his guest, and held out a handful of big black cigars.

"Now for the juice of the grape," he cried, "and the best cigar in all England!"

He had just filled his glass and struck a light for his cigar, when the servant came in with a note. Some men relieve their sense of indignation in one way and some in another. The doctor's form of relief was an oath. "Talk about slavery!" he shouted. "Find me such a slave in all Africa as a man in my profession. There isn't an hour of the day or night that he can call his own. Here's a stupid old woman with an asthma who has got another spasmodic attack—and I must leave my dinner table and my friend just as we are enjoying ourselves. I have half a mind not to go."

The inattentive guest suddenly set himself right in his host's estimation. Hugh remonstrated with an appearance of interest in the case which the doctor interpreted as a compliment to himself: "Oh, Mr. Vimpany, humanity! humanity!"

"Oh, Mr. Mountjoy, money! money!" the facetious doctor answered. "The old lady is our Mayor's mother, sir. You don't seem to be quick at taking a joke. Make your mind easy: I shall pocket my fee."

As soon as he had closed the door, Hugh Mountjoy uttered a devout ejaculation. "Thank God!" he said—and walked up and down the room, free to think without interruption at last.

The subject of his meditations was the influence of intoxication, in disclosing the hidden weaknesses and vices of a man's character by exhibiting them just as they are, released from the restraint which he exercises over himself when he is sober. That there was a weak side, and probably a vicious side, in Mr. Vimpany's nature it was hardly possible to doubt. His blustering good humor, his audacious self-conceit, the tones of his voice, the expression in his eyes, all revealed him (to use one expressive word) as a humbug. Let drink subtly deprive him of his capacity for self-concealment, and the true nature of his wife's association with Lord Harry might sooner or later show itself—say, in after-dinner talk, under skillful management. The right method of entrapping him into a state of intoxication (which might have presented serious difficulties under other circumstances) was suggested, partly by his ignorance of the difference between good wine and bad, and partly by Mountjoy's knowledge of the excellent quality of the landlady's claret. He had recognized, as he tasted it, that finest vintage of Bordeaux, which conceals its true strength—to a gross and ignorant taste—under the exquisite delicacy of its flavor. Encourage Mr. Vimpany, by means of a dinner at the inn, to give his opinion as a man whose judgment in claret was to be seriously consulted—and permit him also to discover that Hugh was rich enough to have been able to buy the wine—and the attainment of the end in view would be simply a question of time. There was certainly the chance to be reckoned with, that his thick head might prove to be too strong for the success of the experiment. Mountjoy determined to try it, and did try it nevertheless.

Mr. Vimpany returned from his medical errand, thoroughly well satisfied with himself.

"The Mayor's mother has reason to thank you, sir," he announced. "If you hadn't hurried me away, the wretched old creature would have been choked. A regular stand-up fight, by Jupiter, between death and the doctor!—and the doctor has won! Give me the reward of merit. Pass the bottle."

He took up the decanter, and looked at it.

"Why, what have you been about?" he asked. "I made up my mind that I should want the key of the cellar when I came back, I don't belive you have drunk a drop in my absence. What does it mean?"

"It means that I am not worthy of your sherry," Mountjoy answered. "The Spanish wines are too strong for my weak digestion."

Mr. Vimpany burst into one of his explosions of laughter.

"You miss the landlady's vinegar—eh?"

"Yes, I do. Wait a minute, doctor; I have a word to say on my side—and, like you, I mean what I say. The landlady's vinegar is some of the finest Chateau Margaux I have ever met with—thrown away on ignorant people who are quite unworthy of it."

The doctor's natural insolence showed itself. "You have bought this wonderful wine, of course?" he said satirically.

"That," Mountjoy answered, "is just what I have done."

For once in his life, Mr. Vimpany's self-sufficient readiness of speech failed him. He stared at his guest in dumb amazement. On this occasion Mountjoy improved the opportunity to good purpose. Mr. Vimpany accepted with the utmost readiness an invitation to dine, on the next day, at the inn. But he made a condition. "In case I don't agree with you about that Chateau—what-you-call-it," he said, "you won't mind my sending home for a bottle of sherry?"

The next event of the day was a visit to the most interesting monument of antiquity in the town. In the absence of the doctor, caused by professional engagements, Miss Henley took Mountjoy to see the old church—and Mrs. Vimpany accompanied them, as a mark of respect to Miss Henley's friend.

When there was a chance to speak confidentially, Iris was eager in praising the doctor's wife. "You can't imagine, Hugh, how agreeable she has been, and how entirely she has convinced me that I was wrong, shamefully wrong, in thinking of her as I did. She sees that you dislike her, and yet she speaks so nicely of you. 'Your clever friend enjoys your society,' she said; 'pray accompany me when I take him to see the church.' How unselfish!"

Mountjoy kept his own counsel. The generous impulses which sometimes led Iris astray were, as he well knew, beyond remonstrance. His own opinion of Mrs. Vimpany still pronounced steadily against her. Prepared for discoveries, on the next day, which might prove too serious to be trifled with, he now did his best to provide for future emergencies.

After first satisfying himself that there was nothing in the present state of the maid's health which need detain her mistress at Honeybuzzard, he next completed his preparations by returning to the inn and writing to Mr. Henley. With strict regard to truth his letter presented the daughter's claim on the father under a new point of view. Whatever the end of it might be Mr. Henley was requested to communicate his intentions by telegraph. Will you receive Iris? was the question submitted. The answer expected was: Yes or no.

CHAPTER VI.

THE GAME: MOUNTJOY WINS.

Mr. Henley's telegram arrived at the inn the next morning.

He was willing to receive his daughter, but not unreservedly. The message was characteristic of the man: "Yes—on trial." Mountjoy was not shocked, was not even surprised. He knew that the successful speculations, by means of which Mr. Henley had accumulated his wealth, had raised against him enemies, who had spread scandalous reports which had never been completely refuted. The silent secession of friends, in whose fidelity he trusted, had hardened the man's heart and embittered his nature. Strangers in distress, who appealed to the rich retired merchant for help, found in their excellent references to character the worst form of persuasion that they could have adopted. Paupers without a rag of reputation left to cover them, were the objects of charity whom Mr. Henry relieved. When he was asked to justify his conduct he said: "I have a sympathy with bad characters—I am one of them myself."

With the arrival of the dinner-hour the doctor appeared, in no very amiable humor, at the inn.

"Another hard day's work," he said; "I should sink under it if I hadn't a prospect of getting rid of my practice here. London—or the neighborhood of London—there's the right place for a man like Me. Well? Where's the wonderful wine? Mind! I'm Tom-Tell-Truth; if I don't like your French tipple I shall say so."

The inn possessed no claret glasses; they drank the grand wine in tumblers as if it had been vin ordinaire.

Mr. Vimpany showed that he was acquainted with the formalities proper to the ceremony of tasting. He filled his makeshift glass, he held it up to the light, and looked at the wine severely; he moved the tumbler to and fro under his nose, and smelt at it again and again; he paused and reflected; he tasted the claret as cautiously as if he feared it might be poisoned; he smacked his lips, and emptied his glass at a draught; lastly, he showed some consideration for his host's anxiety, and pronounced sentence on the wine.

"Not so good as you think it, sir. But nice light claret, clean and wholesome. I hope you haven't given too much for it?"

Thus far Hugh had played a losing game patiently. His reward had come at last. After what the doctor had just said to him, he saw the winning card safe in his own hand.

The bad dinner was soon over. No soup, of course; fish in the state of preservation usually presented by a decayed country town; steak that rivaled the toughness of india rubber; potatoes whose aspect said, "Stranger, don't eat us;" pudding that would have produced a sense of discouragement, even in the mind of a child; and the famous English cheese which comes to us, oddly enough, from the United States, and stings us vindictively when we put it into our mouths. But the wine, the glorious wine, would have made amends to anybody but Mr. Vimpany for the woeful deficiencies of the food. Tumblerful after tumblerful of that noble vintage poured down his thirsty and ignorant throat; and still he persisted in declaring that it was nice, light stuff, and still he unforgivingly bore in mind the badness of the dinner.

"The feeding here," said this candid man, "is worse if possible than the feeding at sea, when I served as doctor on board a passenger steamer. Shall I tell you how I lost my place? Oh, say so plainly, if you don't think my little anecdote worth listening to!"

"My dear sir, I am waiting to hear it."

"Very good. No offense, I hope? That's right! Well, sir, the captain of the ship complained of me to the owners; I wouldn't go round, every morning, and knock at the ladies' cabin-doors, and ask how they felt after a sea-sick night. Who doesn't know what they feel, without knocking at their doors? Let them send for the doctor when they want him. That was how I understood my duty; and there was the line of conduct that lost me my place. Pass the wine. Talking of ladies, what do you think of my wife? Did you ever see such distinguished manners before? My dear fellow, I have taken a fancy to you. Shake hands. I'll tell you another little anecdote. Where do you think my wife picked up her fashionable airs and graces? Ho! ho! On the stage! The highest branch of the profession, sir—a tragic actress. If you had seen her in Lady Macbeth, Mrs. Vimpany would have made your flesh creep. Look at me, and feast your eyes on a man who is above hypocritical objections to the theater. Haven't I proved it by marrying an actress? but we don't mention it here. The savages in this beastly place wouldn't employ me they knew I had married a stage-player. Hullo! the bottle's empty again. Ha! here's another bottle, full. I love a man who has always got a full bottle to offer his friend. Shake hands. I say, Mountjoy, tell me on your sacred word of honor, can you keep a secret? My wife's secret, sir! Stop! let me look at you again. I thought I saw you smile. If a man smiles at me when I am opening my whole heart to him, by the living jingo, I would knock that man down at his own table! What? you didn't smile? I apologize. Your hand again; I drink your health in your own good wine. Where was I? What was I talking about?"

Mountjoy carefully humored his interesting guest.

"You were about to honor me," he said, "by taking me into your confidence." Mr. Vimpany stared in tipsy bewilderment. Mountjoy tried again, in plainer language: "You were going to tell me a secret."

This time, the doctor grasped the idea. He looked around cunningly to the door. "Any eavesdroppers?" he asked. "Hush! Whisper—this is serious—whisper! What was it I was going to tell you? What was the secret, old boy?"

Mountjoy answered a little too readily: "I think it related to Mrs. Vimpany."

Mrs. Vimpany's husband threw himself back in his chair, snatched a dirty handkerchief out of his pocket, and began to cry.

"Here's a false friend!" the creature whimpered. "Asks me to dinner and takes advantage of my dependent situation to insult my wife. The loveliest of women, the sweetest of women, the innocentest of women. Oh, my wife! my wife!" He suddenly threw his handkerchief to the other end of the room and burst out laughing. "Ho! ho! Mountjoy, what an infernal fool you must be to take me seriously. I can act, too. Do you think I care about my wife? She was a fine woman once; she's a bundle of old rags now. But she has her merits. Hush! I want to know something. Have you got a lord among your circle of acquaintance?"

Experience made Mounjoy careful; perhaps a little too careful. He only said "Yes."

The doctor's dignity asserted itself. "That's a short answer, sir, to a man in my position. If you want me to believe you mention your friend's name."

Here was a chance at last! "His name," Mountjoy began, "is Lord Harry"——

Mr. Vimpany lost his dignity in an instant. He struck his heavy fist on the table with a blow that made the tumblers jump.

"Coincidence!" he cried. "How wonderful—no; that's not the word—providential is the word—how providential are coincidences! I mean, of course, to a rightly constituted mind. Let nobody contradict me! When I say a rightly constituted mind, I speak seriously; and a young man like you will be all the better for it. Mountjoy! dear Mountjoy! jolly Mountjoy! my wife's lord is your lord—Lord Harry. No; none of your nonsense—I won't have any more wine. Yes, I will! It might hurt your feelings if I didn't drink with you. Pass the bottle. Ha! That's a nice ring you've got on your finger. Perhaps you think it valuable? It's nothing, sir; it's dross, it's dirt, compared to my wife's diamond pin. There's a jewel, if you like! It will be worth a fortune to us when we sell it. A gift, dear sir. I'm afraid I've been too familiar with you. Speaking as a born gentleman, I beg to present my respects and to call you 'dear sir.' Did I tell you the diamond pin was a gift? It's nothing of the sort; we are under no obligation; my wife, my admirable wife, has earned that diamond pin. By registered post; and what I call a manly letter from Lord Harry. He is deeply obliged (I give you the sense of it) by what my wife has done for him; ready money is scarce with my lord; he sends a family jewel with his love. Oh, I'm not jealous. He's welcome to love Mrs. Vimpany, in her old age, if he likes. Did you say that, sir? Did you say that Lord Harry, or any man, was welcome to love Mrs. Vimpany? I have a great mind to throw this bottle at your head. No, I won't; its wasting good wine. How kind of you to give me good wine! Who are you? I don't like dining with a stranger. Do you know any friend of mine? Do you know a man named Mountjoy? Do you know two men named Mountjoy? No, you don't. One of them is dead; killed by those murdering scoundrels—what do you call them? Eh, what?" The doctor's voice began to falter, his head dropped; he slumbered suddenly and woke suddenly, and began talking again suddenly. "Would you like to be made acquainted with Lord Harry? I'll give you a sketch of his character before I introduce him. Between ourselves, he's a desperate wretch. Do you know why he employed my wife, my admirable wife? You will agree with me; he ought to have looked after his young woman himself. We've got his young woman safe in our house. A nice girl. Not my style; my medical knowledge certifies she's cold-blooded. Lord Harry has only to come over here, and find her. Why the devil doesn't he come? What is it keeps him in Ireland? Do you know? I seem to have forgotten. My own belief is I've got softening of the brain. What's good for softening of the brain? There isn't a doctor living who won't tell you the right remedy—wine. Pass the wine. If this claret is worth a farthing it's worth a guinea a bottle. I ask you in confidence, did you ever hear of such a fool as my wife's lord? His name escapes me. No matter, he stops in Ireland—hunting. Hunting what? The fox? Nothing so noble; hunting assassins. He's got some grudge against one of them. Means to kill one of them. A word in your ear; they'll kill him. Do you ever bet? Five to one he's a dead man before the end of the week. When is the end of the week? Tuesday, Wednesday—no, Saturday—that's the beginning of the week—no, it isn't—the beginning of the week isn't the Sabbath—Sunday, of course—we are not Christians, we are Jews—I mean we are Jews, we are not Christians—I mean——"

The claret got the better of his tongue at last. He mumbled and muttered; he sank back in his chair; he chuckled; he hiccoughed; he fell asleep.

All and more than all that Mountjoy feared, he now discovered. In a state of sobriety, the doctor was probably one of those men who are always ready to lie. In a state of intoxication, the utterances of his drunken delirium might unconsciously betray the truth. The reason which he had given for Lord Harry's continued absence in Ireland could not be wisely rejected as unworthy of belief. It was in the reckless nature of the wild lord to put his own life in peril, in the hope of revenging Arthur Mountjoy on the wretch who had killed him. Taking this bad news for granted, was there any need to distress Iris by communicating the motive which detained Lord Harry in his own country? Surely not!

And, again, was there any immediate advantage to be gained by revealing the true character of Mrs. Vimpany, as a spy, and worse still, a spy who was paid? In her present state of feeling Iris would, in all probability, refuse to believe it.

Arriving at these conclusions, Hugh looked at the doctor snoring and choking in an easy-chair. He had not wasted the time and patience devoted to the stratagem which had now successfully reached its end. After what he had just heard—thanks to the claret—he could not hesitate to accomplish the speedy removal of Iris from Mr. Vimpany's house; using her father's telegram as the only means of persuasion on which it was possible to rely. Mountjoy left the inn without ceremony, and hurried away to Iris in the hope of inducing her to return to London with him that night.

[*Continued in the Next* SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.]

GO TO Peters & Co. at French market for a nice cold melon.

DO WE OWE ENGLAND MONEY?

An Englishman's Boast Squashed by Mr. Henry Clews.

From the New York Press.

Extraordinary statements are often made by Englishmen in regard to the share which their country has had in the development of the resources of America. Because in these days English capitalists find it to their interest to invest their fortunes in the enterprises of this country it is claimed that without Englishmen our progress would be very slow.

Here is a sample statement made by a prominent Englishman in conversation the other day. He claimed:

1. That every State in the Union is in debt to the English Government, New York State owing about $40,000,000.

2. That the United States Government is in debt to the English Government.

3. That our railway system owes its great growth and success to English energy, capital and pluck.

In order to have these questions answered by a financier of acknowledged standing, they were referred to Mr. Henry Clews, who has the additional qualification of being himself an Englishman by birth.

"These statements," said Mr. Clews, "are as foolish as they are false. Neither our National Government nor any of the States are in debt to the English Government. I should like to know in what form they could be so indebted. A number of our Government bonds were at one time held by English capitalists, but they have all been liquidated, as this country provides the best market for them. Some State bonds are still held by Englishmen, but Englishmen and the English Government are wholly different terms.

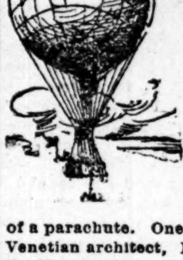
"As to the railroads, American energy alone has developed them. Naturalized Englishmen have their share in the honor, but naturalized Englishmen are Americans. And Englishmen have had the pluck to see good investment for their capital on American soil, but that is the only sense in which their capital and pluck can be said to have developed our resources."

ABOUT THE PARACHUTE.

AN OLD INVENTION THAT STILL IS VERY NEW IN ITS DEVELOPMENT.

When the Parachute Was First Thought Of and by Whom—The Improvement in It and Possible Uses It May Be Put To—Its Uses in War.

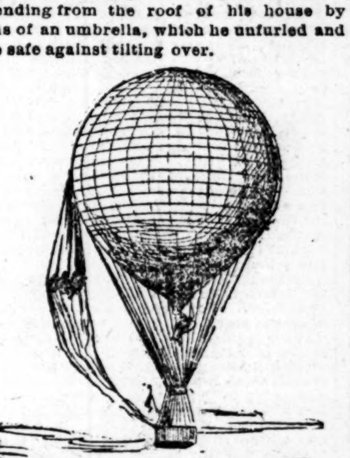
[Translated from the German for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.]



THERE are a number of inventions which in after years are "warmed up," so to speak, and appear to many entirely new, simply because in the meantime the public has forgotten them. The parachute belongs to that class of inventions. The renowned Leonardo da Vinci was the first who made and sketched the project of a parachute. One hundred years later the Venetian architect, Fausto Veranzio, urged the idea anew.

The project, however, was never carried out.

Later on, when the balloon was invented, the thought of the parachute occurred again toward the close of the last century. The inventors had learned in the meantime that Chinese jugglers had let themselves down from high towers by means of an umbrella inflated with air. It appeared to many that an apparatus of this kind would be a valuable means of rescuing people in cases of fire. Sebastian Lenormand of Montpellier really succeeded in descending from the roof of his house by means of an umbrella, which he unfurled and made safe against tilting over.

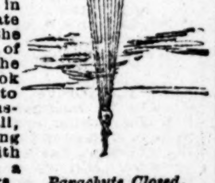


Parachute and Balloon.

These experiments were continued at first with animals, and later on, in 1797, Jacques Garnerin invented a practical parachute. It was in Paris on the 22d of October of that year that this plucky man risked a leap from a balloon at a height of 1,000 meters by means of his parachute and reached

THE GROUND SAFELY.

To this day this daring deed has hardly been surpassed, nor has his invention been materially improved His parachute was made in the shape of a calote (a round cavity); it greatest diameter was 7.8 meters, with the little hole in the center for the escapement of the compressed air, which during the nineteenth century so many claimed as their original invention. Later on, however, the parachute came into bad repute, which was due to an attempted "improvement" in its construction.



Parachute Closed.

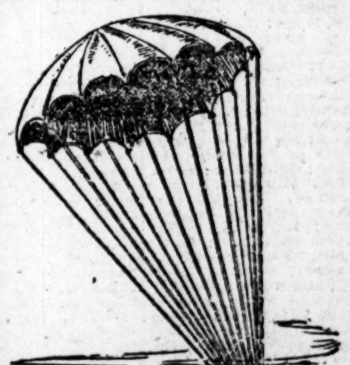
The English scientist Cayley, the inventor of the air-propeller, conceived the idea of constructing a parachute in the shape of the fillet of the compositæ (the largest natural order of dicotyledonous plants). He found an amateur who was willing to risk his limbs in order to demonstrate the feasibility of the idea. On the 27th of September, 1836, the aeronaut Green took Amateur Cocking into his balloon, which ascended from Vauxhall, in London. Cocking made the plunge with the parachute from a height of 1,200 meters, which the balloon had reached. The new invention, however, operated badly; the unfortunate man rushed wildly downward and was dashed to pieces.

It was quite a while after that before any further experiments were made, and the new inventions were all more or less copies of Garnerin's model.

Exhibitions with the parachute, which are undoubtedly very interesting, became quite the fashion in our country, and our American "air plungers" went to Germany later on.

THE PARACHUTE

of the aeronaut, Leroux, has recently found recognition among the military authorities of the German capital. On the "Tempelhofer"



Parachute Descending.

field a silk balloon measuring from eleven to twelve meters was filled with 700 cubic meters of coal gas and made ready for the ascent, in spite of the inclement weather. Leroux reached a height of over 1,000 meters before, as could be seen through powerful telescopes, he made his preparations for the plunge. He separated the parachute from the balloon, and a moment later it seemed as though he was shooting downward with frightful velocity, but the parachute unfolded, became inflated with air and floated slowly and quietly to the ground. The experiment was a complete success.

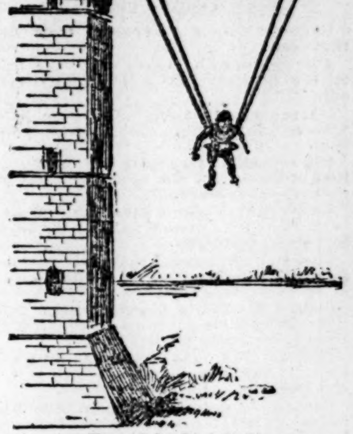
These balloon ascensions have been frequently repeated in Berlin, and the plunge into the air with the parachute always resulted in a successful descent.

The picture shows us the ascending balloon with the parachute folded by its side. In the boat are Leroux and his companion, Loyal, who remains in it to land with the balloon wherever it pleases after the plunge with the parachute of Leroux.

Our next sketch shows the parachute immediately after its separation from the balloon as it descends perfectly limp and with lightning rapidity.

This lasts but a second or two, because the air has not yet inflated it and given it the form of the following picture.

Leroux made his first experiment in New York by plunging into space from the roofs of six to eight story buildings, in order to demonstrate whether it could not be used for rescuing people



Veranzio's Parachute.

during conflagrations. It is left to the future to decide whether his late plucky experiments will lead to practical results or not. The introduction of the parachute as a life-saving means in dangers of fire seems to be undetermined for the present. But the interest which military authorities have given it does not preclude its practical application in times of war.

E. S. H.

Harvest Excursions.

Half rates for the round trip via Missouri Pacific Railway and Iron Mountain Route to all points in Arkansas, Texas, Kansas and Nebraska, August 6 and 20, September 10 and 24 and October 8. Thirty days limit; stop-over privileges allowed. Cheap lands at $2.50 to $5 per acre. Come early for first choice. For descriptive land pamphlets and map folders free, address company's agents or H. C. Townsend, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

THE HERO OF THE TRENTON.

Lieut. Brown's Courageous Conduct in the Samoan Gale.

Special Correspondence of SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

DEER PARK, Md., July 26.—Lieut. R. M. G. Brown, the hero of the Trenton at Samoa, has lately arrived at Deer Park covered with the scars of service and the glory of having performed one of the most brilliant feats of seamanship in the annals of any navy. Lieut. Brown is the lion of the season at Deer Park and the central figure in the circle of distinguished Americans there. Every new-comer is on the qui vive for a look at the young officer who is here recuperating from the injuries to his health at Samoa.

A fact not generally known to the public is that Lieut. Brown was not in command of the ill-fated flagship until his superior ability in the time of danger made him the recognized leader among those 450 men, which included superior officers as well as seamen. In rank only a lieutenant he at that critical moment rose equal to the emergency. The storm was at its height, lashing with fury the flagship until rudderless, sailless and propellerless, she was drifting to her doom upon the reefs. The seamen, panic-stricken, crouched on the decks, waiting for death in the darkness of night. The officers shook each other's hands and agreed to stand by the sinking ship. Like an inspiration, Lieut. Brown ordered "every man in the rigging," and with undaunted courage he saved the ship from destruction and hundreds of souls from death, by a method as brilliant as it was unprecedented.

The Panama *Journal*, in speaking of the catastrophe, says: "Certainly of all the heroic efforts and brilliant achievements that serve to heighten here and there the darkness of that awful Samoan disaster, none shine with more resplendence than those of Lieut. Brown, by which 450 souls were saved from the fate that a few hours previous they had witnessed overtake the crew of the little Eber."

Lieut. R. M. Y. Brown was born in Kingwood, W. Va. He was appointed to the Naval Academy at Newport in July, 1864, by his uncle, Mr. Wm. G. Brown, member of Congress from West Virginia. In June of 1868 he graduated with distinction, ranking third in a class of eighty, and served as midshipman on the North Pacific station on board the Samoa, Lackawanna and Pensacola.

He was rapidly promoted to ensign in 1889 and master in 1870. In April of 1870 he sailed from New York on the Alaska for the China station on a three years' cruise, during which time he took an active part in the Corean war, commanding all the sailors landed as infantry from the vessel. He was in the final charge at Fort McKee and was mentioned by name in the official reports of the action as among those first in the fort. His bravery at that time was rewarded by a promotion to the rank of lieutenant. In October, 1873, he was ordered to the New Hampshire, at Norfolk, where he served until June of 1874, at which time he was transferred to the Torpedo School at Newport. In October of the same year he was appointed First Lieutenant of the Dispatch. In 1875 he was ordered to the Swatara, and served on the West India Station until March, 1877, when he was transferred to the Naval Academy as instructor of navigation and surveying.

On the 11th of June, 1878, Lieut Brown was ordered to the command of the torpedo ram Alarm, $20,000 having been appropriated to fit the Mallory steering propeller to that vessel. He was commissioned to carry on an extensive series of experiments to fully test its value. Having completed the experimental duty in a manner highly satisfactory to the Navy Department, he was ordered to the flagship in August, 1881, and served on the European station until the following June when he was severely wounded in the line of duty. It was on this occasion that Lieut. Brown won his first laurels as a hero, having risked his life for that of a younger officer in a moment of supreme danger, barely escaping with his in a frightfully maimed condition. For six months or more he was confined in Her Majesty's Hospital, as it was within her domain that the accident occurred. When convalescent he was invalided home and again put on special duty.

In 1884 he was ordered to the Lackawanna on the South Pacific Station. It was at this time that Lieut. Brown made his famous adverse report on the Panama Canal. All previous reports had been favorable to the scheme, but after his expose of the business methods of the company there were few who favored it. While on the isthmus he contracted Chagres fever and had to return home in 1885.

In October of the same year he was ordered to duty at the navy yard, where he served until May, 1887. In the fall of '87 he was ordered as Navigating Officer of the ill-fated Trenton. He was specially commended to the department for the manner in which he navigated the Trenton through the Magellan Straits and Smyth's Sound. His magnificent conduct at Samoa again brought him to the attention of the Navy Department, the Admiral highly commending him in his official report to Secretary Tracy. In January, 1886, Lieut. Brown married the second daughter of ex-Senator Henry Y. Davis of West Virginia, at whose summer home he is now the honored guest. Senator Davis' cottage is next door to President Harrison's summer home at Deer Park.

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MEN WEAR BRACELETS.

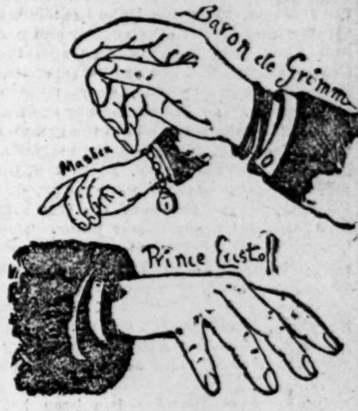
SOME OF THEM DO IT AS LOVE-GAGES, OTHERS TO FOLLOW A PASSING FAD.

All Sorts Are Worn by the Man of Society, the Sport, the Dude, the Tough and the Masher—Notable People in the "Bracelet" Brigade and the Style of Bracelet They Affect.

Special Correspondence of SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, July 26.—The fashionable young man of New York knows but two stages of evolution: infancy and maidenhood. The dear boys no sooner emerge from the nursery than they begin to develop a soft and velvetty condition of mind and body that is the envy and admiration of all the girls.

"Why," said a prominent jeweler, "the society youth of to-day has more jewelry than a woman. To begin with, there's his eyeglass, which may be gold rimmed or plain, attached to a delicate gold chain; his scarf pin, which may be gold and diamonds and pearls; his ring, which should always be a plain gold seal ring; his watch chain, which really looks better without a bunch of charms dangling like the beads and the pretty-pretties of a school girl; his cane which in the economy of human nature, here in New York at least, seems to be indispensable; his gold pencil, his toothpick, and now he is wearing bracelets! I wonder he doesn't wear earrings and a necklace, and leave nothing for the girls at all."



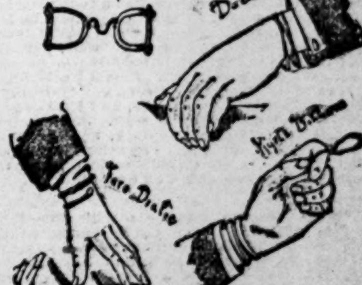
The "Bracelet Brigade" is a unique social development. When a young man's best girl gives him one of her bracelets to wear, attaching it to his wrist with a padlock or some other fastening of which she holds the key, she means it as a love gage and she wants to keep him true and constant, and to remind him that flirting to the extreme point with other girls won't be tolerated.

But the "Bracelet Brigade" is far from being wholly recruited from the ranks of devoted lovers and spooning fiances. The fad has lately struck home in another direction, and the wrist jewel bids fair to become a permanent article of masculine adornment, just as much as a seal of scarf pin.

"The new fashion," said the manager in one of the leading Broadway jewelry houses, "was started in this city by Western girls. They seem to get hold of new ideas before anybody else; at all events they set this thing going, and I don't know where it is going to stop. It does seem ridiculous, doesn't it, to see a man come and leave his bracelet for repair? No, the men don't buy them openly for themselves just yet; but it will soon come to that.

"You can get them all the way from $15 to $100 for a single bracelet. Of course you will understand that men do not care anything for diamonds or other stones in them—not even a pebble. The style is plain gold, but some are of beautiful workmanship.

Among the best known members of the "Bracelet Brigade" are several noted clubmen, a few actors, and perhaps half a dozen Wall street men. Giovanni P. Morosinie, the former partner of Jay Gould, and the possessor of one of the finest collections of modern and antique jewelry, wears a small chain bracelet, which fastens over his fat, chubby wrist, with a twisted hoop of gold. Baron de Grimm, the artist and man-about-town, displays on his plump and well-knit wrist a chain bracelet of four coils, fastened by a tiny padlock. Prince Eristoff, the Russian swell whose adventures on two continents have amused and entertained society for several years, and who, last season, was in court over a lawsuit brought by his furrier, who wanted to recover the price of the gallant Prince's fur overcoat, wears a heavy, plain gold band, which closes with a patent snap like that of a sleeve button. The band is pale yellow gold and, like everything else about Eristoff, is decidedly unique.



Kyrle Bellew wears a double band, plain and semi-concave. It is rather neat and when the graceful actor swings his monocle with his left hand in a fetching way he has when talking, the bracelet just shows beneath the immaculate cuff.

E. Berry Wall, "The King of Dudes," wears a silver bracelet in the form of a small snake. William J. Raynor of the Madison Square troupe, who supported Annie Pixley for two seasons, has a plain gold band soldered on his wrist. He is resolved that nothing shall separate him from his fetich, for he wears it not for love but for luck. It is added to the long list of actors' superstitions. Cunliffe Owen, a young literary society man, wears a chain bracelet with a padlock. Bob Hilliard's bracelet is a series of square links of gold and chased silver. It is of course greatly admired and desired by the handsome actor's lady acquaintances; but Hilliard, like Raynor, has taken precaution to have his mascot soldered on.

Perhaps the most beautiful of all the bracelet wearers in town is the distinguished Col. Nicholas Smith of Kentuckian fame. It is a mooted question which is the handsomer—the Colonel or the bracelet. It—the bracelet—is a delicate little trifle of Etruscan workmanship, and might have been wrought for an Oriental prince. It fastens with a simple clasp.

The faro dealer affects a snake bracelet, black enameled, with a diamond or some other stone for the eyes. The thing glitters and shines malevolently in a way that is frequently suggestive to superstitious players.

Globe Shovel-'Em-Out Sale.

Men's suits from $1 25 up to the finest Baltimore tailor-made $25 Prince Albert and cutaway suits at $11 75.

GLOBE, 705 to 713 Franklin ave.

SUMMER AMUSEMENTS.

WHAT THE PATRONS OF THE GARDENS WILL HEAR THIS WEEK.

The "Brigands" Will Be Put on at Schnaider's Garden—Paine's "Siege of Sebastopol" Will Begin Its Mid-Summer Season—"Dorothy" Will Be Continued Because of Its Success—Notes About Stage People and What They Are Doing.

NOW that "Coquelicot's run is over the "Brigands" will be sung at Schnaider's Garden and it will be given for the first time to-morrow evening.

Italy is the scene of the story, and the "Brigands" are the chief actors. The band makes an attack upon the house of Frageoletto, a young farmer, and while the brigands are robbing him he falls so madly in love with Fiorella, the daughter of Falsacappa, the chief, that he joins the band, and to show his courage captures a courier of the Duke of Mantua. From papers in his possession Falsacappa learns that the Princess of Grenada, the Duke's betrothed, is on the way to his castle. One day the Duke strolls into the camp of the brigands during their absence, but Fiorella helps him to escape. Falsacappa determines to intercept the Princess, and having substituted a picture of Fiorella for that of the Princess, whom the Duke has never seen, returns the papers to the courier and permits him to go. The brigands then visit the inn and secure the landlord and his servants, and, assuming their places, they receive the Princess and the escort sent by the Duke to meet her. They confine both the Princess and the escort, and, disguising themselves as the Princess and her party, go to the Duke's palace, hoping to receive the dowry due the Princess, but the arrival of the real Princess and retinue frustrate their plans. They are permitted by the Duke to depart, however, out of gratitude to Fiorella, for having saved his life and upon promising to reform.

The music is by Offenbach, and it is said to be bright, melodious and catchy.

Joseph W. Herbert, Wallace McCreery and Miss Lotta Gilman are additions to the company.

Miss Florence Brandon has been brought from New York to introduce as a special feature the "Tarantella," a novel dance in long skirts, which caused so much talk when danced in New York by Sylvia Gray and Lettie Lind of the London Gaity Co.

The cast of characters will be as follows: Fiorella, the Brigand's daughter, Ida Muelle; Frageoletto, a young farmer, Alice Gaillard; Princess of Grenada, Ada Somers; Adolph De Valladolid, her favorite page, Jessie Woods; Falsacappa, the Brigand Chief, Francis Gaillard; Pietro, his Lieutenant, Joe W. Herbert; Antonio, Financier to the Duke of Mantua, Fred Urban; Duke of Mantua, Harry Rattenbury; Count of Gloria Cassis, Chamberlain to the Princess, Stanley Felch; Captain of Carbineers, Jos. S. Greensfelder; Baron of Compotasso; Master of Cermonies to the Duke, Jno. E. McWade; Carmagnola, Wallace McCreery; Zerlina, Lotta Gillman.

To the student of war history nothing will be so interesting and instructive as a visit to the "Siege of Sebastopol," under the management of the pyrotechnists, Pain & Sons of London, which opens the midsummer season in the Cable Amphitheater at Kensington Garden next Thursday night, August 1. Four hundred performers will be in the great cast, all necessary to the proper production of this war spectacle, and the stage setting and necessary properties will be on the most colossal and generous scale.

The camp sports of the various troops will be intensely exciting and thrilling, consisting in tent-pegging, sword combats mounted, marches, Cossack drill and other games common to the several countries of the allied besieging forces. The pyrotechnic display at the end of each performance will cost in the neighborhood of $1,000. There will be rockets, asteroids, bombs, tourbillions, etc. The aquatic fireworks will show many novel and beautiful effects in that usually antagonistic element. But three performances a week will be given—on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday nights.

"Dorothy" has proved a great success at Uhrig's Cave during the past week, so great, indeed, that Manager Fitzgerald has concluded to keep it on for another week. Its popularity is due in part to its own merit and in part to the excellent manner in which it has been presented. The music is tuneful and sparkling, and in its character it follows the plot more closely than the music of light operas usually does. There are several solos and concerted numbers that are especially pretty, and the drinking song and huntsmen's song are melodious and lively in their movement. The libretto is better than the average and it contains some very witty lines. The humorous element is strong and very pleasing. The story is romantic, but it contains some dramatic and some very comical incidents that give it life and interest. Edwin Hoff is received nightly with hearty applause when he first appears. His popularity certainly grows with acquaintance, and he deserves to be liked for he has a voice that is rich and full and sympathetic, a presence that is always attractive and pleasing, and he is a good actor. Manager Fitzgerald is a great addition to the company, and his return to the stage was a real pleasure to the patrons of the Cave, with whom he is a decided favorite. Miss Alice Vincent sang charmingly and acted her part well, particularly in the duel scene. Miss Ada Glasca sang well, as she always does. Ferris Hartman is doing the best comedy work in "Dorothy" that he has done this season, and Miss Jennie Reifferth acted unusually well. John G. Bell was good as 'Squire Bantam, and his toast was invariably encored. The other parts were presented in an acceptable manner, and the chorus was strong and well drilled.

* * *

The Kensington minstrels will give their last performance at the Cable Amphitheater this evening. The season has been a successful one and Manager McManus has fulfilled his promise to give a good minstrel entertainment to the patrons of the garden. As this is to be the last performance the programme will be more elaborate than usual and a number of novel and funny features will be introduced. An interesting event will be the debut of J. P. Curran, the tenor, as an end man. He will take his place on the end of the line for the first time this evening and his friends are anxious to see how he will do.

Napoleon a Playwright.

From the Mirror.

It is not generally known that Napoleon I. tried his hand at playwriting. It appears from authentic documents still extant, that the Emperor kept this fact entirely secret until a few days before his death, when he confessed his first and only dramatic offense to his old friend, Gen. Bertrand. He told the General that ten years before he became Emperor he had written a tragedy during his leisure from military duties.

After mounting the throne he commissioned Jean Luce de Lancival, the author of various tragedies and professor at the College de Navarre, to revise his play for public production. The dramatic committee of the Theater Francais, however, not knowing that the Emperor had anything to do with it, rejected the tragedy without ceremony. Napoleon owned to Gen. Bertrand that he was very much exasperated at the time, and ordered the professor to return the piece with the following mandate in the imperial handwriting: "The players of the Theater Francais are to perform the rejected tragedy in a fortnight."

Two weeks later, on October 1, 1809, the tragedy, which was called "Hector," was duly produced at the Theater Francais with the name of Luce de Lancival attached as the author. The Emperor frankly admitted to the General that it was a very tedious affair, and was only saved from utter shipwreck by the superb acting of his friend, Talma.

It cured him forever of the notion that he was possessed of the requisite talent to reap dramatic as well as military laurels. As a partial atonement for the humiliation that the fiasco of "Hector" caused its purported author, Napoleon presented Prof. Lancival with the order of the Legion of Honor. Mons. de Jouy, who had written a flattering critique of the tragedy for the *Gazette de France*, was rewarded in the same manner.

Wilson Barrett's Play.

"Ben-My-Chree" will be the initial production in Wilson Barrett's repertoire during his forthcoming season in this country. It is the drama with which he will open his engagement in Boston and his six weeks season in New York, and if it meets with the approval in these two cities that marked its production in London, it will probably be the only piece presented during the balance of the tour. "Ben-My-Chree" is a dramatization of "The Deemster," and was written by Wilson Barrett and Hall Caine, the author of this powerful and beautiful story of the Isle of Man. The drama deals in a startling and novel way with entirely original dramatic material, and was pronounced a very decided "departure" by the London press. Mr. Barrett has been compelled to abandon his contemplated engagement in Paris, on account of the very serious illness of his youngest daughter.

Coulisse Chat.

Margaret Mather is expected from Europe this week.

A foreign news item says that "the Czar of all the Russias plays a handsome silver cornet."

It is reported that Mme. Christine Nilsson, who is in Europe, has become partially deaf.

It is calculated that there will be more than 1,000 professionals out of employment in this country next season.

Seventy-three operas have been presented to compete for a prize offered by the Milanese publisher, Zonzogno.

Rose Eytinge's son, Frank, has adopted the stage as his profession. He is with his mother, in Kate Claxton's company.

George C. Miln's Shakespearean delineations have made a genuine hit in Australia. Here an unfeeling public hit 'em.

Pauline Hall is to reappear in "La Mexicana." She will resume the role of a boy, and a comely one without a doubt.

George Wotherspoon left for Australia on Saturday last for the purpose of producing "Little Lord Fauntleroy" in that country.

The scimitar that Walter Mathews uses in "Othello" was a present to him from one of his admiring friends, and was originally used by Edmund Kean.

Next Thursday at 3 o'clock Schnaider's Garden and Uhrig's Cave Base Ball Clubs will play a match game. It will take place at Missouri Amateur Park, at 3 o'clock.

For thirteen years Herr Betz has not sung at Bayreuth, but this year he breaks in upon his absence and comes to sing Hans Sachs at the first performance of "Die Meistersinger."

Sigrid Arnoldson, the young and already celebrated Swedish vocalist, was married on the 16th ult., in Vienna, to Mr. Alfred Fischof, her manager, a nephew of the Strakoschs.

At the Richter concert in London on the 1st inst., Beethoven's newly discovered pianoforte concerto in D was played for the first time by the Russian pianiste, Miss tepanoff.

Mrs. Leslie Carter's tour and introduction to the stage, under the management of Mr. E. G. Gilmore, will take place at one of the New York theaters next November. Alexander Comstock is interested in the venture.

Speaking of where well-known stage favorites are summering. Handsome, the famous bulldog of "A Rag Baby" and "A Brass Monkey" is recuperating from nervous prostration at Hoyt's home, Charlestown, N. H.

Among the many novel effects in "Kajanka," will be the flight of the Imp. While in the air his costume will be green, but the moment he touches the stage it changes to red and back again to green as he vanishes in the air.

DREW.—Sidney Drew and Gladys Rankin were quietly married on Monday at St. Francis Xavier's Church in this city. Emma V. Sheridan and Gus Thomas acted as bridemaid and best man. Mrs. Drew will join The Burglar company next season.

Mr. John Larry Sullivan is going to play the tank in "Lost in New York" next season. Duncan Harrison offered him a big price to play the same thing in "The Paymaster," but Gen. Barton's tank being larger, it was only natural that J. L. should accept his offer.

The ladies who rode in the Deadwood coach at the afternoon performance of the Wild West Show, Paris, on the glorious Fourth were the Duchesse d'Uzes, Miss Fanny Franklin, Miss Alice Chandos, Miss Annie Wakeman and the Countesse de la Dardye.

Florence Hamilton, who is expected to return from Europe this week, is to star next season under the management of Bartley McCullum in a play called "Our Senator's Wife." The piece, which is said to have been written by a son of James G. Blaine, deals with society life in Washington.

A very tedious old actor, whose Hamlet occupies four hours, was recently playing in a Western town. With plenty of emphasis, but without any dramatic magnetism, he was ladling out the famous soliloquy: "'To—be—or—not—to—be?'' when an irreverent gallery boy called out to him: "Oh, toss up for it, mister, and don't preach!"

Gertie Homan does not play Editha in "The Burglar" next season. The child's manager asked a cool hundred a week. She is clever, but her manager is inflated. In the meantime Messrs. Matthew and Smyth, managers of "The Burglar," are overrun by parents with would-be Edithas. Precocious stage children are likely to become a drug in the theatrical market.

Some interesting statistics respecting the longevity of actors are given by a Boston contemporary. A list of a hundred American and English actors of celebrity shows that they attained from three to four score years, most of which were spent in ceaseless activity; while a French player, Jean Noel, lived to the extraordinary age of 118, and still acted when he had rounded a century.

The Johnstown disaster has already been made the theme of several musical compositions. One of them, a song and chorus, is entitled "The Torrents Came Upon Them," for which George Schleiffarth has written the music and Tom Hall the words. Another, by Allen Norton Leete of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (who wrote both words and music), is called "Dan Peyton's Ride."

A Berlin policeman has been discovered who possesses an unusually fine and powerful tenor voice. Several operatic managers, including Sucher and Angelo Neumann, are endeavoring to procure his discharge from the force, with a view of converting honest Robert into the revolutionary Masaniello or the highwayman Fra Diavolo. Signor Foli was also a policeman when "discovered."

Henry E. Dixey's impersonation of "The Seven Ages" is the most ambitious piece of work ever attempted by any comedian. The idea of portraying the stages of man's career from baby to oldest inhabitant is as novel as it is grandiose in its scope, and should the result be what Dixey and his friends anticipate, a high pinnacle of histrionic excellence will be set up for other soaring souls to attempt.

Prof. Fidelis Zitterbart continues to amaze and mystify his friends by playing, unaided, a duet upon his violin and piano. To do this he locks himself in his room, whence the blended sounds of the two instruments issue, to puzzle his hearers. At these times Mr. Zitterbart seems possessed of four hands, as both piano and violin are performed in a way calculated to convey that impression. There is something weird and ghostly about this performance that is decidedly impressive.

About sixty years ago a circus performer named Reynolds was killed by falling from his horse while in the ring at Gorham, Me. He was buried in the town cemetery, and whenever a circus has played in Gorham the band has always gone to the grave and performed a dirge. Last Wednesday Cather & Shallcross' troupe were there and they marched to the cemetery, and over the mound of earth where repose the remains the band of the company discoursed a solemn requiem. A large number of citizens were also present.

"The Tempest" is being done at the Paris Opera-house as a ballet extravaganza. The pirouettes and other fantastic steps of the fair performers, the scenery and the costume, with the magical feats of Prospero, presents a dramatic sight much admired by the audience. The finale of this ballet-extravaganza is singularly effective. A forest opens, and the sea is disclosed; a magical ship is then seen advancing. Prospero, Ferdinand, Miranda with the genii and fairies of the island are drawn, as if by some invisible power, towards it, and float through the air till they reach it.

Paisiello's "Barbiere di Sevigila," given for the first time at Petersburgh in 1780, and at Paris in Italian in 1789, and in French in 1793, has just been revived at the Opera Comique, Paris. When given in 1789, by an Italian company under the direction of the famous violiniste, Viotti, it was sung in the most perfect manner, the artists being among the best of their times. As much cannot be said in regard to its revival in the year of grace 1889. The singers of to-day did their best, but the execution did not approach in excellence that of a hundred years ago, which has become proverbial in the annals of art.

NEWS OF THE MINES.

A LIVELY DAY AMONG THE BROKERS OF THE MINING EXCHANGE.

Sales of Tourtelotte Aggregating About 20,000 Shares—The Programme of the West Granite—Heavy Quiet Buying—Reports of Other Mines—Advices From the Camps—Schedule of the Daily Transactions.

THE market on mining stocks was livelier yesterday than it has been for some time, and the transactions aggregated more than for the entire week up to the call in the morning. The feature was Tourtelotte, as it had been the day before, but though the sales were very heavy the market seemed to have found a bottom, for the present at least, at 17½. Pine Grove advanced slightly. Pedro did not show much change, but it was very strong and in demand. Golden Era was credited with a slight break, but very little was done. 'Frisco, Pat Murphy and West Granite just about held even. City bonds were in good demand, and a few good sales were made. Trusts were weak, but transactions reported as being very few.

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The feature of the day was Tourtelotte, though there was nothing surprising in the record made for it. The hammering which was commenced yesterday was expected to continue, and it was known that a large block of the stock was to come out. As before, Brentano was the seller, and had charge of the market on that side. There were a large number of bidders and a few other sellers. On call, when the stock was called there was considerable excitement, but the sales amounted to only 1,400 shares, at 18¾ to 20—the bulk of it at 20. The call closed at 18¾ bid, 21¼ asked, but the market warmed up after the call for a few minutes. Brentano then bid 17½ for 1,000 shares without getting it. At the same time 18¾ was bid for 500 shares. Things then quieted down for some time until it began to look as if the record for the day had been made. Suddenly, however, Brentano let go of 5,000 shares at 17½, and before the crowd had gotten over its surprise had given up another 5,000 shares at the same price. The bidding then became somewhat general in 500-share lots, and a number of them were accommodated, Brentano selling altogether 16,100 shares. The sales for the day footed up about 20,000 shares, the prices after call ranging from 17½ to 20, the bulk at 17½, and the market closing 16¼ bid, 17½ asked.

Just what kind of a deal is being put up in the Tourtelotte is a mystery to the brokers generally. The company has only 100,000 shares of stock of a par value of $1 each. It was placed originally at 10 cents a share. The stock is assessable, and is the only one of its kind in general trading here. It was stated when the company was listed that it was going to be made a speculative stock, and its shares were made small and assessable with that object in view. The statement on which the stock was listed announced "no ore developed yet," and the trading is done altogether on the strength of the showing in the neighboring mines. It is very difficult now to get any definite news of the mine or its development, or of the probability of an assessment, but it is believed on the street that some of the insiders are being euchered, as the sales and purchases of to-day were all said to be on orders from the inside. The further development of the deal will be watched with considerable interest.

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The American and Nettie was called for the first time, but failed to record a transaction. It was bid $2.20 and asked $2.75. The only other change made by the Listing Committee was in striking Mary Eoster off entirely.

* * *

Granite Mountain, which is generally very quickly passed over the calling list, had a seller of 10 shares at $48. It was taken. A sale of 50 shares was also reported after call at the same price.

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Pedro was a rival of Tourtelotte in the general trading and its call brought out an interesting market. Opening at 16¼ bid, 3,100 shares sold at 17½. After call 16¼ was still persistently bid, but without any sellers below 17½, and few at that. The buying was due, it was explained, to the receipt of the weekly letter giving the progress of the development of the ore chimney recently cut. The company's officers declined to give the letter out, but it was said that it was very favorable, and that the development of the mine was showing the continuance of a large body of high grade ore.

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Phillips, in which there has been no trading for some time, but which made a marked advance the day before, held its own, being bid $1.00 and $1.05 asked, and 200 shares selling at $1.00. Just enough is being done in this stock, to hold the market at the high point, and this is being done, it is reported, for the effect it will have on another transaction now in negotiation.

* * *

The Pine Grove was put down as the next stock to be hammered, and it was reported that it was being carried around in baskets. None of it came to the surface, however, and the tendency was strengthened to hold the stock for a win or lose-all until after the mill is started up. On call 100 shares sold at 50, the highest point yet reached, and after call 700 shares sold at 48¾. That was bid for more and 50 asked for what little was to be had.

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West Granite had some purchasers who seemed anxious to fill their orders at prices a little better than have prevailed for a day or two. There were also sellers, but generally too much above the market for the orders in. On call 87½ was bid and 90 asked, but after call 1,000 shares sold at 90 and 100 at 91¼, and the market closed at 88¾ bid and 91¼ asked.

* * *

On call the other transactions and bidding were: Adams, 26¼ bid; Anderson, 15 asked; Arizona, 9 bid, 10 asked; Aztec, 40 bid; Black Oak, 20 bid; Black Spar, 2 bid, 2½ asked, with sales after call of 2,000 shares at 2½; Buckskin, 4 asked; Cariboo, 2½ bid, 4 asked; Central Silver, 36¼ bid, 40 asked; Cleveland, 3 bid, 4 asked; Cleveland and Anchor, 38¾ bid, 42½ asked; Concepcion, 1 asked; Dinero, 3½ bid, 5 asked; Golden Era, 100 sold at 38¾ and 100 at 37½, and at the close on call 38¾ bid, 40 asked, with 32½ bid and 35 asked at the open close; Golden West, 90 asked; Gold Run, 1½ bid, 3 asked; Gold King, 35 bid, 40 asked; I. X. L., 14 bid, 15 asked; Ironclad, 18¾ bid; Ivanhoe, 30 bid, 38¾ asked and 200 shares sold at the bid price; Keystone, 1 bid, 4 asked, and 1,000 shares sold at 1; La Union, 3 asked; Little Giant, 8 bid, 11 asked; Major Budd, 27½ bid, 30 asked; Mexican Improvement sold 100 at 36¼, and was bid 36¼ and 48¾ asked; Mountain Key had $1.32½ bid, $1.40 asked; Mountain Lion, 30 bid; Old Colony, 13¼ bid, 20 asked; Neath, 13 bid, 15 asked; Pat Murphy sold 200 shares at 20 and was bid 18¾; Queen of the West was bid 13 and asked 17½, with sales of 200 shares at 13; Raspberry had 10 bid and 45 asked; Rosalis was bid 5; Rena, 2½ bid, 3½ asked; Frisco sold 500 shares at 21¼, and was bid 21¼ and 22½ asked; Silver Age was bid $3.97½, and $5 asked; Wire Patch had 16¼ bid and was offered down to 22½; Yuma, 30 bid, 32½ asked.

* * *

The Carbonate letter received to-day reported a decided change in the formation in the drift. There is now a fine white talc for hanging wall and hematite iron for the foot walls. The indications are now that it is a cross vein. It has been penetrated three feet, but the miners are not yet through it. When this is done a cross cut will be run both ways to determine the extent with reference to sinking a shaft at that point. The talc appears to have cut off the ore, as very little is found with it. After passing through the cross vein it is expected to come in again. The superintendent advocates greater depth in developing the property.

* * *

General Manager Nicholson of the Yuma reports 80½ feet of development work for the week ending July 18. From the Metacomet shaft 14,000 gallons of water had been raised. The assays show 9.4 to 32.5 per cent of copper, $7.50 to $8 in gold and $4 to $5.10 in silver. The shaft and drifts are all in ore. The Menaska, which has a 57-foot vein, assays 9.4 copper, $7.80 in gold and $5.10 in silver.

* * *

One of the most important items of mining news which could be given to local investors is the announcement of the programme for the reorganization of West Granite and the resumption of work on the property of that company. There has been absolutely nothing obtainable on this subject. Trading in the stock has gone ahead, with an occasional advance and always a corresponding decline, and all in the face of a probability that the company would pass out of existence and the stock be wiped out and this has been one feature that could not be explained or harmonized with the situation. Yesterday a POST-DISPATCH reporter was admitted to what is said to be the inside, and it is believed to be reliable. It certainly has confirmation in the record of the market. This story is that there has been a new deal on foot but that the trustees of the company have made such a persistent effort to harmonize all factions of the stockholders that this deal has been dropped and an agreement reached to center upon the Granite Mountain-Bimetallic proposition, as it may be made in proper form and agreed to legally. This harmonization is understood to extend even to the interest of Mr L. A. Coquard, and though those interested decline to discuss the matter, this report also has confirmation in the continued purchase of West Granite stock by Mr. Coquard. It is certain that up to a few days ago a new proposition was under consideration. It is also certain that people privy to what was going on have been large purchasers of West Granite during the last few days, and that they have secured probably 40,000 shares of floating stock. The plan now under consideration, it may be definitely announced, is the acceptance at a legal meeting of a proposition from the Granite Mountain-Bimetallic syndicate, by which those people will assume the management of the West Granite property and work it through the Bimetallic workings. In this connection it is also said that those who have been skeptical of the West Granite are now convinced that it is a valuable property.

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The position of Cleveland and Anchor in the market is of considerable interest and discussion. The stock is not traded in to any extent, because there is but little of it obtainable. Yesterday on call it was bid 38¾ and 42½ asked. Later it was 41¼ and still failed to bring out any sellers. The confidence in the mine is based almost entirely on Dr. Merritt of the Granite Mountain and Bimetallic. Since work was resumed for the summer on the property an encouraging strike has been made, but so far as the value of the stock is concerned it has received but secondary attention. Everything is made to depend on Dr. Merrill. He made an examination of the property for St. Louis friends, and it was on the strength of that that the investment was made. A few days ago, as reported in the POST-DISPATCH, he examined the property as it shows on this strike, and again reported it very favorably. Dr. Merrill's influence is also increased by the conservatism which has characterized his course ever since he became known to St. Louis people. A story was told in illustration of this yesterday. It was that in 1866 he discovered and located the Granite Mountain. He was convinced of the greatness of the possibilities, but was unfortunately without means to develop it. He offered a quarter interest to a couple of gentlemen if they would sink a shaft fifty feet and run a drift from it. They sunk forty feet, and then became disgusted and dropped it. The mine then remained idle until a bond was given to Messrs. Clark and McLure, which resulted in the organization of the present company and the striking of the bonanza. Dr. Merrill was also responsible for the organization and development of the Bimetallic. He is now worth between $1,500,000 and $2,000,000, though, had he not been so cautious and conservative, he might have been worth $10,000,000.

* * *

Trading after the close of the regular session of the Mining Exchange, at 1 p. m., is strictly forbidden so far as it may become public, but there was considerable of it yesterday. Tourtelotte, which attracted so much attention, during the session, sold down to 15. Central Silver, which was bid 36¼ and asked 40, on the regular change, sold later at 40. Cascade, an unlisted stock, and which sold 100 shares at 97½ during regular hours, sold 200 shares at $1. There was also considerable trading outside of this, Pine Grove selling a couple of hundred shares at 50, the highest point of the day and the highest point yet reached.

* * *

St. Louis city bonds were again in strong demand yesterday. A lot of $30,000 sold at 106½, while $5,500 of 3.65s sold at 102 and interest. This brings the investment basis down very closely to Governments and shows the popularity of the St. Louis securities very conclusively.

* * *

St. Louis will again show a big gain in clearings. The statement of last week was $17,062,285, as compared to $15,590,741 for the corresponding week of last year. The balances were $2,938,614 as compared to $2,288,247 for the same week of last year. The clearings yesterday were $2,560,103, and the balances $415,158. New York exchange was 25 cents premium, as was also that of all other large centers except New Orleans, which was at par.

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The Granite Mountain's semi-weekly shipment received yesterday was 23 bars, amounting to 35,258 ounces of silver and 78 ounces of gold. The run was for the small end of the week, three days.

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Some surprise has been expressed because Carbonate was not listed last week, on the Mining Exchange. It was explained yesterday that it was not listed because the local holders had not been able to go to Montana to investigate the showing and acquaint themselves with the development, and will not be until President Edwards goes out to the property and returns with a report of the situation at the present time.

* * *

Trust certificates showed their usual record yesterday. Leads sold at 23¾ and 24, Sugars at 108⅝ and 109, Whiskys were bid 43 and offered at 45, and Linseeds had no market at all.

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It is now recognized that the present Jumbo will pass out of existence. The property will be sold to the stockholders who surrendered 15 per cent of their holdings to help the company out of their difficulties, but they are small in proportion to those who did not step in in the hour of need. They will, however, reorganize the company and allow the old stockholders to come in. The basis will probably be 20 cents a share, but it may be 30 cents, as it will require this to pay the debts and provide a working fund. The property has been examined by expert after expert, and has been reported upon favorably in every instance.

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Work will, it is expected, soon be resumed on the Lochiel, a Kingston (N. M.) property held here. The development of the property threw it into debt, and on executions it was sold out, being purchased by representatives of the bondholders. It has been allowed to remain idle since, because the purchasers did not desire to develop a possible bonanza, and present an invitation to the old stockholders to come in under the redemption law. The bondholders have but little doubt that the mine will yet turn out to be a big paying one. It adjoins the Eclipse, and the development of that property gives great promises for the Lochiel. The Eclipse, however, is working but half a dozen men, and there is some complaint on the part of its stockholders that the work is not pushed more energetically.

* * *

A very good illustration of the idea popularly entertained of St. Louis in the mining districts is given in a letter received by Secretary Singer of the Mining Exchange yesterday, from Mr. W. H. Farnham, President of the Rochester Mining & Milling Co. It is dated at Farnham, Colo., and is as follows: "We desire to place some of our reserved stock on the St. Louis market for sale at $5 per share (half price) for the purpose of securing funds to further develop the Mary E. lode. Upon all purchases of reserved stock to the amount of $200 and upward we will allow interest for two years at the rate of 8 per cent, payable yearly in advance. Our stock is non-assessable and any party wishing to acquire an interest in good mining property can find no better opportunity than to purchase some of this stock. Every dollar of the purchase money (including commissions) will be faithfully expended in improving the property, which now has an excellent showing. As a guarantee for this the purchase money can be placed in one of your city banks or held by your Exchange, to be drawn upon from time to time as fast as work can be done, and the proper vouchers accompanied by affidavits from the workmen can be forwarded to you. We invite parties who desire to take an interest with us in developing this mine to make a personal inspection of the property, if possible. On all purchases amounting to not less than $500 we will pay one-half of the railroad fare from your city here and return. On purchases of $1,000 or more we will pay full fare both ways, with free accommodations while there, fare as aforesaid to be deducted out of the purchase money.

"First classes references will be given if desired.

"P. S.—Farnham is located 100 miles west of Denver on the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific; twenty miles air line from Leadville; ten miles east of Breckenridge. It is regarded as one of the most promising camps in the State for high-grade ores—gold, silver, copper, lead and iron."

Accompanying the proposition is a personal note to the effect that the Secretary of the Exchange or any agent appointed by him will be allowed 15 per cent on all sales, though the letter itself devotes all moneys, commissions included, to the development of the property. The proposition shows all the safeguards possible to throw around it, but it may be remarked that in mining St. Louis has been educated beyond the stage of verdancy.

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The Great Expectations Gold Co., with a capital of $20,000, half paid up, filed articles of incorporation in the Recorder's office yesterday. Jos. T. Dugdale holds 44 shares, Hugh A. Crawford holds 22 shares, Mathew J. Brennan 11 shares, Arthur Lee 44 shares, Lucas Edel 11 shares, George D. Dana 11 shares, William Baggott 257 shares. William Baggott, one of the principal stockholders of the company, explained that the property was located in Idaho and that the holders thought they had a good thing. If their great expectations were realized they proposd to keep the mine, and if they were not they did not contemplate unloading any stock on the market.

* * *

The organization of the George III. Mining, Milling & Smelting Co. has been completed. A. T. Perry of Kane, Ill., was elected President yesterday: Gustavus E. Bigot, Vice-President; James N. Hull, Treasurer; A. A. Hunziker, Secretary, all of St. Louis, and George W. Cory of Lake City, Colo., superintendent and general manager.

ASPEN AND LEADVILLE.

A Tourist's Description of Properties in Those Camps—Other Matters.

Special Correspondence of SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

ASPEN, Colo., July 24.—While in Aspen, one day last week, I went through the great Aspen Forrest mine, belonging to the Compromise Mining Co. There was an ore body opened which was nearly two hundred feet in thickness and hundreds of feet in length and breadth. The ore, dry in character, on the whole, although in some places it carried a small amount of lead, was rich, assaying from fifty ounces per ton in silver to many hundred ounces. The great stopes in the mine remind one of those in the Minnie and Maid of Erin mines in Leadville. No estimate has ever been made of the amount of ore in sight in the mine, but it is certainly immense, and the mine is one of the greatest silver mines of America to-day. Southwest of the Aspen Forrest, Aspen, Emma and other mines of that famous group, is the Durant property, of law suit fame. A little further southwest is the Bay State mine, the Ruby, which adjoins it, and then the Little Percy. After that come the mines of Tourtelotte Park. These properties all lie in a belt, which is the great mineral-producing district of Aspen, at the present time. The Bay State mine is being operated by the Tourtelotte Mining Co., a corporation organized under the laws of Colorado but consisting almost entirely of St. Louis people. The company is now engaged in exploration work, to which present indications promise very successful results. The shaft cut the vein at a depth of about three hundred feet and has been

SUNK IN THE BROWN LIMESTONE

underlying the vein, until the bottom is 407 feet from the surface. From that point a cross-cut drift has been driven northwest, through the brown limestone, cutting the contact at about one hundred and fifty feet from the shaft. The drift was continued a few feet into the blue limestone to demonstrate the solid and regular formation. The contact where cut was of very promising appearance and the contact matter assayed a few ounces in silver. This crosscut drift did not encounter the contact at exactly the place where the continuation of the ore chute probably comes, although it should be only a short distance away. Consequently a drift was commenced in the contact in a westerly direction, and this drift should not fail to show the ore chute. The Bay State mine lies between the Durant and the Ruby mines, both of which have ore. In fact the Bay State itself, had considerable ore in the upper level, so it would seem that the lower level could hardly fail to intersect the continuation of this ore chute, which has already been proved to cross the Bay State ground. The Tourtelotte Co. also owns the Keystone property, which adjoins the Bay State.

MUCH ST. LOUIS CAPITAL

is interested in the various parts of Aspen and many of these investments bid fair to be very fortunate. The general boom in Aspen mining property continues as strong as ever.

It seems somewhat doubtful if the Aspen Reduction & Refining Co. will erect its proposed ore works at Aspen on account of the difficulty in securing favorable rates from the railways. The branch works of the Boston & Colorado Smelting Company will be built at Carbondale, about twenty miles from Aspen, at which point there is an ample supply of coal at hand.

At Leadville, the peerless mining town of the West, after all, some important new strikes are being made. The Marian has at last found the continuation of the Mikado ore body. The lessees of the Dorris, on Long and Derry Hill, have opened the continuation of the Long and Derry ore chute. The Bankok continues to produce very rich ore, and the total production of Leadville is keeping quite up to its average of 1,100 tons of ore per day.

All the parts of the great hoisting engine for the new shaft of the Mikado have arrived at last, and will be set up immediately. There have been no new developments of particular importance, underground, in the Mikado, of late, and the company maintains its usual production with great regularity, although last week there was a temporary increase. A great part of the ore that is taken out of the mine comes from development work in the ore bodies, but some stoping is being done, nevertheless. All machinery at the new shaft will be ready for operation by the end of this week.

THE MEYER LEASE

on the south part of the Allegheny has some small streaks of ore near the Mikado line, but nothing yet that will pay. The question of sinking the south shaft of the Allegheny deeper is still under consideration by the St. Louis syndicate.

Excellent progress is now being made with the Helena shaft, and it is going downward now at a regular rate of 2 feet per day. The bottom is 350 feet from the surface and in vein matter, with occasionally a few bits of mineral scattered throughout. So far, however, the shaft has shown no radical change below the 300-foot level. Helena shares will probably be listed on the Denver Mining Stock Exchange.

The Tycoon Mining Co. has abandoned its lease on the Agassiz. It may, however, secure it again, and sink the shaft deeper, if developments in the Mahala shaft, which is now being sunk to the second contact, prove encouraging.

The management of the Ulster-Newton Mining Co. expects to strike ore very soon and will be disappointed if they do not. The south drift is being driven onward through the blue limestone and will cross the line of the Silver Cord-Louisville ore chute. This, however, is probably 100 feet beyond the present breast of the drift. The drift in question is 800 feet below the surface and the ore chute in the Louisville, where last worked, was fully 100 feet higher. At this point though, it took another pitch and it may be necessary to sink a winze for it, from the Ulster-Newton drift, or it may be reached by a raise, which is most likely. The management of the company expects, however, that ore will be struck in the west drift, from the shaft, before it is in the south.

THE QUEEN OF THE WEST

mine, at Kokomo, was shut down about one month ago, and work in it has not yet been resumed. No one but the directory of the company knows the reason of this action, although various causes have been surmised. The most probable seems to be that the ore reserves of the mine have been exhausted. The company has been shipping for some months past from fifty to seventy-five tons of rich sulphuret ore monthly, but it is doubtful if the mine has ever paid, except for a few weeks at a time. An expert mining engineer from California has recently examined the property, and recommended the erection of an amalgamating mill for the reduction of the low grade ore, of which quite large amounts are said to be in sight.

For about three weeks now the Small Hopes Co. has been drifting in the contact from the new McCormack shaft. Two drifts are being driven, one north from the shaft and one south. The breast of the north drift is now 85 feet away from the shaft, and the south drift about 60 feet, the ground having been somewhat harder in that direction. Both drifts are in contact matter which assays a few ounces in silver and in appearance is as promising as can be, but no ore has yet been encountered. The management of the company, however, is by no means discouraged on that account, nor will they be for a long time yet. The two drifts are running in such direction that the ore chute must be intersected if it crosses the McCormack property at all, and good judges are of the opinion that it does. The formation in the McCormack is identical with that in the Forest City mine. Dolomite, with occasionally a thin band of porphyry, lies above the vein, and flint and then white porphyry beneath it. There is no news of particular importance from the Forest City mine, itself, the output from the old ore bodies continuing quite as usual.

THE NEW MINING STOCK EXCHANGE

in Denver starts off under the most favorable auspices, in its first three days 18,900 shares having changed hands. These transfers were all bona fide transactions. At the present outlook there will be an active and broad market in mining shares in Denver. The interest in real estate, in the capital of this State, is on the decline and the interest in the mining industry seems to be on the increase. The establishment of the Exchange will do much to foster this. Among the members of the Exchange are included many of the most prominent mining men in all Colorado. Shares are traded in on options, with margins of 10 per cent. St. Louis investors and speculators interested in mining must watch the transactions on this exchange, as in many shares there will be a broader market in Denver than in St. Louis, and some stocks which are mostly owned in St. Louis are listed in Denver and not in the former city. Brownlow is the only one at the present time, but the Helena and several others are to be added soon.

APROPOS OF THE BROWNLOW,

the officers of the company, in their statement to the listing committee of the Exchange, stated that the company owned seven claims in Mosquito Gulch, Park County; that its capital stock was $250,000 in 250,000 shares of $1 each, of which 50,000 were in the treasury; that the company was now working its mines successfully and its future prospects were excellent. The company owes $17,000 and has $770 in the treasury.

The old Brownlow Gold Mining & Milling Co. was reorganized last month as the Brownlow Mining Co. Two shares of the new stock were given for one share of the old, and 50,000 shares were put in the treasury. At the present price of the shares the market value of the company's property is about $100,000. There is an expensive stamp mill and surface machinery at the mines, and with the mines the whole may be worth that amount of money.

The Ward Consolidated has drawn the pumps from the El Paso mine, and that filling with water is likely to compel the Miami to pump again before long.

STRIKES IN LEADVILLE.

Three Instances of Big Luck During the Month of July.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

LEADVILLE, Colo., July 27.—The directors of the Small Hopes Co. have finally decided to turn over and sort the lumps on the property on company account. Work is to be commenced at once, beginning with the scale-house and the Elkins dumps. These are undoubtedly the richest of any on the whole property and some good ore will certainly be recovered from them. However, it is a serious question if the company would not have made more money by intrusting the work to lessees who would have paid 20 or 25 per cent royalty. The company would then have taken no risk and the product of the dumps would certainly have been greater, for men do 50 per cent better when working on their own account than on the company's account.

The drift of the lower level of the Maid of Erin mine, which Mr. Moffatt has been driving into Adams' ground, has finally crossed the line and is now in Adams' territory. The contact has not been reached, however, but may be expected in the course of a few days or fortnight, perhaps, at the outside.

Ore was opened by the Henrietta and Maid along the Adams line in two places; both, however, were below the level to which the Adams was opened by its own workings and the discovery was made after the Adams was filled with water. The ore bodies in question lie north, towards the Brookland discovery shaft. It is lead carbonate ore lying in the third contact. Adams people must not, however, expect to get much out of it, as it will be very doubtful if there is much carbonate ore there, the line of change to sulphide not being far distant.

Ex-Gov. Tabor is apparently having his proverbial luck again. The strike which was made in the Lucy B. Hussey mine by him last week bids fair to be one of the richest and most important strikes made in Leadville this year. The ore is rich, and so far as work has gone there is probably a good deal of it. The strike is the most important to Leadville inasmuch as it is within the laid out portion of the city, being on Fifth street and the ore chute certainly extends southwest under the city itself. It will certainly now be only a question of a short time when there will be a line of producing mines from the hills to Harrison avenue.

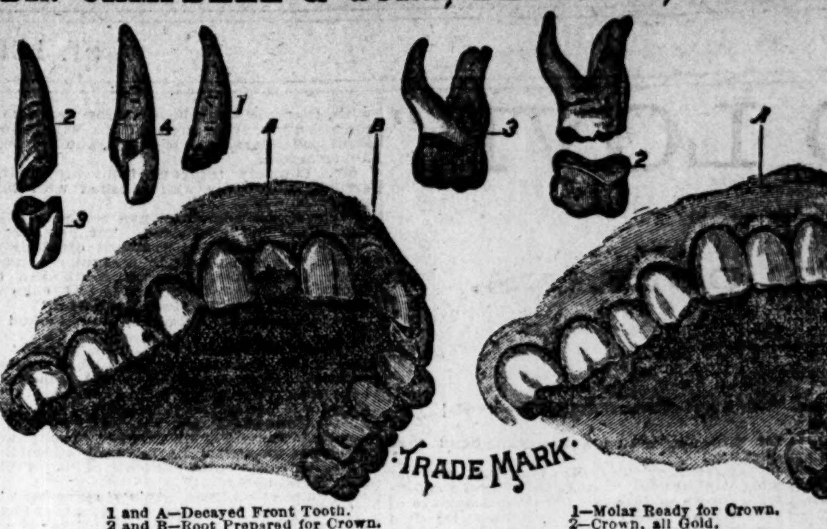
The Marion property beside the Mikado will commence shipping next week. No less than three very important strikes have been made in Leadville during July and the old mines of the city have been producing at the average rate of 1,100 tons of ore daily.

Globe Shovel-'Em-Out Sale.

Ladies' kid and goat button shoes, worth $1.25 at 75c; ladies' low tan-colored Oxfords, worth $1.50, at 89c; ladies' patent leather tip Oxfords, worth $1.25, at 73c; misses' kid opera slippers, worth 65c, at 40c.

GLOBE, 705 to 713 Franklin avenue.

DR. CAMPBELL & SONS, DENTISTS, 1002 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.



1 and A—Decayed Front Tooth.
2 and B—Root Prepared for Crown.
3—Crown, with Porcelain Face.
4—Crown Attached.

1—Molar Ready for Crown.
2—Crown, all Gold.
3—Crown Attached.
A, B and C—Crowns in Position.

Every day some new improvement is made in the dental art. It is our aim to give our patints the benefit of every new discovery.

We keep abreast with the times, no matter at what cost.

In this cut we show some samples of our "crown work," which is practically the process of reconstructing a broken tooth.

These crowns do away with the necessity of extracting teeth if the roots are firm and strong, and make nice clean work in the mouth. No plate is necessary. This is the most wonderful invention known to the art of dentistry. We also do al kinds of Plate Work, Filling Teeth, Extracting and Treating Diseases of the Mouth. All our work will be first-class in every respect and charges moderate.

We use our freezing process in extracting teeth.

Office directly over the Japanese Bazaar. All are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves.

Be sure you find the right door.

Sittings arranged by mail for people ou side the city.

Open Sundays from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

FIXING TELEGRAPH TOLLS

PRESIDENT GREEN'S REPLY TO POSTMASTER-GENERAL WANAMAKER.

His Answer to the Claim That Corporations Get Lower Rates Than the Government—The Work Done by the Western Union for Which It Receives No Compensation—Privileges Conferred by the Act of 1866.

NEW YORK, July 27.—President Norvin Green of the Western Union Telegraph Co. gave out the following for publication this afternoon:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.,
NEW YORK, July 27, 1889.

Hon. John Wanamaker, Postmaster-General:

DEAR SIR—Pending our correspondence in respect to your notice of the rate to be fixed for the Government telegraph service, I have not given any information of the question raised, nor answered any inquiries of news reporters in respect thereto for publication. But your circular to the telegraph company of July 18, in which you say "that the rate proposed was upon information furnished to this (your) department that your (our) company has been making rates to various large corporations that are in some instances as low as the figures now proposed for the Government service," was printed verbatim in a number of newspapers even before I had received the original by post.

I repeatedly declined to be interviewed even upon this most remarkable statement. But its extensive publication throughout the country by many papers, in justification of the rate named for Government service for the ensuing year, and by others with comments on the alleged unwarrantable discrimination in rates to our customers, has proved so embarrassing in our business relations with the various classes of patrons of the telegraph that, in justice to the interests I represent, I cannot longer allow the impression it has made to remain uncorrected.

I wrote you on July 16 that "the information furnished your department that this company has been making rates to various large corporations that are in some instances as low as the figures now proposed for the Government service" is without foundation in fact. I know of no instance in which any corporation, large or small, has a rate for telegraph services that averages as low as that which has been fixed for the Government service annually since July of 1884.

I did not infer that in the language, "various large corporations," you could have referred to the press associations, for very few if any of these associations are incorporated, and the larger of them, I know, are only private associations. Nevertheless, after explaining to you that our so-called free service to a limited extent for railroad companies was paid for in kind by the free transportation of men and material, services of their railroad operators, and in most instances the furnishing of labor and other assistance in maintaining the lines, I went on to say that "our lowest rates should naturally be those for the transmission of news for publication." It is not an exacting service, but is in a great measure a deferred service mostly done at night, and the great bulk of the reports are sent to a large number of places simultaneously by one sending operator. This is a service of great public interest towards which we have contributed largely, frequently without profit, and not infrequently without any compensation therefor. For some years we have distributed the President's message over the wires and given it to every newspaper in the country without charge. During the protracted illness of President Garfield, and later of Gen. Grant, we sent out the daily bulletins of their condition to all parts of the country free of charge, as we have also frequently distributed the doings of large political or benevolent assemblages. I cannot conceive why the Government should treat this class of service as a measure for fixing the rates for Government messages.

I might have added that in every scourge of yellow fever and cholera, and in every devastation by flood or fire, we have done for public information, and for private relief, a large amount of service without charge. In the late great disasters at Johnstown and Seattle, our entire available facilities at these places were given to public use for several days. But it had never occurred to us that the Government was in such straits as on this account to require its service to be done practically for nothing, or without paying a just compensation therefor, as I believe the constitution and the laws intended and will compel it to do.

Except the arrangements with railroad and transportation companies referred to and rates for press and commercial news service, we make no reduced rates to any corporations or other patrons large or small. For messages transmitted and delivered to a single address, the Government is our only customer that enjoys reduced rates. As to the great privileges and benefits derived by this company from the act of 1866, they are purely imaginary. I am not aware that we have ever taken a stone or stick of timber, or appropriated a foot of land belonging to the Government under that act; and where we have had to build a line across lands belonging to the Government, as in a late instance, across the lands along the canal around the Falls of the Ohio, we have had more trouble and delay in procuring the right to set our poles than if the lands had belonged to private parties. I have the honor to remain, most respectfully yours.

NORVIN GREEN, President.

Evidently Defunct.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

READING, Pa., July 27.—The attorneys for creditors of the Standard Live Stock Insurance Co. of Reading, which failed yesterday, held a consultation to-day, but were unable to agree upon any definite course to pursue. The financial condition of the wrecked company will be reported to the State Insurance Commissioners. The liabilities are heavy, and the assets practically nothing.

Globe Shovel-'Em-Out Sale.

Men's pants from 49c up to the finest tailor-made $7 50 pants at $4 15.

GLOBE, 705 to 713 Franklin ave.

Serious Accident to Miss Emma Hart.

Miss Emma Hart, the charming daughter of Henry N. Hart, met with a serious accident whilst walking in "Walsh's court," the separating spot that divides the houses on Ware avenue and West End place. Accidentally stepping on a cover of a coal cellar, which the janitor had carelessly placed, the young lady was precipitated with violence into the cellar beneath. The crash caused immediate assistance to be summoned, but it was some time before it could be discovered from where the groans proceeded, no one having witnessed the accident. Miss Hart was immediately carried to her home, 512 Ware avenue, and a neighboring physician summoned, who feared at first internal injuries of a serious nature. The face, eyes and head were terribly cut and bruised and the nervous system received a severe shock. However, the young lady is now recovering, though very slowly, being still in a very weak condition and unable to use her eyes to any extent.

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CA
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GEORGE S. DR
JOHN F. BAUER.
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We make a specialt
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NO. 807 OL
MATTHEWS
BANKERS
121 North Third
Buy and sell
stocks and invest

LOCAL S
Corrected Weekly
202 North

GOVERN
Due
U. S. Coupons 4s.. 190
U. S. Reg'd 4s.... 190
U. S. Coupon 4½s. 189
U. S. Reg'd 4½s... 189
Interest to buyer.

STA
Missouri 6s
Missouri 6s
Missouri 6s
Missouri 6s
Missouri 6s
Missouri 3½s, 5-20s of
Missouri 3½s, 5-20s of
Interest to buyer.

CITY OF ST
City 3-65s
City 4s
City 4s
City 4s, 10-20s from
City 4s, 10-20s from
City 4s, 10-20s from
City 5s, 10-20s from
City 5s
City 6s
City water 6s
City water 6s
City 6s
City Bridge App. 6s
City 6s
City 6s
City 6s
City 6s
City 6s
County Park 6s
Interest to seller.

STREET RA
Benton 6s. 10-20s from
Cass av. 6s, 5-20s from
Citizens' Cable 6s
Lindell 7s, 5-30s from
M'd City 6s, 10-20s from
N. Cen. 6s, 5-10s from
Peoples' 6s, 10-20s from
Southern 6s, 5-20s from
St. Louis Cable due
Union Dep. 6s. 5-30 f'm
Union 6s, 5-20 from
Interest to seller.

MISCELLAN
Advn. El. 6s, 5-20s f'm
Cham. of Com. 1st 6s
Consol'd Coal 1st 6s
Cotton Comp. 1st 6s
Crystal Pl. Glass 1st 7s
Fair Grounds 1st 7s
St. L. Exposition
St. L. Gr. El. 6s 5-25
St. L. Ore. & S. 1st 6s
St. L. Ore & S. Inc. 6
Interest to buyer.

BANK
American Exchange
Bank of Commerce
Boatmen's Savings
Bremen Saving
Citizens' Saving
Commercial
Continental National
Fourth National
Franklin
German Saving
German American
International
Laclede
Lafayette
Mechanics'
Merchants' National
Mullanphy Savings
Northwestern Savings
St. Louis National
State Bank of St. Louis
Third National

INSURAN
American Central
Citizens
Marine

STREET RAIL
Benton Bellefontaine
Cass avenue
Citizens
Laclede
Jefferson avenue
Lindell
Missouri
Mound City
Northern Central
Peoples
St. Louis
St. Louis Cable
Tower Grove
Union
Union Depot

MISCELLANE
Advance Elevator
American Brake Co
Anchor Line
Bell Telephone Co
Central Elevator
Consolidated Coal
Crystal Plate Glass Co
Fair Grounds
Granby M. & S. Co
Iron Mountain Co
Laclede Gas Co. receipts
Merchants' Elevator
Merchants' Ex. Membersh
National Stock Yards
Planters' House
Schultz Belting Co
St. Charles Car Co
St. Joseph Lead Co
St. Louis Cotton Compress
St. Louis Exposition
St. Louis Gas Trusts recei
St. Louis Grain Elevator
St. Louis House-Building
St. Louis Ore & Steel Co
St. Louis & Miss. Val. T. C
St. Louis Safe Deposit Co
St. Louis Transfer Co
Union Stock Yards
Venice Elevator
Wiggins Ferry Co

Religiou

Mr. H. H. Darby, org
Cathedral, has gone to
friends and will not retu
die of September. He
ciple cathedrals durin
back with a supply of
the public will receive t
song services during th
The "Helping Han
Christian Church were
ceived on Thursday ev
McGuire of No. 1025 H
gave a semi-monthly mu
tertainment. The pro
sisted of choice music
readings, speaking, etc.
freshments.

Mr. David Laurie of
$10,000 for the famous "
violin, but $12,500 has no
half of an American, and
consideration. The "A
longed to J. B. Vuillaum
gave it to his son-in-law
violin professor at the
who sold it to Mr. Lauri
and the only alteration s
lengthening of the neck.

BOATMEN'S SAVING BANK.
CAPITAL....................$2,000,000
SURPLUS....................250,000
R. J. LACKLAND, President, | WM. H. THOMSON, Cashier,
GEORGE S. DRAKE, Vice-President. | W. A. CLENDENIN, Asst. Cashier.

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121 North Third Street, St. Louis.
Buy and sell all local bonds and stocks and investment securities.

LOCAL SECURITIES.

Corrected Weekly by Wm. C. Little & Co., 202 North Third Street.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Due	Interest.	Price.
U. S. Coupons 4s..	1907	Ja Ap Ju & Oc	128 @128½
U. S. Reg'd 4s....	1907	Ja Ap Ju & Oc	128 @128½
U. S. Coupon 4½s.	1861	Mh Jn Sep& D	106½@107
U. S. Reg'd 4½s...	1891	Mh JnSep & D	106½@107
Interest to buyer.			

STATE BONDS.

	When Due.	Interest.	Price.
Missouri 6s........	1889	Jan & July	100 to 101
Missouri 6s........	1890	Jan & July	102@102½
Missouri 6s........	1892	Jan & July	106 to 108
Missouri 6s........	1894	Jan & July	112 to 115
Missouri 6s........	1895	Jan & July	115 to 117
Missouri 3½, 5-20s of...	1886	Jan & July	101 to 102
Missouri 3½, 5-20s of...	1887	Jan & July	101 to 102
Interest to buyer.			

CITY OF ST. LOUIS BONDS.

	When Due.	Interest Payable.	Price.
City 3-65s..........	1907	June & Dec	101 to 102
City 4s........	1905	June & Dec.	104 to 106
City 4s,........	1918	April & Oct.	106 to 107
City 4s, 10-20s from	1882	May & Nov.	101 to 102
City 4s, 10-20s from	1883	Jan. & July	101 to 102
City 4s, 10-20s from	1885	Feb. & Aug.	102 to 103
City 5s, 10-20s from	1880	June & Dec.	101 to 103
City 5s	1900	Jan. & July	108 to 109
City 6s..........	1889	Various	101 to 102
City water 6s......	1890	June & Dec.	101½102¼
City water 6s	1892	April & Oct.	105 to 106
City 6s.	1892	June & Dec.	105 to 106
City Bridge App. 6s	1892	June & Dec.	105 to 106
City 6s..........	1891	Feb. & Aug.	104 to 105
City 6s..........	1893-4-5	Various	107 to 110
City 6s..........	1895-8	Various ..	113 to 115
City 6s.	1899	Jan. & July	117 to 119
City 6s.	1906	April & Oct.	124 to 125
County Park 6s. ..	1905	April & Oct.	124 to 125
Interest to seller.			

STREET RAILWAY BONDS.

		Int. Payable	Price.
Benton 6s, 10-20s from..	1880	April & Oct.	101 to 103
Cass av. 6s, 5-20s from..	1886	Feb. & Aug.	101 to 103
Citizens' Cable 6s	1907	Jan. & July.	107 to 110
Lindell 7s, 5-30s from...	1879	Feb. & Aug.	101 to 103
M'd City 6s, 10-20s from	1884	Jan. & July.	100 to 102
N. Cen. 6s, 5-10s from..	1884	Jan. & July.	101 to 103
Peoples' 6s, 10-20s from	1882	May & Nov.	101 to 103
Southern 6s, 5-20s from.	1884	May & Nov.	98 to 101
St. Louis Cable.......due	1914	May & Nov.	105 to 107
Union Dep. 6s. 5-30 f'm	1886	Jan. & July.	101 to 103
Union 6s, 5-20 from. ..	1885	May & Nov.	101 to 103
Interest to seller.			

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.

		Int. Payable	Price.
Advn. El. 6s, 5-20s f'm	1881	June & Dec.	99 to 100
Cham. of Com. 1st 6s..	1898	Jan. & July	80 to 85
Consol'd Coal 1st 6s...	1911	Mar. & Sep.	98 to 100
Cotton Comp. 1st 6s ..	1905	May & Nov.	104 to 106
Crystal Pl. Glass 1st 7s	1891	Jan. & July	102 to 104
Fair Grounds 1st 7s....	'90-3	May & Nov.	101 to 103
St. L. Exposition........	opt'l	April & Oct.	100 to 102
St. L. Gr. El. 6s 5-25..	1887	April & Oct.	100 to 102
St. L. Ore. & S. 1st 6s.	1917	Jan. & July.	35 to 45
St. L. Ore & S. Inc. 6..	1917	January.....	15 to 25
Interest to buyer.			

BANK STOCKS.

	Par Val.	Price.
American Exchange............	$ 50	$ 72 to 75
Bank of Commerce	100	465 to 470
Boatmen's Savings............	100	125 to 127
Bremen Saving................	100	115 to 125
Citizens' Saving.............	100	112 to 116
Commercial	100	375 to 400
Continental National.........	100	112 to 115
Fourth National..............	100	165 to 175
Franklin	100	260 to 280
German Saving	100	230 to 240
German American..............	100	250 to 275
International................	100	93 to 98
Laclede	100	119 to 121
Lafayette	100	150 to 160
Mechanics'...................	100	145 to 155
Merchants' National..........	100	113 to 115
Mullanphy Savings............	100	180 to 190
Northwestern Savings.........	100	160 to 170
St. Louis National	100	140 to 150
State Bank of St. Louis......	50	145 to 155
Third National...............	100	112 to 115

INSURANCE STOCKS.

	Par Value.	Price.
American Central..............	$ 25	$26 to 27
Citizens	100	120 to 125
Marine	100	97½@100

STREET RAILWAY STOCKS.

	Par	Price.
Benton Bellefontaine	$100	$85 to 90
Cass avenue	50	35 to 40
Citizens......................	100	65 to 70
Laclede	100	85 to 90
Jefferson avenue..............	100	100 to 105
Lindell	100	140 to 160
Missouri......................	100	250 to 300
Mound City	100	90 to 100
Northern Central..............	100	90 to 95
Peoples	50	50 to 55
St. Louis	100	95 to 105
St. Louis Cable...............	100	70 to 80
Tower Grove...................	100	8 to 10
Union	50	20 to 25
Union Depot	100	100 to 120

MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.

	Par value.	Price.
Advance Elevator..............	$ 100	$ 75 to 85
American Brake Co.............	100	64½ to 65½
Anchor Line	100	50 to 60
Bell Telephone Co	100	150 to 160
Central Elevator	100	75 to 80
Consolidated Coal	100	35 to 38
Crystal Plate Glass Co	100	110 to 120
Fair Grounds..................	50	15 to 20
Granby M. & S. Co	100	15 to 20
Iron Mountain Co..............	1,000	500 to 600
Laclede Gas Co. receipts	100	140 to 150
Merchants' Elevator	100	105 to 110
Merchants' Ex. Membership. ..	..	40 to 50
National Stock Yards	100	55 to 65
Planters' House	100	290 to 300
Schultz Belting Co............	500	500 to 550
St. Charles Car Co	100	85 to 95
St. Joseph Lead Co............	10	12 to 13
St. Louis Cotton Compress Co..	100	101 to 103
St. Louis Exposition	25	4 to 5
St. Louis Gas Trusts receipts.	100	88 to 95
St. Louis Grain Elevator......	100	40 to 50
St. Louis House-Building Co...	500	495 to 505
St. Louis Ore & Steel Co......	100	4 to 6
St. Louis & Miss. Val. T. Co..	100	60 to 70
St. Louis Safe Deposit Co.....	100	90 to 95
St. Louis Transfer Co.........	100	75 to 80
Union Stock Yards.............	100	120 to 130
Venice Elevator	100	10 to 20
Wiggins Ferry Co..............	100	185 to 195

Religious Items.

Mr. H. H. Darby, organist of Christ Church Cathedral, has gone to England on a visit to friends and will not return till about the middle of September. He will visit all the principle cathedrals during his stay, and come back with a supply of good music of which the public will receive the benefit at the evensong services during the coming winter.

The "Helping Hands" of the Second Christian Church were very pleasantly received on Thursday evening by Miss Fannie McGuire of No. 1025 Howard street. They gave a semi-monthly musical and literary entertainment. The programme, which consisted of choice musical selections, select readings, speaking, etc., was followed by refreshments.

Mr. David Laurie of Glasgow has refused $10,000 for the famous "Alard" Stradivarius violin, but $12,500 has now been offered on behalf of an American, and the matter is under consideration. The "Alard" formerly belonged to J. B. Vuillaume, the expert, who gave it to his son-in-law, M. Delphin Alard, violin professor at the Paris Conservatoire, who sold it to Mr. Laurie. It is dated 1715, and the only alteration since made is a slight lengthening of the neck.

MERCANTILE MELANGE.

THE REGULAR REVIEW OF THE PRINCIPAL PRODUCE AND FINANCE MARKETS.

A Corner in July Wheat Culminates—Situation in the Grain Centers—Wheat Bearishly Inclined—Corn Shows Little Change—Hogs and Their Product—Items From the Chicago Board—Wall Street Gossip on Stocks and Money Matters—The Local Situation in the Cereals—Notes From the Floor.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 27.—The wheat market started with a fair promise of being kind to its followers of the bull persuasion, and the other worshipers of this fickle goddess appeared to be in the cold shade of her uncertain temper. Predictions which were freely indulged in at the close of the preceeding week concerning a probable heavy movement of the new crop had no confirmation in the returns from the great receiving centers on Monday, of which St. Louis is the most important just at present. A decrease of 516,000 bu in the visible supply, bringing the total down to 12,194,000 bu, against 21,680,000 bu, at the corresponding time one year ago, also helped to fortify the bull opinion. These are the princial considerations which gave to speculators for a rise the advantage on the first day of the week, and they were supplemented from time to time by further items of a similar tenor, until on Wednesday the culmination for the week was reached, and its following days were devoted to retracing the steps of its upward march. From Monday to Wednesday tossing horns and bovine noises were in possession of the wheat pit, but from that time until Saturday the opposing party was in the ascendant, with the same result in the end as that effected by a certain king of France who marched his army up the hill and then he marched them down again. On Saturday, July 20, this month's delivery closed worth 79⅝c and on the Saturday of the following week, of which this writing especially treats, the final quotation was 79½c bid. In the meantime it had sold up to 83c. B. P. Hutchinson was the hidden wire puller who made the puppets dance to the tune of seller July, and where he would have put the price had circumstances continued to favor him may be guessed at from the course he pursued in September last, when he occupied a similar position with regard to the last-named month and bid $2 per bu for it on the closing day. To "corner" a market at a time when an entire crop is about ready to move is a task which no one better understands the difficulty of than Mr. Hutchinson, consequently he, on Wednesday, jack-screwed the prices of July up to 83c and that failing to bring up the more obstinate shorts he, on Friday, gave one more pull to the lever and in response the remainder of the bear contingent came up, hat in hand, to the captain's office. He, although hard, is not cruel, and upon their yielding up all their visible means he left them to the quiet enjoyment of the fortunes settled upon their wives and also to whatever claims they might have upon their own future earnings. After this the deal, of course, collapsed, as the foregoing quotations indicate. The December delivery is strictly indicative of the changing features of the legitimate quotation. Austria-Hungarian and Russian deficiencies have been already played for their full value. Attention is now turned to the volume of our home deliveries and the extent of their availability for immediate consumption, for stocks of old are admittedly and clearly so low that the new grain is an absolute necessity for the daily bread of our communities, while the Old World is confessedly dependent for a very limited proportion of its sustenance upon the prolific fields of the great American continent. The varying opinions regarding the final outcome of the spring wheat steadily chipping out their money. No further advice should be needed by this class. The impossibility of success while existing conditions last is as patent as anything in this world can be. The now well-worn saying that it is a condition and not a theory, etc., applies to the solution in Wall street with peculiar emphasis at the present time. Many houses are doing nothing themselves and are even discouraging dealings on the part of their customers. They have wisely concluded that it is better to give up a few commissions than to countenance operations that must incur losses likewise exerts an influence upon values for the more distant deliveries, and the uncertainty still existing with regard to the gathering of the wheat crops of England and France are also powerful factors in the daily fluctuations and were in the first place promoters of the early advance and later were largely instrumental in the subsequent decline. After a week of heavy slugging, many falls given and received, blood flowing alternately from pounded bulls and wounded bears, the end was an inglorious and indeterminate draw with no pæans of victory to give eclat to what was after all an interesting week's business.

The estimates on the visible supply indicate a decrease of a quarter of a million bu on the previous small stocks against an increase on the corresponding week of 1889 of 510,000 bu. There were freight engagements at Baltimore yesterday for 300,000 bu of new wheat thence to Europe, and sales in New York of 22 boatloads to exports. Chicago received during the past week 448,000 bu, against 300,000 for the corresponding week of 1888.

The past week brought a bull interlude to the corn market. There was nothing in the prospects for the growing crop to account for it. The weather, while not all that could be desired, was still more favorable than detrimental to a rapid growth, and although receipts were comparatively light, there was no suspicion of anything but plethoric cribs of last year's corn still remaining in the country. The demand for consumption was, however, of the most active kind. Eastern markets continued to absorb the Western shipments in a manner to make glad the hearts of transportation companies and European requirements appear to be measured merely by the amount of ocean tonnage on offer to convey the great staple commodity to the foreign consumers. Strange as it may appear, while the mercury was cavorting around the nineties in the shade, dark rumors of impending frosts formed part of the day dreams of corn speculators. Excessive wet weather, it was maintained by the weather wise, would, in spite of the present seeming improbability, produce frost before the middle of September, if this remote and hypothetical contingency had no other effect it certainly produced an unwillingness to sell the market short on the part of the bears, accompanied by a desire to come out of previous contracts for future delivery which was no unimportant factor in the advance which occurred, and was partially maintained to the end of the week. The range on July corn was from 35⅞c at the opening on Monday, July 22, to 37c, which was the price paid on Wednesday, July 24, the closing figure of 36⅜c still showing what for corn is considered a very material advance of ½c per bu. The September future is the most active in the speculative dealings, and it ranged from 35¼c to 36⅛c, opening the week at 35⅞ and leaving off at 36@36⅛c. Farmers are just now too busy with their harvest work to be able to give much attention to their hogs. Last week supplies here and at other points showed a further falling off. The local receipts were only 77,027 head, yet as there was no great urgency in the packing or shipping demand sellers found it difficult to sustain the market. Light hogs, which were scarce, commanded former prices, but for heavy prices declined about 10c. Prices now range $4.15@4.70. Receipts this coming week are estimated at from eighty to ninety thousand head. In product the old bearish feeling is continued. Interior advices about corn and hogs promise a large crop of the former and an abundant supply of the latter for the coming year, and with the outlook unfavorable for the provision trade the bear side easily maintained its supremacy last week. Pork led its companion articles—lard and short ribs—in the downward turn witnessed. It was not particularly hammered, but from the start offerings exceeded the demand and the market was depressed by its own weight.

For September pork sold from $11.37½ on Monday down to $10.65 to-day and closed at $10.70, or 55c under the closing of a week ago. Lard for the same month declined from $6.37½ to $6.17½, and short ribs from $5.72½ to $5 47½. The week's actual shrinkage in May lard was 17½c, and in short ribs 15c. Trading was narrow and without special feature save the unloading of long property. Winter deliveries attracted but little attention and were also lower. For January pork closed to-day at $9.90, lard at $5.95 and short ribs at $5. These prices are based upon about $3.70 for hogs or almost a dollar under present prices.

THE WEEK IN WALL STREET.

Dealings Noted for the Marked Absence of Fluctuations.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, July 27.—Affairs in Wall street continue as dull and uninteresting as ever. The weeks roll by without the fulfillment of the expectations of either bulls or bears, and the public is conspicuous only for its absence. Although London bought fair-sized quantities of stock and Chicago and Boston contributed some orders, there was absolutely no life to speculation, and a drearier place than the average broker's office would be hard to find. The deadlock, which has been referred to before in these columns, remains, and those who attempt to chase the nimble shilling between the manipulations of the professionals are upon their clients, and possibly prevent the latter from dealing later on, when a change shall warrant the assumption of risks on one side or the other.

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About the only favorable thing that can be said of the market is that there is still an absence of pressure of long stock. The bears hammer away without making much impression on prices, and despite their efforts last week, the general list closed on Saturday with net gains. For example, Reading, which was pounded unmercifully on the knowledge that the June statement would show a heavy loss in earnings, because of the Johnstown flood, closed at 43¾, against 44⅛ on July 20, while St. Paul and Union Pacific left off about two points higher than on the previous Saturday, and Rock Island, Burlington & Quincy, Louisville & Nashville, Lake Shore, Missouri Pacific, New England and Northern Pacific preferred advanced 1 per cent or over. With such results the bears may well question the utility of further prolonging the struggle. The bulls are no better off, for the reason that most of the time their only customers are the shorts. One need not go far to get at the bottom of the difficulty. The failure of the railroads to reach an agreement such as everybody can understand is the sole cause of the stagnation. It makes no difference whether the rate disturbances are exaggerated or not, or whether money is tight or plentiful, capitalists will not add to their holdings so long as the roads are at loggerheads.

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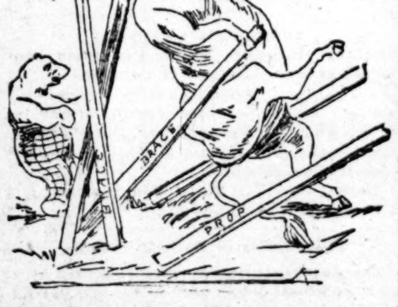
The remarkably favorable outlook for the crops on this side, and the damage to grain in India as well as Russia and other ports of Europe ought to infuse life into stock speculation if anything can, but it is so obvious that a heavy tonnage will avail the roads nothing unless they obtain paying rates, that these influences count for little, and were it not for a hope, born of the desperate straits in which some of the Western roads now find themselves, that the efforts to harmonize differences would be successful nothing would save the market from a serious decline. This hope is strengthened by the assurance with which the powerful banking interests proceed to carry their schemes to fruition. The argument is used that these people would not advance the stocks with which they are identified if they thought there was any danger of collapse. Such annoucements as that in Chesapeake & Ohio and the stocks of the old Big Four system last week would result disastrously to its promoters if a war should take place, and no one knows this better than the bankers referred to. The way the shares walked up on the consummation of the negotiations which transferred 100,000 shares of Chesapeake & Ohio common from Huntington to the Vanderbilt interest reflects a good deal of confidence rather than fear as to the future, the rise in them having varied from 1 to 8 points. As the work of unraveling the vexed problems at the West is chiefly in their hands it is to be presumed that they know what they are about. To those on the inside the outlook seems to be anything but cheerful. The Chicago & Alton officials refuse to have anything to do with the Interstate Railway Association, and it is improbable that the latter will attempt to make the Rock Island or any other line give business which rightfully belongs to them to the Alton. Sentiment is against any such course, and the Alton will have to devise some other means of bringing its rivals to terms. There is no doubt that the company occupies a less commanding position than formerly on account of the inroads upon the territory by the Rock Island and others. To these very extensions is attributable in no small degree the reduction in dividends which have taken place during the last few years in numerous instances, while the Alton has been enabled to sustain theirs. If the latter, through faults of the management, is now forced to come down, the stockholders ought not to complain, at least this is the stand taken by the officials of other lines. In the meantime the Alton is obdurate, and until the policy of retaliation is enforced it will be impossible to say how the matter will end. Perhaps by and by, if all the roads have their facilities taxed to handle the offerings, managers will think more of making their own business pay, and will pry less into the affairs of their neighbors. If they were to start on this platform right now it would be better for everybody concerned.

FROM THE FLOOR.



It has been the hardest kind of work to bull wheat lately. After laboriously building the market up a little over a couple cents, putting August to 76⅛c, September to 77c and December to 80⅛c by Wednesday, the longs saw their airy (another word for wind) castle demolished in the few remaining days left of the week. Yesterday the price was down below the preceding Saturday, August selling at 73⅝@73¾c, September at 74⅝c and December at 77⅝c and the close of that day was but little above these figures. The unfavorable weather at home and abroad was used to bull wheat; those hoary and senile chestnuts, "damage in Austro-Hungary and Russia and short crops in India, Australia and South America" were once more lugged in to make play for the long side; foreign buying 'dreds of thousands and 'ty boat-loads were circulated to help out the boom; stack wheat damaged or sprouting was cried around; in short, every circumstance that could possibly be conjured up was thrown into the boilers to keep bull steam up. Somehow or another it didn't work. The weather took a sudden change for the better; India and Russia together reported between three and four millions bushels exports per week to Europe; if the foreigners bought in this country it must have been "wind," for the clearances did not increase; as for damage to wheat in the fields, the reports were not general enough and "if wheat was damaged 'twas a bear argument, as poor wheat will not sell as well as good," said the shorts. All the good the bulls got out of the market was in July, which they ran up high enough in Chicago and here (to 77¼ in St. Louis) to run all the shorts in. Since the settlement of the July deal the cash market has been growing heavier and heavier, until yesterday sales of spot No. 2 red were at 73¾c, which was 3½c below last Wednesday. This depression in the spot article, which at 77¼ was wanted for export and at 74c was fought shy of, was one of the most depressing influences at work in the home market. Receipts, too, considering all the late wet weather and the talk of delayed threshing, were beyond expectations. The total received for week reached 711,311 bu, where 606,103 bu came in the week before and 882,969 bu for same week last year. It is believed that this week's arrivals will show a good increase over the last, and Monday's alone are estimated at 200,000 bu. A fair proportion was shipped out, amounting to 476,268 bu, but of this only 148,800 bu went by the barges for export. There isn't much bull sentiment left among local traders. Frank Ryan has come back to his first love and is once more arrayed among the bear forces with Fred Puff, Henry Vogelsang, John Thyson, Jake Schreiner and others. And Joe Davidson has about got one leg over the fence and is liable to jump from the present bleak and barren bull pasture and partake once more of rich, juicy bear steak. He said to Al Fath yesterday: "You may take the baby. It requires too much nursing for me." John W. Kauffman is not so friendly towards wheat as he was a few weeks ago; in fact, he talked bearish, but he is not interested in the speculative markets just now.

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"Uncle Dan" Hodgkins does not look for much of a reduction in the next visible of wheat. The trade generally believe in a small decrease.

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Almost complete stagnation in speculation makes the corn market uninteresting. No one cares about trading in an article that will not scalp them out much more than enough to pay their commission and, save when exporters and receivers came together, very little was done in futures. The price was pumped up to 33c for August and 33⅜@½c for September by Wednesday, partly on wet weather and the balance on the advance in wheat and Chicago and New York moving up some, but all the advance was lost before the close of yesterday. Receipts increased for week amounting to 317,960 bu, against 163,350 the preceding week and 260,000 for same week last year, but a large part of the arrivals did not stop here, going on to Eastern and Southern points. There is a certain amount of corn that always comes here, but as long as Chicago maintains her present difference above St. Louis, and the country can sell their No. 3 within ½c to ¼c of the price of No. 2, as they have been doing in St. Louis, just that long will our market be unable to compete with her rival. Shipments for week were posted as 252,000 bu, though very near that much was loaded into barges alone for six days of the week, and the stock is now very low. There is less than 90,000 bu No. 2 corn in store here. Some complaints of flooded fields have come in from different localities in this State, Illinois and Indiana, but reports in general on the crop are very satisfactory.

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Oats are not moving to market in any volume, but enough is coming in to supply all the demand there is; in fact, more than filling up the holes. But little of the new crop has arrived and that little doesn't speak very well for the quality of the Missouri and Kansas crop, especially the latter. The Kansas oats are light and chaffy and, so far, our own State's oats are not much better. It is the Northern oat, however, that is the beauty of this country's crop and that is expected to put in an appearance shortly. There is evident a craving on the part of several local operators to short the oat market, but they find so few buyers that they can't get out much of a line of shorts, except at ridiculously low prices. Frank Ryan started to sell oats last last Monday, and before he got through August was down to 21c, September to 21½c and year to 20¾c. They haven't recovered from this bear raid yet.

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Business is good enough in flour to keep the local mills running full time. New wheat hasn't dried enough yet to enable the mills to turn out full capacity, however, but all they manufacture they sell. A goodly share of their trade has been with Europe, very fair export sales having been made, but foreigners haven't reached for any large amounts and, most millers say, the latest bids are considerably lower. John Kauffman stated that his cable offers of yesterday were 6d lower. The local consumptive demand is not what it should be, either, at this time of the year, neither the East or West buying very liberally.

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Page McPherson received the following over his private wire from W. G. McCormick & Co. on the New York cotton market: "Foreign advices to-day are very favorable, despite the disposition of the Manchester spinners to adopt short time for one month. The decision has evidently been regarded as a weak one by the Liverpool operators, who are operating on the bull side. Crop advices are very good, a heavy rainstorm on the Atlantic not causing any complaint. August contracts have been heavily purchased at a slight advance by brokers supposed to be acting for Liverpool parties, but the supply has been large and the demand was filled without difficulty. Reading was very restricted, as new crop advices offset the good tenor of Liverpool in operators' calculations. The visible supply is now 20,779 bales less and this crop 37,509 bales behind last year's.

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The Grain Receivers' Association are preparing a rule to take the place of the present obnoxious "corner" rule. Their idea appears to be to have a penalty of 20 per cent on the settling price added to the latter on all defaulted contracts the last day of the month.

SCALPER.

THE PONY PHAETON ROUTE.

Plan of Establishing a Phaeton Service at Forest Park—Other Improvements.

Park Commissioner Klemm has already taken several steps toward the immediate improvement of Forest Park in the way of providing shelter and amusements, etc., as suggested in the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH two weeks ago. A few days ago he received a written communication from an enterprising livery stable keeper asking for the privilege of starting a pony phaeton service in the park, so that persons who might desire to reach the more private portions and who could not afford vehicles of their own, could adopt this means of reaching their destinations. Transportation of this kind could be obtained for a very small sum.

Park Commissioner Klemm wrote back and informed the correspondent that as long as the service was conducted in a proper and becoming manner no interference would be offered as there is no law to prevent persons picking up passengers at points along the public streets or in the park and carrying them wherever they desired to go. The only authority the officials had was to compel the persons running the phaeton service to conduct themselves properly in the park. Yesterday the Park Commissioner was called upon by another livery man, who had the very same idea in mind and desired to establish a phaeton service for the use of the public. Commissioner Klemm told him to go ahead and do it, and that the only restraint put upon him would be the regular city ordinances governing the use of wheeled vehicles in the park. The bare permission was not sufficiently satisfactory to the liveryman, who desired to get some protection from competition and price cutting as he was the first applicant. It was explained to him that there could be no distinctions made in his favor and that he would have to take his chances with the rest if he wanted to go into the business at all.

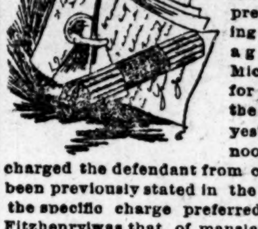
The Park Commissioner in explaining the matter yesterday said: "You can readily understand that no favors can be shown to people running vehicle transportation service in the park, as there is no law preventing vehicles from carrying passengers through it any more than there are laws to stop picnic parties in hired wagons passing through or going into the Park. From the present aspect of things I judge that there will be several competitors for the carrying trade from the end of the car lines into the park, and after a little they will get their prices down to bottom figures and will have to gain the advantage over each other by putting on better and more attractive vehicles and giving better service. I am considering the advisability of having an ordinance passed reserving the right for that work to the city."

Another improvement suggested in the same article in the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH which will be put into the park in a very short time, will be a $1,500 shelter on the picnic ground. It will be an octagonal structure with a fancy pointed roof, open all around, with an enclosed space in the middle where implements for lawn tennis, croquet and other games will be kept for renting to those who desire to use them. It is probable that a man will be employed by the Park Commissioner to look after these implements and the picnic grounds at the same time. Other improvements in the way of roads and paths are being pushed ahead rapidly.

ABANDONED THE CASE.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY REYNOLDS RECOMMENDS CAPT. FITZHENRY'S DISCHARGE.

Conflicting Testimony Heard Before United States Commissioner Cullen Touching the Drowning of the Ganote Boys Under the Steamer Henry Sackman—A Sudden Termination of the Case Instituted on the Report of the Coroner's Jury.



UPON the recommendation of United States District Attorney Reynolds Commissioner Cullen adjourned the preliminary hearing in the case against Capt. Michael Fitzhenry for a violation of the Federal statute yesterday afternoon, and discharged the defendant from custody. As has been previously stated in the POST-DISPATCH the specific charge preferred against Capt. Fitzhenry was that of manslaughter in neglecting to use due diligence in his efforts to save the lives of the two boys, Harry and Willie Ganote, who were drowned at the foot of Tyler street, Monday afternoon about 4 o'clock. Accompanied by two brothers, Edgar and Emile Levy, they had embarked in a sail-boat Lily and started down the river on a trading expedition, and had only proceeded as far as Tyler street when their little craft crashed into the side of the transfer steamer Henry Sackman. The Levy brothers managed to catch upon the guard of the Sackman and were saved, but the Ganote boys were carried under the steamer and drowned, their bodies being recovered on Wednesday and shipped to the home of their guardian, at Louisville, Ky. At the Coroner's inquest the jury found that the boys came to their death owing to the negligence and seeming indifference of Capt. Fitzhenry, the commander of the Sackman. There was no criminal State statute bearing on the case, however, and Attorney Reynolds took it up under the provisions of the Federal law.

The preliminary hearing was commenced in a witness-room on the third floor of the Custom-house yesterday morning, United States Commissioner Cullen presiding.

District Attorney Reynolds prosecuted, while Capt. Fitzhenry was represented by Messrs. T. E. Ralston and W. H. Gays, the latter the Superintendent of the Wiggins Ferry, to which corporation the Henry Sackman belongs. The

SURVIVORS OF THE ACCIDENT

were first examined, the elder brother, Edward, first taking the stand. His testimony was to the effect that, forced by the powerful current at that point, the Lily had floated down upon the Sackman despite their most strenuous efforts. The young man continued: "I called to the Captain, telling him that we had lost control of the boat and told him 'for God's sake stop the wheel.' To my entreaty he answered, 'Oh, to h—— with you. If you don't know how to handle your boat you have no business on the river,' accompanying these remarks with a volley of oaths. I then asked him to throw us a rope, but he did not move. When we struck, myself and my brother clambered aboard the Sackman and fastened the sail to a cavil. I again requested the Captain to stop his wheel, but he replied that he'd 'be d——d' if he was going to wait any longer, as he had lost five minutes already. No boat was lowered or search made for the Ganote boys after they went down."

There were ten other witnesses for the prosecution. They gave their names as Emile Levy, Hugo Arthur Preller, Alexander Smith, Rebecca Smith, Mrs. Sallie Applegate, Dr. John N. Frank, J. W. Nix, Alice Gaines, Richard Danville and Serena Williams, and without exception they testified to hearing the profane and abusive language used by Capt. Fitzhenry when addressed by the imperiled occupants of the little craft.

Employes of the Wiggins Ferry Co. to the number of eight then gave their testimony. Almost every word was corroborative of the story told by Capt. Fitzhenry, who was first placed on the stand. He denied making any profane or abusive remarks at the time mentioned, and swore positively that as soon as he saw the impending danger he hurried to the engine-house and

HAD THE WHEEL STOPPED

in a jiffy. The wheel, he said, was only moving at the rate of seven and one-half revolutions a minute, a speed at which the paddles would have little or no effect upon the surrounding body of water. He was positive that the Ganote boys had not been sucked under by the action of the propeller. His testimony was corroborated by John Moore, engineer of the Sackman; Joseph Noonan, a laborer on the cradle; Christ Henderberger, fireman of the Sackman; Michael Hogan, a ferry employe; James Smith, a clerk; John Connell, a railroad engineer, and John Heilig, foreman of a laboring gang.

It was by this time almost 6 o'clock p. m., and an adjournment was suggested. It was then that Prosecuting Attorney Reynolds advised the discharge of the prisoner on the grounds that the testimony was not of sufficient strength to make the case. Judge Cullen agreed with him and Capt. Fitzhenry was given his liberty.

The United States statutes provide that all crafts shall carry life lines, poles, buoys and life preservers. The witnesses for the defense all testified that such instruments were on board the Sackman. It was also shown by them that fully three minutes elapsed between the time when the danger was noted and the moment when the Lily struck the steamer. That certainly should be time enough in which to reach and use the instruments above mentioned. They were not used, and Edward and Willie Ganote lost their lives in consequence.

North St. Louis.

Ex-Chief of Police McDonough is sick at the Sisters' Hospital on Montgomery street.

Miss Lillie Mathews of No. 3732 North Eleventh street has returned from the East.

Ten new summer cars were put in service to-day on the Broadway line, making twenty within the past three weeks.

Harry Parker is now studying for the ministry and occupies the pulpit of the Water Tower Baptist Church during the absence of Rev. Cooke.

Mrs. Thomas Doughty of No. 3204 North Fourteenth street will go northward this week on the steamer Pittsburg to visit her daughter at Leclaire, Io.

At its meeting held on Friday night Harry P. Harding Post, G. A. R., decided not to attend the National Encampment of the order to be held at Milwaukee in August.

A meeting will be held to-morrow afternoon at St. Lawrence O'Toole's Hall, Fourteenth and Biddle streets, in the uniform division of the Order of the Catholic Knights of America.

The young men of St. Leo's parish are arranging to give a lawn party fete at Lindell Park on the evening of August 15. The proceeds will go for the benefit of the church.

Miss Mary Bauer will take charge to-morrow morning of the music in St. Michael's Church choir. The Young Ladies' Sodality of St. Michael's Church will have a business meeting at 10:30 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The Young Men's Sodality and Branch No. 81, C. K. A. of St. Michael's parish, have completed arrangements for their evening cruise on the river to be given Tuesday evening, August 13, on the Annie P. Silver.

Eccentric Branch, No. 1, Stationary Engineers, will have a meeting to-night at Broadway and Biddle street. Several subjects of interest to the trade will be discussed. By these lectures and views of engineering subjects the branch is serving as an educational institution, and is doing much to promote the trade. This branch is furthering a movement to establish a national fund for the purpose of erecting a monument to the memory of Robert Fulton, whose remains are now in Trinity Churchyard in New York City.

The Women's Exchange Excursion.

The Women's Exchange will give their grand moonlight excursion on the Grand Republic Saturday evening August 3, the boat leaving the foot of Locust street at 5 p. m. The Women's Exchange has in the past two or three years acquired a great reputation for the quality and excellence of its river excursions. The object for which the excursion will be given is to aid the exchange, an institution devoted to the interests of working women who desire to dispose of the results of their labors.

The managers of the excursion are all well-known ladies of St. Louis who have been always interested in the welfare of the working woman. The excursion will be one of the most enjoyable of the year.

STANLEY'S REAR GUARD.

An Attempt to Explain the Causes of Its Failure Is Checked by Law.

Special Correspondence of SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

LONDON, July 11.—Of course Stanley does not know anything about the injunction granted in his name to restrain John Rose Troup from publishing a book called, "With Stanley's Rear Column." The application for an injunction was made by Sir Francis de Winton, the head and shoulders of the British East African Co., and under whose special auspices Stanley continues his work of African exploration. Sir Francis has full power of attorney for Stanley during his absence. Troup was one of the men left with the rear-guard on the Aruwhimi. His book could not give many more details of Stanley's travels than are already known through the newspapers, but it might shed a good deal of light, if published, on the failure of the rear guard to make connections.

Troup was the transport officer of the Emin Pasha expedition. Before he embarked for the Congo he signed an agreement with Stanley to accept any position to which Stanley might appoint him; to obey all orders and to follow Stanley by whatever route Stanley might choose. For his services he was to receive about $600 a year and expenses. It was particularly specified in the contract that Troup agreed not to publish anything connected with the expedition, or to send any account of its progress to the newspapers for six months after the official publication by Stanley or his representative. This contract Stanley left in London with Sir Francis de Winton, and it was under this document, with power of attorney from Stanley, that Sir Francis procured the suppression of Troup's book.

At the time this book was suppressed it was partially in type, though no proof sheets, so it is alleged, have been taken. Troup hoped to make enough out of his book to partially repay him for the time and services spent in the expedition. If the publishers had not advertised the book he might have had it on the market without interference. A book published a few months previous to it called "A Visit to Stanley's Rear Guard," and written by an engineer named Werner, has attracted no attention whatever, but seems to be merely an amplification of unimportant events with which the public had become familiarized months ago through the newspapers. Troup's book, so far as can be learned from those who ought to know most about it, was of an entirely different calibre, though it was mainly an expression of opinion—an authoritative one it is true—on the causes of the failure of the Bartelotte rear column. The POST-DISPATCH correspondent is informed on very good authority that Troup attributes the failure of the rear column to Bartellotte's blundering, and speaks of the company that sent Stanley to Emin Pasha's relief as a mere lot of traders. This, probably, more than anything else, was the cause of the application for an injunction.

Troup knows nothing of Stanley's movements since he left the Aruwhimi, and his publication, while it might have shed some light on the motive power at home, could hardly have interfered with the sale of Stanley's book when it is published. Troup made it clear in his defense that he was not going to describe anything in his book which Mr. Stanley saw. Stanley was never in his company except for one day at Leopoldville. There was always an immense distance between them. Troup, as one of the four principal officers of the expedition, wanted to describe the almost indescribable sufferings of the expedition in its earlier stages. But the court decided that under his contract with Stanley he could not do it.

Since his return Troup has married an American girl and is now somewhere down in Exeter spending his honeymoon. He has some idea of publishing his book in America, but it is a question whether the mere amplification of facts already made known through the newspapers and over which there must be much controversy till Stanley is heard from, would make it worth while for an American publisher to take it up.

TRY A SUNDAY RIDE

On the Wabash Western Belt Railway.

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☛ *Ample accommodations for everybody.*

COOL MRS. LANGTRY.

She Never Missed a Stroke in the Game of Billiards, Although Her House Was Afire.

Special Correspondence of SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, July 26.—"I see Mrs. Langtry's gone to Europe again," said the foreman of an engine company on the East side. "Off for her health, I suppose. Queer, how illness takes some folks. Now, she is just the strangest invalid I ever ran across."

The fireman looked around inquiringly.

"Yes," he resumed, "and she's the coolest woman in town, bar none. We often wonder how it is that the women can keep so tantalizingly cool in hot weather, but when you come across one who can be like an iceberg when the house is afire she's a phenomenon and that's a fact. You remember the fire alarm that was sent out from her house some time ago? Generally when we go to fires we find people excited, and sometimes so worked up that they do absurd things. But I was at the Lily's house during the fire, and what I saw there makes me say that she is the coolest woman in New York.

"Our engine," he continued, "was the first on the ground at West Twenty-third street. The fire was nothing serious, and when it was put out I made an examination. Mr. Gebhard took me through the lower part of the building, and then I learned there had lately been a good deal of annoyance from smoke and they didn't know how to cure it. I made a few suggestions about altering the flues and the location of the boiler, I think, and then was going away when I was invited by Mr. Gebhard and Judge Bedford to have some refreshment. Supposing they wanted me to go down stairs and take it with the butler or some other English notion I declined, but the two urged me to come into the billiard room where there was a buffet, and without further ado they each took an arm and tugged me along. Before I knew it I was in a room where there were a lady and two or three gentlemen playing billiards. At this time, mind you, it was given out that the Lily was sick and unable to play or be out of doors.

"Well, I was surprised, of course. I had expected to find everything in the usual confusion incident to a house afire. But no; there they were, and the game was going on nice and smooth although you could still hear the noise and throb of the engines outside. It was the lady's turn with the cue. She was smiling at some remark that had been made, and was at the same time making a delicate shot with the cue behind her back, poised in the most artistic way, and all just as cool as you please. I stood there and watched her play, and I tell you she could handle that cue in a way to make the average player open his eyes. Nothing seemed too difficult for her. Kiss, follow, combination, cushion-carrom, long draw and masse were all played in quick succession. Her fine arms reached far across the table on which she sometimes rested while she made her play. Finally she slipped up on a simple shot and one of the gentlemen took the cue.

"'Well,' said one of the party, after I had been introduced to the Lily, what do you think of her playing?'

"Of course I praised it. I had never seen a woman handle a cue before, and it took my breath away.

"'This game has been going on for nearly an hour,' said the gentleman.

"'What! During all the excitement and the fire and the smoke?'

"Mrs. Langtry heard me and nodded."

"'Yes,' continued the same gentleman, 'she hasn't missed a single play through it all. We were upset a moment, but she only laughed and played the better.'

"And when I looked at the stately creature, with the great, deep, cool-looking eyes and her face with just a bit of a smile on it, I didn't wonder. I do believe she would have played billiards in the middle of the Chicago fire, or just like that old fellow, what's his name—Nero? who fiddled when Rome burned down without a cent of insurance.

"Women are queer creatures, anyhow, and she is one of the strangest of the lot. Sick? No, she didn't look a bit sick; but for coolness, why, she's a human iceberg."

DOINGS IN THE COURTS.

C. CLAFLIN ALLEN'S REPORT ON THE CONFEDERATE HOME PETITION.

The Question, Whether a Decree of Incorporation Should Be Granted to a Body of Ex-Confederates, Discussed—The War Is Over, in the Eyes of the Law—The Stamp Photo in Court—Notes.

TWO weeks ago Thomas J. Portis appeared in the Circuit Court and, presenting a petition to Judge Klein, asked that a pro-forma decree of incorporation be granted "The Confederate Home of Missouri." The petition was referred to a friend of the Court's, Mr. Charles Claflin Allen, a well-known attorney, born in this city of parents who always lived north of Mason and Dixon's line. The signers of the petition and the incorporators of the home are some of the most prominent business men and lawyers of the city, among whom are George B. Thompson, Thomas J. Portis, O. F. Guthrie, Frank Galennie, Henry Guibor, James R. Claiborne, James Bannerman, Samuel Kennard and Hon. Leroy B. Valliant. The petitioners stated the objects of the association to be to establish a home in this State for the maintenance of the indigent, infirm, needy and distressed men who were in the military, naval or civil service of the Confederate States, and their wives, widows and orphans. Any person could become a member of the association who was in active service in either the military, naval or civil service of the Confederate States upon his application and payment of $1. The officers were to be President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer. It claimed the power to receive contributions in money or property by gift, bequest, devise or otherwise, and to raise funds by subscription. The present officers of the association are Thomas J. Portis, President; Leroy B. Valliant, Vice-President; Orlando F. Guthrie, Secretary, and George B. Thompson, Treasurer. Mr. Allen has had the petition two weeks, and yesterday evening filed his report, which is quite interesting. It is as follows:

"The undersigned to whom was referred the petition and articles of association in the above matter for the purpose of examining and showing cause, if any there be, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted, respectfully reports that he has carefully examined said petition and articles, and has caused to come before him said petitioners as provided by law in order fully to disclose the true purpose of said association. As the reference to the Amicus Curiæ is made by the Court, under section 971, of the Revised Statutes, whenever the Judge shall entertain any doubt as to the lawfulness or public usefulness of the proposed corporation it becomes the duty of the Amicus Curiæ to investigate and advise the court of the same." Mr. Allen declares the articles and petition to be drawn up in due form and comply with the statutes concerning benevolent, religious, scientific and miscellaneous associations. Whatever doubts may exist he finds in sections relating to the objects and the qualifications for membership. "The objections to these sections, if any," he says, "lie in the fact that those who are to be the beneficiaries of charity as well as those who are members of the association, were engaged at one time in acts which the law holds to have been at one time illegal. So far as section three is concerned no such objection is tenable. The object is to provide for the indigent, infirm and needy. The specification of beneficiaries as men who were in the military, naval or civil service of the Confederate States, their wives, widows and orphans, is merely *descriptio personarum*, the designation of a class who are to receive benefits." The essence of the corporation's purpose is charity, he finds. He then points out cases where requests have been made for the indigent of the State, thus relieving the State of a burden, and these acts were upheld by the courts. As to the qualification for membership, which is solely based on the very acts which the law declares to have been illegal, he thinks can be met by the proclamation of the President of the United States on December 25, 1868, in which he "granted unconditionally and without reservation to all and every person who directly or indirectly participated in the late insurrection or rebellion, a full pardon and amnesty with restoration of all rights, privileges and immunities under the constitution and the laws which have been made in pursuance thereof." He then cites a large number of cases where corporations and individuals which were in the rebellion against the Union sued the United States and were shown full justice. "In the case of Armstrong's Foundry," he continues, "Chief Justice Chase says: 'The proclamation of December 25, granted pardon unconditionally and without reservation. This was a public act, of which all Courts of the United States are bound to take notice, and to which all courts are bound to give effect.' And in Knote's case Mr. Justice Field, following similar language in former decisions, makes the broad declaration that it releases the offender from all disabilities imposed by the offense and restores to him all his civil rights. In contemplation of law, it so far blots out the offenses that afterwards it cannot be imputed to him to prevent the assertion of his legal rights. Your amicus curiæ therefore reports as his opinion that the proposed corporation is lawful and useful, within the meaning of art. 10, chap. 21, of the Revised Statutes, and he recommends that the prayer of the petition be granted."

The Stamp Photograph in Court.

The little stamp photograph has found its way into court. Duran F. Hulbert, also known as "Genelli, the photographer" filed a petition in the Circuit Clerk's office yesterday afternoon asking the court to enjoin Henry A. Hyatt, dealer in photographic supplies, from issuing a circular and make him pay $50,000 damages. Mr. Hulbert says he and his brother patented a camera known as the "Genelli patent stamp photographing camera" which will photograph a cabinet picture twenty times on a single negative, all the pictures being the size of a stamp and surrounded with a border. He says he acquired the sole right to the patent several years ago and by continued advertising and show is making money by the process. For cause of action he states that Henry A. Hyatt, a dealer in cameras, has been publishing a circular and sending it to members of the trade warning them not to buy these cameras of Genelli, meaning Hulbert, as he (Hyatt) was contesting the patent right in a suit and every handler of Genelli's cameras was subject to prosecution. Mr. Hulbert claims this circular has damaged him to the extent of $50,000, for which he asks judgment, and also asks the court to enjoin Hyatt from sending out any more of these circulars.

Notes.

Max Rubenstein entered suit against Morris Max and Albert Lipschitz yesterday on an account for $723.

The Central Lithographing Company entered an attachment suit against the Krieling Bros. yesterday for $3,040.38.

The Frey Stationary Company was incorporated yesterday, with a capital stock of $15,000. Gustave Frey holds 298 shares, and Samuel F. Brearley and Leo R. Brandewiede hold one share each.

HAVE an ice cold melon delivered for your Sunday dinner. Telephone to Peters at French Market.

Asserted and Defended His Rights.

TY-TY, Ga., July 27.—A nervy bridegroom has whipped a crowd of brothers-in-law and reigns in his little home unmolested. He is Jesse Bass, son of a prominent planter, and for years he has loved Miss Shearers of Irwin. The girl's relatives have objected to the match, so yesterday Bass drove to the Shearers' homestead, got his sweetheart and hurried off to the nearest justice and they were married. When the girl's relatives heard of this the male portion of the household went gunning for the groom. Bass was ready for them, and when they began abusing him he drove them off at the muzzle of his gun. The whole neighborhood was in arms, ready to take part in case the quarrel reached the bloodshed stage, but Bass was unmolested and the young people are enjoying their honeymoon in peace.

THE EGYPTIAN HAREM.

HOW THIS ORIENTAL FEATURE IS CONDUCTED AT THE PRESENT TIME.

It Is Becoming an Entirely Different Institution—Ismail Pasha's Troubles and Mehemet Ali's Pleasures—A Statue of Bob Ingersoll Found in the Land of the Pharaohs—The Sphinx in 1889.

Special Correspondence SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

CAIRO, July 3, 1889.—Our consulate at Cairo is now in the most fashionable part of the city. It is a large two-story, flat-roofed house, situated in a beautiful garden in which the roses bloom and the orange flowers grow. The front gate bears a large oval shield on which is painted the American eagle and over the front door our great American bird looks down on the visitors as he waves the flag in his talons. Passing under this you enter a wide hall at one end of which there is a pair of portieres formed of American flags, and at the right is the reception or waiting room of the legation. Entering this you are reminded of our national capital. Pictures of the great buildings at Washington hang upon the walls.

Consul General Cardwell has some striking ideas about the harem as it exists in Egypt to-day. He pronounces the word as though it were spelt hareem and this is the pronunciation I hear everywhere, in the land of the Mohammedans. Col. Cardwell says the harem is not the vicious institution that it is painted. "It means," says he, "simply the woman's apartments of the household in Egypt, and I believe it is a great eleemosynary institution. Its members are often merely the servants of the true wife of the husband. They are taken into it as children and are raised there and are better cared for than they could possibly be elsewhere. They are not necessarily the mistresses of the man and the Khedive, though his wife has a large harem, is true to her.

THE HAREM

is here in Egypt, managed by the women. The husband has very limited rights within it, and there was an instance here in Cairo not long ago of a princess who was displeased with the actions of her husband who, by the way, was also of royal blood, ordering her servants to whip him in the harem. They obeyed her, too, and the man was soundly flogged. Another case was that of a lady of high rank, who not long ago brought a divorce suit against her husband and got a divorce from him. This fact will be surprising to the people of America, who largely believe that the rights are here altogether on the husband's side. This woman when divorced took the harem with her, and she is now living with the rest of her establishment here in Cairo. Monogamy," continued Col. Cardwell, "is in fact growing in favor in Cairo. The Khedive has set the example, and the upper tendom shows a disposition to follow it. One of the Princesses said the other day that a good Moslem could, according to the Koran, have but one wife.

" 'And how is that?' she was asked. The Koran states that he may have four, and Mohammed himself said: There are two things in this world which delight me—these are women and perfumes. These two things rejoice my eyes and render me more fervent in devotion. The great prophet had something like a dozen wives, and he especially gives all devout men the right to four.

" 'I assert, however,' said the princess, 'that the Koran intends that man sould have only one wife. And this is because he can not be good and have more. The Koran says that you must not love one wife more than another and this is impossible if you have more than one. Hence you should take only one.' "

I drove out this afternoon past a royal palace, which was for years occupied by one of the widows of Mehemet Ali, who, it is whispered here at Cairo, was one of the

WORST WOMEN

Egypt has ever known, including in the list the long number of bad, beautiful dames, extending even back to Cleopatra herself. This woman had a large income and she kept up a grand establishment here in Cairo with her eunuchs by the score and her servants by the dozens. Her palace was on the banks of the Nile, and it had many secret chambers. From time to time, such men as this royal lady fancied, were invited by this lady's slaves to come into the harem, and it is stated here that such as went in were never seen to come out. Her ladyship received their attentions until she was tired of them and then got rid of them by having them quietly strangled and thrown into the Nile. There was a dark passage leading down from the palace to the river, and the lover awoke from sweet dreams to find a silken cord around his throat being twisted by two black-faced eunuchs and a force standing around large enough to make him submit if he struggled unduly.

The father of the present Khedive is Ismail Pasha, who is now living in Constantinople and who receives a pension from Egypt of $200,000 a year. He holds a different theory from his son in regard to monogamy and his harem is a large one. He took it with him when he went to Naples to live, but a young Italian, if I remember correctly, ran away with one of his prettiest wives, and he moved his establishment to Constantinople, where his harem would be more sacred and where he can, if he chooses, drop a faithless wife into the Bosphorus without comment or courts.

MEHEMET ALI

had also a number of wives and I went out this afternoon to Shoubra palace in which the old man spent some of the last days of his life. The guides here show you a beautiful garden and in a summer palace a lake about four feet deep with a marble resting place in the center. It was upon this seat that the Napoleon of Egypt used to sit with his ladies in boats on the water about him. The boatmen were posted by him and at the crook of his finger they would overturn the fair Circassians into the pool and Mehemet would laugh in his old cracked voice as he watched their terrified struggles in trying to get out.

Year by year, however, the keeping up of a harem in the Mohammedan countries becomes more expensive. The introduction of the Western civilization is inspiring new wants in the minds of the hour, and the noblest of them want French kid slippers and their dresses from Worth. They want diamonds and modern jewelry, and if they have children they must have French and English governesses for them. The majority of the Mohammedans of Egypt are too poor to keep more than one wife under the new customs, and this number is being reduced by the increased cost of living. Even the ordinary wealthy women of Cairo now have some European dresses in their wardrobes, and the veils which they wear when out driving grow thinner and thinner each year. The wife of the Khedive wears a veil of thin gauze, through which her features can be plainly seen when she goes out driving, for the windows of her carriage are open, and an American tells me he could see the sparkle of her magnificent diamonds through this veil when he passed her a few days ago.

I have made to-day one of the greatest discoveries of modern times. I have unearthed the genesis of Robert G. Ingersoll, and I am able to prove that in the veins of "Infidel Bob" flows the most aristocratic blood on the American continent. In the wonderful museum of Boulac, at Cairo, I find a statue of wood, which is the perfect likeness of him, and the records show that this statue is at least six thousand years old. It is of life-size, and its plump proportions, its smiling face and bright eyes form a photographic resemblance to the Ingersoll of to-day, and there can be no doubt that in the transmigrations of souls the man who to-day lectures on the mistakes of Moses, knows whereof he speaks and that his data were gathered on the ground, for he was here in Egypt more than two thousand years before Moses was born. He knows all about Abraham and Jacob, for they came down into Egypt nearly twenty centuries before he watched the building of the pyramids. This Bob Ingersoll of the past lived at the time the greatest of pyramids was being built, and he was such a prominent man at that time that the artists of the day considered it worth while to copy his form in wood. They did it well, too, and the work will compare with that of our best sculptors. The elder Bob has a staff in his hand and his bright eyes of rock crystal have the same honest look of his great descendant. He has short hair and his fat, round head seems to be verging on baldness. His mouth is as pleasant as that which utters orations against the doctrine of brimstone damnation, and his attire is that of his illustrious great great—of his one hundred and eightieth great grand son, when having read a chapter in his Shaksperian Bible and sung one of Burns' poems for a hymn, he disrobes his portly form, and clad in his innocence and nightie he gets ready for bed. The statue was found in the tombs at Sakahra or old Memphis near Cairo, and it stands in company with some odd hundreds of Egyptian antiquities.

THE MUSEUM OF BOULAC

has been greatly enlarged in size within a few years and there is no place like it in which to study the Egypt of the past. There is room after room walled with the coffins of these monarchs of thousands of years ago, and in other mummy caskets the bodies embalmed are exposed to view. I looked a long time to-day upon the face of King Rameses, who, it is supposed, went to school with Moses. The face, though black, was wonderfully lifelike, and the teeth show out as white as when he brushed them after his morning tub, something like four thousand years ago. I noted the silky, fuzzy hair over his black ears and longed for a look of it for my collection of relics. The dead past became wonderfully real in looking at another box in which a mummied princess of about this time lay with the mummy of her little baby, who was not many days old, in the coffin beside her, and when I saw the jewelry of gold bracelets of the same patterns which our belles now wear in Washington and New York, and of the ear-rings which are quite as beautiful as those made by Tiffany, the dry bones began to move and the pickled flesh resumed its tints, and I could see that human nature was the same 6,000 years ago as it is now and that these people of the past had the loves and hates, the troubles and the vanities, of the world of to-day. The food shown in another case as taken from these tombs brought their very stomachs back to life, and I wondered what Rameses took for the colic and whether Queen Akhotupu, who lived before Moses, and who now lies here, had the hysterics. I noted the flowers which were put in another mummy case beside a king and I could not reconcile the beautiful teeth and the fine intellectual face of King Seti, whose daughter is supposed to have found Moses in the bullrushes with the fat, bloated fingers, which show that he had the gout. There was as good living in the days of the Israelites in Egypt as there is to-day, but it was then as now, only the rich had the fancy cooks and the poor had the scraps. In the

TOMB OF TI

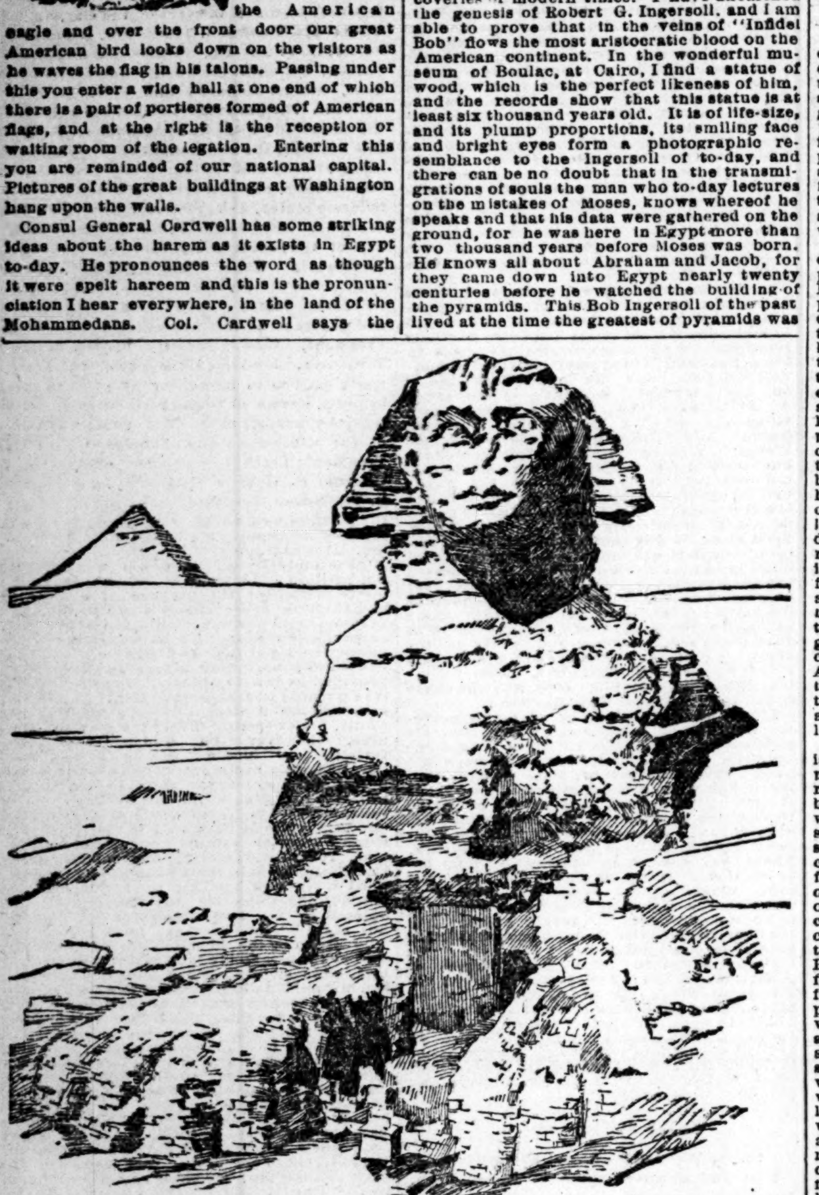
near Memphis I saw wall after wall in chambers of granite way down under the sands of the desert. These walls were covered with painted pictures of the life of the time when the tomb was made, thousands of years before Christ, and among these pictures I saw that pate de fois gras was one of the dainties of that time. The feeding of the geese by stuffing them with food to enlarge the liver is there faithfully pictured, and the eggs, mummied chickens and other dear departed delicacies which are found in the pyramids and tombs, show us that the people of the past have not suffered and that they knew how to enjoy life quite as well as we do.

I have paid my second visit to the pyramids during the past week and I find these great piles of stone unchanged. The same gang of Bedouins surround them to-day as preyed upon me when I paid my first call on the Sphinx, eight years ago, and the eternal cry of backsheesh! backsheesh! backsheesh! still sounds out upon the air of the desert in which they are located. I climbed to the top, assisted by three Arabs, and I penetrated to the gloomy recesses of the interior and attempted to take photographs of the king and queen chambers by flash lights. The pyramid which I climbed covers thirteen acres of ground, and it was at one time higher than the Washington Monument. It has in the past been a quarry from which Cairo has drawn the stones for much of its building and there is still enough left to make more than eight hundred Washington monuments. The Sphinx is now well pulled out of the sand and there are iron cars at its base ready to be used for further excavations. It has put on a new aspect within the last few years and it seems bigger, more somber and more wonderful than ever. Its face is that of a remarkably good looking negro girl, and it is said that its complexion was originally of a beautiful pink. All of this pink has been now ground away by the sands of the desert, which have for more than six thousand years been showering their amorous kisses upon it, and all that is left is a little red paint just under the left eye.

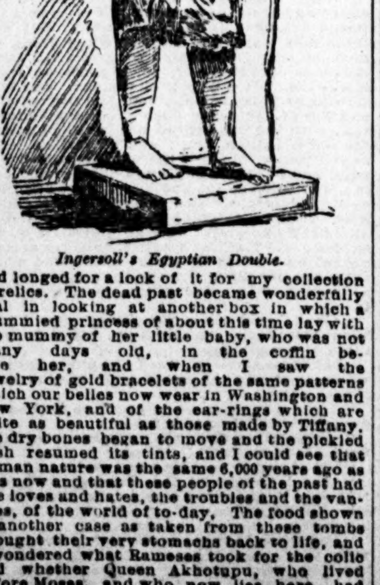
THE SPHINX

is the oldest woman in the world and it is painful to think that even she is addicted to rouge. She is certainly big enough to know better. Her head alone is so big that if you would build a vault the size of a parlor 14 feet square and run it up to the height of a three-story house it would be just large enough to contain it and if even though you measure 6 feet in your stockings and had arms as those of Abraham Lincoln, stood on the tip of this old lady's ear, you could hardly touch the crown of her head. I rode on a camel the quarter of a mile between her and the pyramids and the Bedouin who owned the beast grew quite confidential in telling me of his property and his family affairs. He said he lived near the pyramids and that he had just married a new wife who was as beautiful as the sun and as graceful as a camel. He invited me to go and see him at his home near by, and I saw a Bedouin girl who may have been his wife, as I went through this village on my way back to Cairo. She was a magnificent looking maiden of perhaps 20 years of age, with a gorgeous head dress of white and gold and with four great silver rings, as big around as the bottom of a tin cup, hanging to a string on each side of her face. Her complexion was that of Ethiopian blackness, but her nose was as straight as that of a Greek and her eyes—large, dark and lustrous—were fringed with long eyelashes. She had a beautiful mouth and her picturesque head was well poised on shapely shoulders. Her gown, of dark blue, fell in graceful folds from shoulder to ankles and her feet were bare. She was a noble looking girl and the Bedouins are the noblest in appearance of the people of Egypt. You see them in the bazaars and on the deserts, and they have the monopoly of the care of the pyramids. They are very proud, and they are the descendants of the Arabs of the sands. The most of them are Mohammedans, and they make the best of soldiers. It was under their forefathers that the followers of Mohamet made such great conquests in North Africa, and during the rebellion of Arabi Pasha the bravest of the Egyptians were these men.

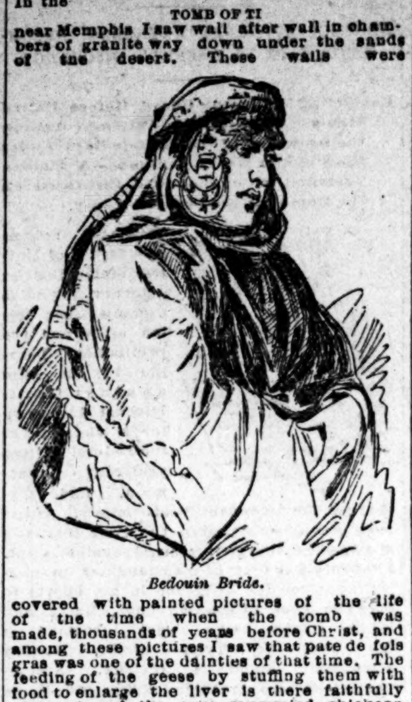
F. G. CARPENTER.



SPHINX, SHOWING LATE EXCAVATIONS.



Ingersoll's Egyptian Double.



Bedouin Bride.

LINCOLN MARKET, at 3568 Olive street, is the headquarters for ice-cold melons. Telephone 1856.

THE ICELANDIC CHURCH.

How It Has Grown and Prospered in America—Twenty-two New Congregations.

From the New York Sun.

It will surprise most people to learn that the Icelanders are numerous enough in this country and Canada to maintain a distinct and vigorous religious organization of their own. It is called the Icelandic Lutheran Church of America, consists of twenty-two congregations and has just held its fifth annual conference at Argyle, in Manitoba.

In 1880 the whole number of emigrants from Denmark to the United States was only a little over 64,000, including Icelanders, but since then the total has been about doubled, and among the new settlers are many Icelanders also, though their most numerous colony is in Manitoba. Earl Dufferin succeeded in bringing them to Canada by strong inducements and on our side an effort was made in 1873 to direct a stream of navigation from Iceland to Alaska, though without success. But, under leaders of their own, they have established a colony in Dakota, one in Southwestern Minnesota, and there is a settlement at Green Bay. Altogether they number as yet only a few thousands in both this country and Canada, with the prospect, however, of a considerable increase, though it can never be very great, since the population of Iceland itself is barely 72,000. The spirit of emigration has been stirred up among them during the last twenty years only. Before that time and from the days of Eric the Red, the father of Leif Ericsson, who landed on the shores of New England 500 years before the voyage of Columbus, the Icelanders had been remarkable among the Scandinavian people for their home-loving disposition.

These immigrants from Iceland come from a region where they have never seen a real tree, a road or a plough, and yet it is remarkable how soon they adapt themselves to their new surroundings. They are of much intelligence, and there are no people among whom education is more generally diffused, the humblest being able to read and write and being thoroughly conversant with the sages and the history and laws of their country. Because of this peculiarity, perhaps, or more probably because of the influence of a clergy very much liberalized, the Icelanders have a greater tendency to religious skepticism than the rest of the Scandinavians, and that may explain why the Presbyterians have established a mission among the immigrants in Manitoba, greatly to their indignation, as expressed at the Winnipeg conference. Among the papers read on that occasion also was one on "Nihilism Among Our People," which gave rise to much discussion.

Five years ago there was only one Icelandic pastor in this country, and in Canada there was but one. Since then the number of pastors has increased, but the pressing need of more was urged at the conference, the lack of ministers being described as painful. The present membership of the church at Winnipeg is nearly 1,000, and their pastor complained bitterly of the Presbyterians who, he said, had established a chapel close by "with the apparent intention to entice this valuable Icelandic material into their church." A project for founding an Icelandic college was discussed, but nothing in that direction will be undertaken until pastors for the many uncared-for congregations shall be obtained from Iceland.

"THE FIGHTING QUAKER."

VERESTCHAGIN, THE GREAT PAINTER OF THE HORRORS OF WAR.

Who He Is and Where He Began His Career—A Soldier as Well as Painter—Some of His Pictures—His Departure From Russia—His Opinions and Ideas—His Success.

[Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.]

VASILY VASILYEVITCH Verestchagin, the Russian painter, was born in the province of Novgorod, October 14, 1842. His maternal grandmother was a Tartar woman of great beauty who was found by his grandfather in the Caucasus. He is thus one-quarter barbarian in blood, if indeed he may not be considered wholly so according to the commonly received belief that below the skin all Russians are Tartars. Early in life he became enamored of art and sketched everything he saw. His father sought to turn him from this bent and placed him in a military school. The elder Verestchagin thought painting as a profession involved social degradation and held, like the true Russian that he was, that the only respectable profession was that of manslaughter—commonly called war. But the instincts of the son were too strong for the prejudices of the father and the latter was compelled to yield assent to the young man's wish. He accordingly went to St. Petersburg where he studied two years. He here first betrayed that impulse, which seems to dominate him in everything he does, to work and act according to his own ideas. He has always refused to throw his thought into any prescribed model, and in consequence has been ridiculed and condemned by those who insist upon holding fast the form of good words. In 1864 he went to Paris to study under Gerome. Here he was chiefly distinguished

FOR CARRYING A PISTOL

and his refusal to copy the old masters. But Paris was too smooth for him. Civilization in a dress coat had little attraction for him. He was anxious to get at the truth about life and humanity. In 1867 the opportunity came in the form of a Russian expedition to Central Asia under Gen. Kaufman. To give him facilities for observation the General, who was his friend, appointed him lieutenant. On this expedition the young painter learned war at first hand. He took part in the active military operations, fought with distinguished bravery and was awarded the Cross of St. George, which he haughtily refused. But he learned that the pomp of war was all in its fuss and feathers. He saw many things that interested him so much that he was impelled to communicate them to the world in a series of paintings which worried the officials and set the people thinking.

After a time he made another trip to Asia and penetrated as far as the Chinese frontier. Returning he established himself at Munich where he built an open air studio. "If," said he, "you are to paint open air scenes, you must sit in the open." He here painted a series of pictures presenting Asian existence in all its dreariness and waste. In the catalogue of this series he says: "The barbarism of the inhabitants of Central Asia is

SO TERRIBLE,

the economic and social situation in such decay, that the sooner European civilization can penetrate there the better. If my true sketches shall serve to dissipate the suspicions of the English public toward their natural friends and neighbors in Central Asia I shall be more than rewarded for the fatigues of my journey and the labor of exhibition." The manifest destiny of Russia is here reinforced by the intelligence and sympathetic imagination of one who hates the only instrument by which the manifest destiny can be realized. The impulse for improvement, which in Europe and America comes from within the individual, in Central Asia is dead. Improvement must come from without and Verestchagin seeing the misery in which the people are steeped has in his paintings pointed out the justification of Russia's ambitious designs.

But it was in the Russo-Turkish war of 1877 that Verestchagin found the opportunity of his life. Preparing himself to see, to fight, if need be to die, he hurried to the Russian headquarters, where he was welcomed by the Emperor who gave him every facility for carrying on his work. Probably the Emperor thought that by an excess of courtesy the fighting Quaker might be induced to

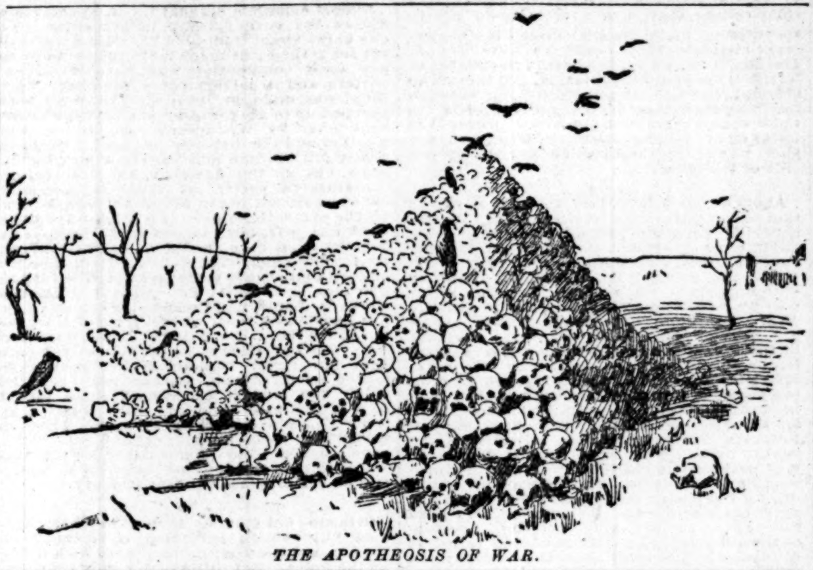
PAINT THE GLORY

as well as the horrors of war. Be that as it may the autocrat learned that Vasily Verestchagin could not be bought with ribbons and courtesies. Like all the Russians who have become famous in literature he has an unconquerable talent for telling the truth. He sees things with the unprejudiced eye of childhood. Why should they be distorted in the telling? It is a characteristic which seems to run through all Russian work, an inability to understand why the truth should ever be thrown out of its perspective. They will know better bye and bye when they become more highly civilized and come to partake of the enlightenment of their occidental neighbors. Vasily Verestchagin is simplicity itself, and war is the subject of his story. The story has a simple plot or perhaps no plot at all. It is a mere description of certain events, these events being a succession of manslaughter committed according to what are known as the rules of civilized warfare. Verestchagin does not find much that is ennobling in war. His pictures are not inspiring, but they are horribly suggestive. One he calls the "Apotheosis of War" and dedicates it to "All conquerers of the past, the present and the future." It is a pyramid of skulls. Nothing but grinning skulls can be seen—skulls and unclean birds. Another he calls

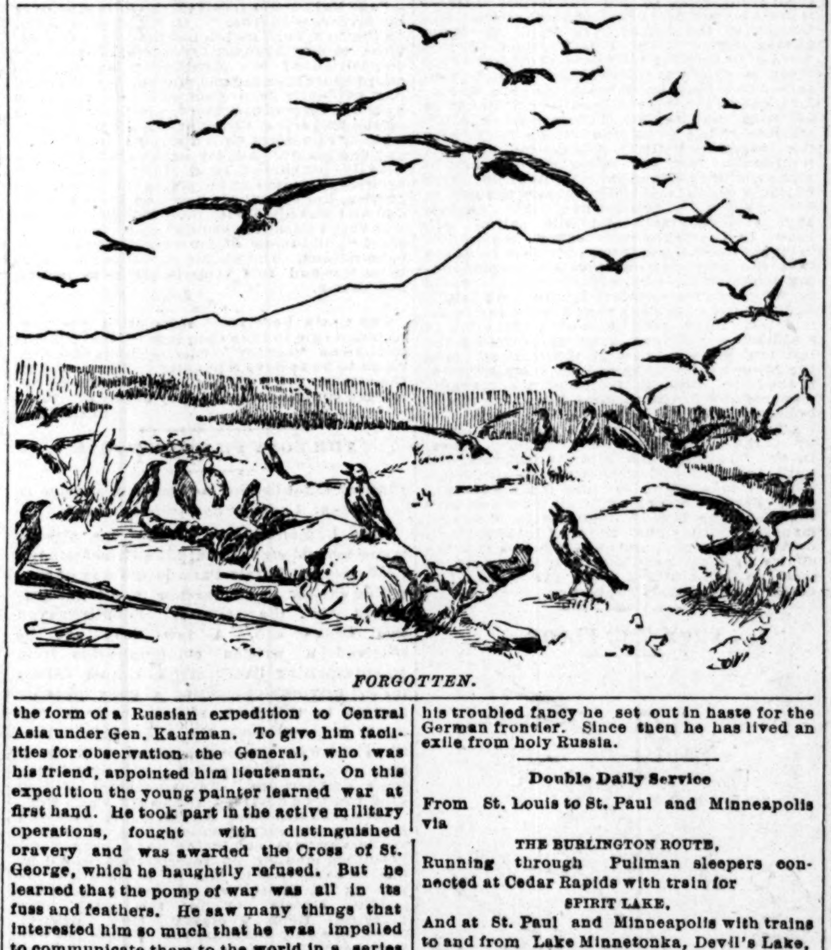
"FORGOTTEN."

At the right in the near distance is seen a mound surmounted by a cross. The dead have been buried and their comrades have marched away home. But one has been forgotten, or overlooked. He lies where he fell, his gun just beside him, and the vultures and crows are gathering about him. One crow has lighted on his breast and generously calls his companions to the feast. It is not a pleasant sight.

Probably the truest record of that fruitless conflict is to be found in the paintings of Verestchagin. The Emperor had no reason to feel proud of the result of the war, and the hideous pictures of death exhibited in St. Petersburg were like a bitter taunt. "This man," said Alexander, "is a revolutionary." The heir-apparent said: "This man is mad or—" Verestchagin does not tell us what the concluding word was, but it can be imagined. The next day the Grand Duke sent for the artist. He went, but was told that His Imperial Highness was engaged. He was told to call the following day. That night friendly warnings came, and with visions of Siberia in his troubled fancy he set out in haste for the German frontier. Since then he has lived an exile from holy Russia.



THE APOTHEOSIS OF WAR.



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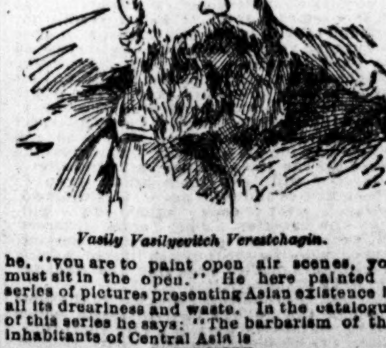

Vasily Vasilyevitch Verestchagin.

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Running through Pullman sleepers connected at Cedar Rapids with train for

SPIRIT LAKE,

And at St. Paul and Minneapolis with trains to and from Lake Minnetonka, Devil's Lake, Battle Lake, Detroit Lake and all the summer resorts of the North.

Ticket office, 112 North Fourth street and Union Depot, St. Louis, Mo.

The Sources of Beautiful Colors.

The *American Druggist* has formulated a list of the choicest colors used in the arts, as follows:

The cochineal insects furnish a great many of the very fine colors. Among them are the gorgeous carmine, the crimson, scarlet carmine, and purple lakes. The cuttlefish gives the sepia. It is the inky fluid which the fish discharges in order to render the water opaque when attacked. Indian yellow comes from the camel. Ivory chips produce the ivory black and bone black. The exquisite Prussian blue is made by fusing horses' hoofs and other refuse animal matter with impure potassium carbonate. This color was discovered accidentally. Various lakes are derived from roots, barks and gums. Blue black comes from the charcoal of the vine stalk. Lamp black is soot from certain resinous substances. Turkey red is mud from the madder plant, which grows in Hindostan. The yellow sap of a tree of Siam produces gamboge; the natives catch the sap in cocoanut shells. Raw sienna is the natural earth from the neighborhood of Sienna, Italy. Raw umber is also in earth found near Umbria and burnt. India ink is made from burnt camphor. The Chinese are the only manufacturers of this ink, and they will not reveal the secret of its manufacture. Mastic is made from the gum of the mastic tree, which grows in the Grecian Archipelago. Bister is the soot of wood ashes. Very little real ultramarine is found in the market. It is obtained from the precious lapislazuli, and commands a fabulous price. Chinese white is zinc, scarlet is iodide of mercury, and native vermilion is from the quicksilver ore called cinnabar.

FOR weak back, chest pains, use a Dr. J. H. McLean's Wonderful Healing plaster (porous).

SPORTS OF STATESMEN.

HOW THE PEOPLE'S LAW-MAKERS BEGUILE THEIR LEISURE HOURS.

The Supreme Court Whist Club—The Senate Poker Team—Frye Without Bait—The Triangle, Kenna, Edmunds and Hampton—Kenna After Trout and Bears—Platt in His Cabin.

Special Correspondence of SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25.

WORK consumes most of the statesman's time and he has consequently few recreations and no sports properly so called. He is too busy to play. To men who have had to struggle hard to attain and hold their places, life is a dreadfully earnest thing, and the hard work which each day entails fills it full.

Neither President Harrison nor Secretary Blaine nor Secretary Windom, I believe, indulges habitually in any sport. The same is true of Senators Hiscock, Hawley, Chandler, Hoar, Sherman and Ingalls, with the exception that Senator Hawley plays billiards worse than he sings. Whenever Mr. Ingalls has an hour he can devote to amusement, and it is seldom, he possesses himself of one of the rare books of the world which he never found time to read and plunges into it.

Probably a majority of our law-makers and law-interpreters play cards, but few of them are either expert or devoted to any game.

The Supreme Court has a select whist club, to which seven members belong and which meets "around," the house oftenest chosen being that of Mr. Justice Blatchford, near Franklin Square. The club knows all about Hoyle and Pole and the other high muckamucks of pasteboard, and inclines to hold to "the rigors of the game," like Thackeray's heroine, but it possesses a backset in Mr. Justice Lamar, who being a brilliant reconter and having had an exceptionally interesting personal experience, is often drawn out in conversation by the rear couple in such a way as to carry consternation into the ranks of the enemy.

The Senate poker quartette are understood to be hard men to tackle—Don Cameron, Hale, Butler and Farwell. They are said to enjoy themselves and to make about as much as they lose in the course of a winter.

THE SENATOR WHO KILLS

the most fish and small game during a year is, I suppose, Frye of Maine. He has a cabin in the woods on the Rangely Hills of Aroostook, and he generally goes there every year as soon as he can get away from Washington, and stays till the tocsin sounds again. He is there now, and Mrs. Frye is there roughing it and doing the cooking. In speaking of his outing once, the Senator said to me, "when I get up there where it is cool, with plenty of hunting and plenty of finding, too, by the way, with everything of the freshest and the cooking done to a dot, it comes about as near Heaven as I ever expect to see."

Senator Frye tells some good stories about officiating as doctor up there. Being distant from a settlement he carries drugs with him, and occasionally a lumberman will come twenty or thirty miles to get "fixed up."

Frye is distinguished for being the only man in the United States Senate who never takes any bait when he goes fishing. I do not, of course, mean that he carries no bait for the fish, but only that he consumes none himself. To see him sit motionless by the hour, with no bottle to raise to his parched lips, has often caused amazement and anxious solicitude to his companions, Senators, Kenna, Edmunds and Wade Hampton. "Do you suppose he is still alive?" they inquire of each other as the hot sun declines.

By the way, these last three form a noted piscatorial triangle. At least once during every session of Congress they creep off up to Point of Rocks to fish and shoot ducks. "No talking" is the rule which governs these occasions. Sometimes Frye goes along, and sometimes Senator Gorman of Maryland, who claims the privileges of a host.

I asked Gen. Hampton last winter about his

FISHING COMRADES.

"I suppose the best all-around fisherman in the Senate is Mr. Kenna of West Virginia," he said. "There is no nonsense about him. He is not a dude. He goes in to catch fish. Dressed in rough jean trousers, a flannel shirt, a slouch hat and high boots, well greased, he rows his own boat and attends to his own bait. With his tall, robust figure and young, handsome face, he looks the rustic Apollo. And Kenna is probably the best rifle shot in the Senate. He is a great man after deer and bear, and for years has kept a pack of beagles with which he annually scours the flanks of the Alleghanies."

I had heard the same praise of John E. Kenna before, and the following tribute to his skill has been printed on a card and circulated among his friends in this city:

TO SENATOR JOHN E. KENNA.

Beyond the Alleghanies' crest,
Through forests dipping to the West,
Where towards Kanawha many a stream,
In trances of a shady dream,
Goes loitering, lingering, babbling by,
John lightly steps and flings his fly.
From day to day, from year to year,
It fills the finny folk with fear.
"He comes!" they whisper soft and far,
"He sees exactly where we are;
We seek sequestered nooks in vain,
We flee, and lo! he's there again;
He knows the haunts of Mister Trout,
And in dark caverns hunts us out.
On every bend of every brook
He drops his captivating hook."
They know that Death is lurking nigh
When John the Fisher casts a fly,
And so unnumbered terrors thrill
Each awe-struck, palpitating gill,
And as Aurora draws anew
Her curtain from the skies of blue,
The big bass to their babies say
"Beware of Fisher John to-day!"

And,

AS LUCK WOULD HAVE IT,

I yesterday met Senator Kenna, who is here finishing the plans for the new and handsome residence which he is going to build opposite the Capitol this summer. I asked him to tell me about Congressional fishermen.

"I suppose," he replied, "that the most expert fisherman and huntsman in Congress is Wade Hampton."

"It is a little odd," I said, "that he made almost the same remark about you."

"He is mistaken, then," he rejoined. "If he had said that no man loved the chase in any of its forms better than I he would have hit it, but I lack time to gratify my inclinations. Lincoln's story illustrates my state; no man likes it better or gets less of it.

"Now Hampton is a sportsman of the nascetur sort. He was born to it. His father was a great hunter, and to him Frank Forester dedicated his 'American Birds,' calling him 'The King of Sportsmen.' The Senator lost his leg while hunting (after being wounded four times in battle), but he can go fishing still, and with his wooden leg wade more streams and climb over more rocks, and get nearer the right spot and cast the fly further than any other member of Congress. He recently landed a fifty-five pound striped bass down on the coast with a seven ounce

BAMBOO ROD."

"There is good fishing in West Virginia?" I asked.

"Yes, there are a good many trout there yet. Senator Camden could get a good many fish, but he was one of the pioneer sort. He despised all modern appliances. He used a hickory pole with a string hitched to it, and when he got a bite he would sling a six-pound bass into the top of the nearest beach tree, and he regarded his exploit as an utter failure if he didn't have more trouble getting the fish out of the tree than he had getting it out of the creek."

"They say, Senator, that you are a great hunter of big game," I suggested.

"Subject to the same limitations as before," he said. "I like it. I have killed a good many deer in West Virginia, and a good many out there are still waiting for me to get time to visit them."

"Bear?" I asked.

"No; I have killed very few. I shot one black bear with a squirrel rifle and fetched him out of the top of a tree seventy feet high. He weighed only 250 pounds, but would probably have weighed 350 if he had been fat."

In reply to the question whether bears habitually climbed trees, Senator Kenna said: "They climb trees like a squirrel. This fellow clasped the tree with his fore feet and arms and kept his hind feet together and jammed them against the trunk to hold himself up when he let go with his arms, and he thus went jumping up like a telegraph pole climber. During the autumn bears almost live in chestnut trees, relying on the nuts for their food. They climb out on the small limbs just as a boy would, as far as it is safe to go, and then they reach for the inferior branches and sprays and bend them around till within reach of their mouths. This process is known in West Virginia as 'lapping' chestnuts.

BEARS WILL EAT

anything. I have seen them wading down the creek catching and eating crawfish, and they will turn over all the rocks and toss them this way and that, as handy as you please, so as to make sure that no edible fish escapes."

Before leaving Senator Kenna I asked him why men went fishing.

"For precisely the same reason," he said, "that they run races, fight prize-fights, follow fox-hounds, try to reach the North Pole and go up in a balloon. It is the spirit of rivalry—to do something better than the other fellow does it. The fisherman measures success by the catch of his companions, or by that of a chap who was in the same place yesterday. A good many attend to this branch of art because they can fish more and do less than in any other known pursuit."

Senator Beck is fond of hunting and bags a good deal of game in the course of a year.

Senator Platt is fond of trout and salmon fishing, and pursues the sport with eager enthusiasm. He has a cabin up in the Adirondacks where he and Mrs. Platt enjoy a good deal of every summer. Three years ago, when he heard that Cleveland was going up there, he said: "Well, there! Now I'll pull up and go to Canada." Platt has also a passion for botany, and studies the secrets of the flowers wherever he wanders.

Senator Blackburn is the crack shot of the Western statesmen, and he has a mild liking for hunting and likes to go fishing occasionally, but he has been grossly lied about and misrepresented by the newspaper men who set him up as a terror to the wild game of Kentucky. It is understood that the game does not regard him in that light.

Senator Gorman is known in the Senate as the lone fisherman, being given to

SOLITARY HUNTS.

M. A. Tappan, our chief sporting tackle merchant, tells me: "Garland is an artistic sportsman. He knows just what he wants. I have to load all his cartridges for him according to model. Each must contain twelve buckshot, No. 3, with one single B shot in the center of each layer to make it solid. He goes on a deer drive as often as he can get away.

"Kenna fishes to get fish. His favorite allurement is the phantom minnow. Every time he goes out home he comes here and buys ten or a dozen for the boys." Last summer, I find, he bought several hundred, and I have often wondered whether they had any influence on effecting the wise decision to which the Legislature at last arrived.

Edmunds has a fine billiard table in the basement with the closet adjoining, for balls, cues, et cetera. He is thought to resemble St. Jerome.

Evarts has fun farming, owning 800 acres among the Green Mountains and 300 on the Potomac, just below Washington.

Gorman has a passion for base ball, and once played second base on the Nationals here. Mills has

THE SAME FRENZY.

Don Cameron and Sheridan scoured the battlefields of Virginia on horseback, and Spooner enjoys the same recreation, generally accompanied by Mrs. Spooner and his second son.

Palmer is fond of fishing, story-telling, singing, entertaining and rustic roughing it, and he is passionately fond of bonfires and generally manages to have one on Parnassas every night when he has his friends around him in his favorite log cabin.

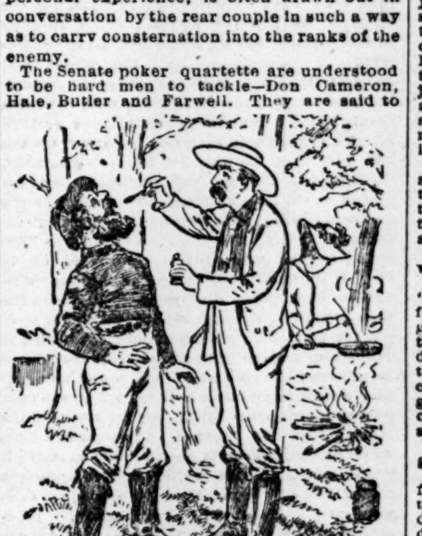
Manderson's chief recreation is dining out. He likes folks better than he does anything else in the world, and he is tremendously social and genial. One meets him everywhere in "the season."

Beck likes everything that yields a new and agreeable sensation, and he generally manages to get it.

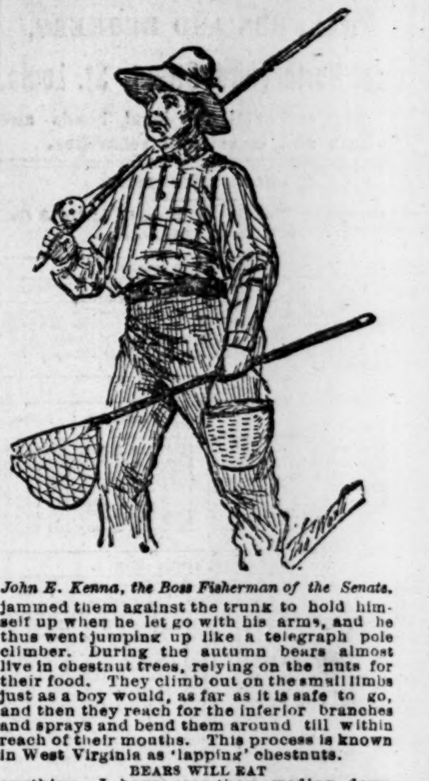
Sherman's chief game is backgammon, in which he is an expert. He also enjoys playing "Muggins" with his daughter, who, it is understood, is now nearly twenty games ahead.

Quay is a great off shore fisherman, and is therefore the pride and envy of the Senate. He has caught not only sturgeon and cod, but shark and swordfish—the captains of the sea.

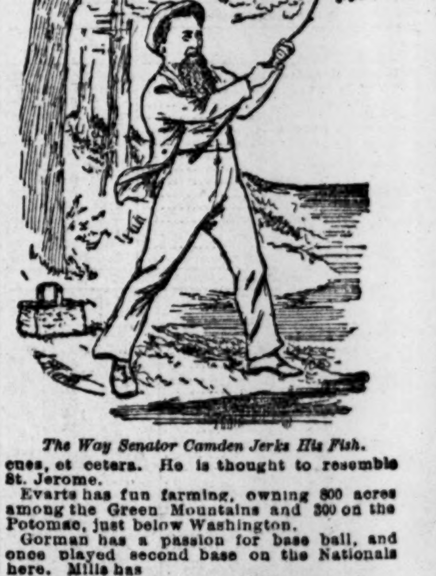
The best base ball player in either House is Ben Butterworth of Ohio, who can pick the leathern sphere out of the air with great dexterity. He is often in the game at Le Droit Park, where he lives. About twenty members of Congress are always found on the stand when a League game is played here.



Senator Frye Dosing a Lumberman.



John E. Kenna, the Boss Fisherman of the Senate.



The Way Senator Camden Jerks His Fish.

THE quality and superiority of Dr. Enno Sander's mineral waters have been testified to by over 300 leading physicians and professors of colleges. Why will you use any that are not warranted?

BILL NYE'S W

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AMONG SQUIRT

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Some Observations.

[Written for the SUNDAY
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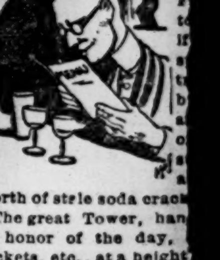

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BILL NYE'S WANDERINGS.

HE MEANDERS ALONG THE CHONG ELIZA AMONG SQUIRTING FOUNTAINS.

The Prominent People Who Are Stopping at His House—Our Minister's Elegant Bald Head and Expensive Habits—The Local Papers—He Dines in the Eiffel Tower—Some Observations.

[Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH. Copyrighted.]

PARIS, July 5, 1889.

I DATE this the 5th of July, because yesterday was the 4th. I celebrated in a quiet way. Fire-crackers are hard to get here, especially if one does not readily speak the language. I tried to get a package, but after great trouble and a general upheaval of shoulders, I only succeeded in getting about 75 centimes worth of stale soda crackers.

The great Tower, handsomely illuminated in honor of the day, in the colored fire, rockets, etc., at a height of nearly a thousand feet, was one of the grandest sights I have ever witnessed.

The reception at the residence of the American Minister was about the tallest thing I have been at for some time. The home of Mr. Reid is just off the Chong Eliza and is a palace in every sense. The White House actually becomes a wigwam in comparison. It comes high, but Whitelaw is bound to have it. He pays, as every one knows, $2,500 per year more rent than his salary amounts to and that shows his desire to do the thing right. The entrance is very magnificent indeed, and the residence itself is not only very grand, but richly furnished. Whitelaw is a great social success, and for that we should honor him at the start. I have had no diplomatic relations with him, but socially we understand each other first rate. He likes society, and so do I. Frequently I put on my other clothes and go into society, speak of the average rainfall, the mean temperature, and the open winter, thus endearing myself to one and all. I then go away.

Nye Enjoying Himself.

I saw Senator Sherman and wife; also Buffalo Bill; also many other Americans. Miss Eames was on the programme and sung charmingly. Mr. and Mrs. Hill and daughters were here. Mr. H. Hill is the President of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway. The two Misses Hill are noted for their agreeable manners and exceedingly graceful manner of conversing on all subjects. I might also add that by way of relief they are something interesting to meet. One never hears either of the Misses Hill refer to the cost of their dresses nor tell how much money Pa has spent on cabs and tips since they came abroad. Among others were Mrs. Helen Dauvray Ward and Mr. Charles Rheinhart, Mr. John Hay and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Abbey and Theodore Tilton. The band, after three weeks' rehearsal, played "Yankee Doodle" and "Hail Columbia." The fountains squirted, and the pink spinal columns of the American contingent gleamed in the soft, voluptuous light, along with the bald heads of eminent men.

By the way, the American Minister cannot poke fun at me much longer on the dome business, for he has a good-sized skating rink on the back of his head which the cartoonists ought to utilize. We compared think tanks last evening, and although I do not claim anything special in that line, he is getting, as I say, quite arid on top. However, Mr. and Mrs. Reid are ably and luxuriously representing the United States and hold up the national fabric in good shape, a thing which in former years we have not had too much of in our foreign minister. Our ministers have been, in many instances, a disgrace to the pulpit.

Frenchmen, old ones, I mean, have a way of brushing their hair forward when they get bald, which I am going to adopt. They part the hair in the neighborhood of the shoulder blades and work it all forward. It looks real cute.

The contempt of the French people for the small American copper is noticeable. Their own system involves a cascade of coppers every time you do anything and the pour boire you have to start out with in the morning weigh about eighteen pounds (not in English money), but though they do not like our little cent they like the American frankness. I get all the American papers I can here, whether local or imported. The local papers representing America are quite largely personal in their news—that is, it is of necessity largely personal. The New York *Herald* as published in Paris is just the size of the *Daily Boomerang*, which I used to publish as often as possible at Laramie City. The type is a good deal the same and the general appearance the same, but when it comes to brain waves and gray matter, burning thoughts and caustic, fearless blows for the right, the *Herald* of course has the advantage. The Paris edition is doing a great work in elevating the tone of the European press. Wherever you go in Europe, empires, kingdoms and principalities refuse to take any important step in the morning until they know what the Paris edition of the *Herald* says. Yesterday there was a new subscriber. His letter was printed editorially, together with a fac simile of check. The letter read: "Editor *Herald*, Paris—I inclose 20 centimes, for which please send your valuable paper to Heligoland, and oblige yours truly, ——."

Nye Surveying Reid's Baldness.

I have heard frequently about the power of the press, but it is only now that I can fully say I understand it. Here is an American enterprise in the heart of Europe, a paper which states under the very nose of the old despotic power of the North and the hot and revolutionary Iconoclasts and such things of the South that "the *Herald's* thermometer registered yesterday 56 deg. Fahr."

Here, near the place where the barbarian Goth stabled his horse in the Palace of the Cæsars and forgot to settle his bill, this brave journal, price 20 centimes, goes on to state editorially, speaking of the war cloud, as follows: "Clouds over the European horizon—Clouds and thunder clouds." * * * Further it goes on to say in another place in well chosen words: "If in the meantime we look well into these cloud phenomena there are curious revelations." Then it speaks up afterward and says with a hot scathing breath and dilated nostrils: "So when we look at these clouds and thunder clouds and really study their phenomena, the question arises: Is the peace of man to be disturbed?"

Ah, what a thought. Can one read such never dying truths and not become a better man or woman according to circumstances. I have taken considerable space here, in which to speak of this matter, but when a truth comes home to me with such crushing force I must refer to it or I am not doing my duty.

I dined in the tall tower the other day and while the green grass lay far below in little squares and the plan of Paris was laid out beneath my eye, I ate the loftiest dinner I have ever become the proprietor of. I would not live always—if I had to board in the Eiffel Tower. You see the restaurants have to pay 25 per cent of their receipts for the privilege of being there, and then they have to haul the provender up so far and there is no competition, that altogether I am glad I do not have to take my meals there. But the sight, as one sits at table, peering down over the parapet or up toward the top of the bill, and eats his choice juicy garcon, or tells the pecon to bring in another pickled bete noir, is never to be forgotten. Below you the Seine winds itself in and out among the little farms and rich vineyards and far away you see the ocean. You know the mighty hippodrome looks like a Pigs in Clover. Think of getting up over a show 1,000 feet and thus saving an admission fee. Already the tower is one big autograph album. If you want a chance to write your name on the tower you will have to be here inside of two weeks. There will be no room left after that, unless you telegraph. Such great names as those of Peleg Hitchcock of Lower Sandusky, and Lulu Merkins of Dead Horse, are here, also Miss Vivian Bull of Shake Rag, Ill.

Christine Nilsson, the sweet singer, now the Countess Meranda, lives at our house. She has just purchased a small home on the Champs Elysees for 400,000 francs, or say $80,000. She is haughty and weighs about 240 pounds. In the language of an eminent journalist, she is a good woman weighing 240 pounds. I hear her warble once in a while as I wake in the morning, but I do not have to pay $2 per orchestra chair. She sings quite well. With proper cultivation her voice has a future for it, I think. By the way, there is another Christine Nilsson who sings like a lark and is pretty beside. She is from America and is now in Europe to improve her voice. She is very liable to be extensively heard from. She came across on the same steamer that I partially occupied and on which I did some literary work in the way of contributions to the Atlantic as Dr. Holmes has so delicately put it.

One reason I did not speak of the United States exhibit before, was that I did not find it till to-day. I happened to see it to-day because it was a very clear day and I had a powerful glass with me. The truth is sometimes disagreeable, but what I like about it is that when mashed to earth it will invariably rear up again upon its hind feet and assert itself. The United States are poorly, cheaply, meanly and meagerly represented, with a few exceptions. I will refer to the exceptions in another letter.

We know how to treat the foreigner when he comes to America, but we do not, this trip at least, impress him when we go upon his shore with our exhibits and our goods. Africa is here with her wonderful exhibit of diamonds and diamond cutting. Lots of the countries to which we are sending missionaries bring the delicate blush of shame to the cheek of the American, with their wonderful fabrics and their diversified industries. I know where the blame lies, but I will not say at this time, because I have already criticised Congress till my head aches. The Jim Crow economy and jerk-water enterprise of this great body are only equaled by those of the French Legislature. All countries suffer from this calamity and there is no use to wail. Every wail thus thrown away would help to cool our consomme and thus prolong our lives.

EIFFL CAFE
HAM&EGGS
BOILED BASS
PORK & BEANS
CLAM SOUP
CORNED BEEF
HAY

He Dines in the Eiffel Tower.

Dr. Loring, the Portuguese Minister, and family have just gone to Lisbon. They won many friends both en route and in Paris.

There are a great many people in Paris and the number is constantly increasing, as one cannot help noticing, for whether you go to the Exposition, or the theater, or the hippodrome, or riding on the Champs Elysees, or in the Boise, or boating on the Seine, or even to the Morgue, you see the strangest congregation of natives of all climes, sprinkled through the French crowds, both provincial and metropolitan. It is the greatest show on earth, and best of all, the study of humanity of every kind, and color, and race, and shape, is the most interesting—for everybody seems to be here with his wife, possibly, or with that appearance, at least, trying to see how much he can see for the money.

BILL NYE.

ONE THOUSAND melons constantly on ice at Lincoln Market, 3568 Olive.

THE SNOW PLANT.

A Lovely Flower That Blooms in the Sierra Mountains.

From the American Garden.

One thing that never fails to interest all who see it, when it is found on the mountain heights of the Sierras, is the snow plant, known to botanists as the Sarcodes sanguinea, meaning blooded flesh. No flesh or blood could be as exquisitely beautiful; imagine a rosy and snow-tinted, crowded hyacinth, from eight to twenty inches in height, every miniature bell wound about by a rosy and frosted silver ribbon, all topped by a huge head of asparagus in hoar frost and silver. The frosted papilia is very marked on every sepal and bract. Though the whole translucent spike is flushed with rose and carmine, the petals are the deepest and most brilliantly colored parts of the flower, which is five parted, and each open one showing slightly the stamens and pistils.

There have been seen specimens bearing eighty perfect flowers and a pseudo-bulb twenty-two inches in circumference, brittle almost as spun glass, and although solid as a pineapple when first dug up, dried away to the size of the stem. All attempts at cultivation have thus far failed, the bulbs refusing to stand transplanting and the seeds to sprout. It was once said that they would not survive below the level of the summer snow line, but they have been since seen almost covering the ground far below. The snow banks seem, however, to protect them from the winds sweeping among the mountains, and they make their early growth and development beneath the driven snows, and when the approach of summer leaves the surface of the ground exposed it is covered in a few days with the red crowns of the snow plants.

BEAUTIFUL girls of Mexico never think of appearing at receptions, parties, etc., without their Rose Cream, which they use on all occasions. This wonderful preparation is now being introduced here by W. A. Withmar & Co., 505 North Fourth street, who are sole agents for the United States. Ask your druggist for Mexican Rose Cream. It beautifies instantly and is perfectly harmless to the most delicate complexion.

A Genius.

From the Sumerville Journal.

"Who is the author of fiction whose skill you most admire, Mrs. Marriedayear?"

Mrs. Marriedayear (promptly): "My husband."

A DAY WITH THE DEAD.

THE BEAUTIFUL STORIES TOLD BY THE TOMBS IN BELLEFONTAINE.

A Visit to the Silent City—Marble Griefs and Monumental Tokens of Love—Pathetic Stories of Lives Cut Short—The Picturesque Beauty of the Spot—Neglected and Forgotten Graves.

THERE is always a melancholy and peculiar interest attached to "God's Acre," as the Germans call our burial places for the dead. The village church yard is always the meeting place of the village folk on Sunday afternoons and in many of the cities where they are convienently situated, the cemeteries are one of the chief resorts, sharing favor with the parks.

If it is true, as many believe, and who may say that it is not, that the disembodied spirits, continually hover about their mortal habitation, may not this communion with the living world be pleasing to them—may not the sound of the voices of their loved ones about their graves, still have power to charm them? Whether it is so or not, it is a sad thing to let the graves of our loved ones slip from our view. Unfortunately for us, our burial grounds, Bellefontaine and Calvary, are too far away, and the means of access insufficient and so poor that but few denizens of the city have the faintest idea of the beauty and many interesting features pertaining to the sacred spots. The green turf springs responsive only to the light tread of the hares as they bound over it, unconscious of fear, and only the blythe carolling of the birds breaks the solemn silence which hangs over it like a spell.

Being so richly dowered by nature, our Bellefontaine could not be otherwise than beautiful at all seasons. Nothing could destroy the charm of the undulating hills, the wooded slopes and the peaceful valleys which stretch out on all sides, changing at every turn of the many wandering roadways which skirt the crests of the hills and seemingly lose themselves in the deep shadows of the rolls. Even in the depth of winter, when the trees are robbed of their foliage, it is

AN ENCHANTING SPOT.

Situated as it is upon a high bluff overlooking the Mississippi, one may then catch glimpses of the river and the far-reaching landscape beyond, which can only be had at rare intervals when this vast panorama is shut out by the dense foliage which environs the hills in summer.

Each season, of course, brings its change, and none greater than that of spring, when everything wakes to life except the dear mortals who, folded in their green mantles, lie still, they alone unresponsive to the joyous throb of nature which bursts all fetters and springs into newness of life. The gently undulating hills and valleys are then carpeted with tender green verdure, starred by thousands of wild flowers, cast in the web and woven in the woof by nature's own prodigal hand. Patches of bluebells and daisies, white and pink, peep shyly from their hiding places and dispute possession of the hill tops, while the dells are perfumed by the breath of the modest violets which raise their heads on every side, obscured almost by their own glossy, dark-green leaves. Great patches of dandelions lie like gold upon the soft green carpet, and the hedge rows which surround some of the old places, fling upon the crisp morning air the delicious fragrance of the old-fashioned lilacs, purple and white, which still stand guard over some sacred spot, though the hands which planted them have long ago turned to dust.

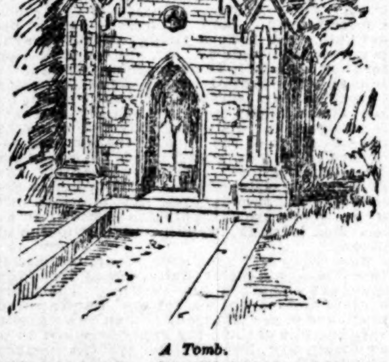
In these neglected places great beds of lillies have grown, perhaps from a single root planted by the grave of a child, and spread for yards around; and clumps of purple flags, surround lovingly, and shut in from view, some long-neglected grave.

No summer before has come like this summer. At no time has Bellefontaine presented a more perfect picture than now, for the late abundant rains have kept the grass as fresh and green as we imagine it upon the everlasting hills; and the trees, clothed with their dark green summer foliage, are fresh tipped with tender green shoots and leaves like early spring.

Approaching this beautiful spot, to enter by the eastern gate, one is impressed with

THE PICTURESQUE

old world beauty of the place. Two large towers of rough hewn stone, mantled with ivy, guard the entrance gate, and on each side, situated in the midst of shrubbery and vines, are two stone cottages of artistic design, occupied by lodge keepers. A broad gateway gives access to a beautiful park with a carriage drive to the left and smooth gravelled walks leading off right and left, winding themselves up in clumps of shrubbery and blooming plants. Leaving these broad avenues and following a graveled walk one goes on, and on through this lovely park, gradually ascending, and encountering at intervals short flights of stone steps, leading to a considerable eminence, where a convenient resting place gives one an opportunity to survey the charming landscape spread out on all sides. It is an ideal picture of some nobleman's park, with no hints of an approach to the vast city of the dead which lies spread out over many hills and valleys just beyond.

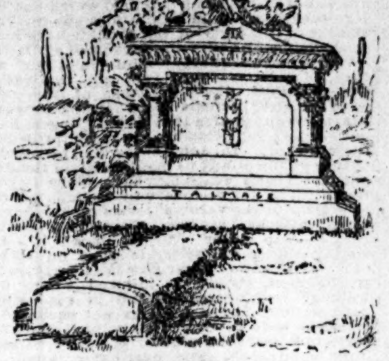


A Tomb.

Turning from the smooth, graveled walk at this point and following a narrow footpath, made smooth by many pilgrims, we came shortly and suddenly upon a single grave in a large, beautifully kept lot, which crowns the hill. There is no stone to mark the name of the occupant of this lonely grave, for his tenantry has been short. Preparations are now being made for a noble monument, which will mark the last resting place of Mr. Oliver Filley; not far away is the first monument, that of Lammert, a superb shaft of Hallowell granite, and back of it a story is written in five little mounds. At the head of each is an exquisitely carved statue, a perfect likeness, it is said, of each child represented, and upon one grave is a large open shell, in which reclines two tiny figures, twin daughters. Six times has the grim reaper entered their garden and cut down the fairest flowers of them all. Just across the avenue is another beautiful lot with a superb shaft of granite awaiting

AN INSCRIPTION.

Looking now across the valley, which forms the new addition to the cemetery, one catches glimpses through the trees for the first time of a miniature city in marble situated upon the neighboring hills. There are many shafts, and domes and columns glittering in the sunlight, with here and there a mausoleum of magnificent proportions completing the likeness of the City of the Dead to that of the living. There, too, are "places" and streets and avenues to guide one through the labyrinthine mazes of this far-reaching congregation of graves, and their names add poesy to the idyllic beauty of the scene, "The Valley of Rest," "Memory Hill," "Mount Repose," "The Sacred Valley," "Magnolia Hill," "Willow Valley," "Prospect Hill" and dozens of others, all suggestive of the sacredness and beauty of the place. From the outlying groves just mentioned there is a gentle descent into the valley by a foot-walk, bordered on each side by noble forest trees, about whose roots cluster in many places the Virginia creeper, climbing upward, covering sometimes the whole body of the tree. The turf is fresh and green as early spring, and over it lightly bounds innumerable squirrels, startled from their coverts by the approaching footfall. Crossing the valley and entering one of the main avenues you begin to climb Prospect Hill, which is the outskirts of the sacred city. Here the improvements are all new, and are of the handsomest designs, varied in style by the distinctive taste of the owner. A costly tomb upon the right of the avenue has been erected to the memory of A. A. Talmage. Grouped together upon Laburnam avenue are the superb marbles which mark the resting-places of the Perrys, the Lewises, the McKees, the Bagnells, the Tutts, and a host of others, some of them towering aloft in simple beauty, while others are shaped like the old-fashioned tomb or have the form of

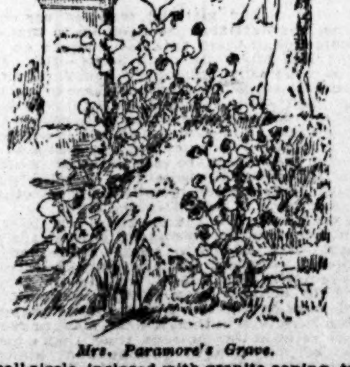


The Talmage Monument.

THE SARCOPHAGUS.

To the right of the main carriage drive by which you enter is the magnificent new mausoleum, which was erected by Mrs. McLean to receive the remains of her husband, the doctor. It was scarcely finished and closed before it was opened again to receive her. Now there are left only the adopted children, heirs of the immense estate. The mausoleum is of the pure Egyptian type, and is crowned by a high shaft rising above the tree tops. Upon Laburnam avenue may be found the superb mausoleum erected by Mr. John J. Mitchell, the most costly, perhaps, in the cemetery. It is of Hallowell granite, Roman in design, with columns of black marble. Close by is an old-fashioned marble slab resting upon four pillars, discolored by age and bearing upon it a pathetic story in the simple inscription, by which is recorded the death of a young mother with her first born. Wandering among the graves, one is surprised to find how many such stories are engraved upon marble.

Upon Laburnam avenue may also be found the heroic statue of Chris Von der Ahe, the noted base ball man, which is posed in the center of a lot which, contrary to all rules of the proprieties, is a square instead of a green diamond. Almost adjoining is the Luke lot, a small circle inclosed with granite coping, two angels guarding the entrance, and in the center a large monument crowned with an exquisite figure representing the Resurrection.



Mrs. Paramore's Grave.

Upon the slope of the hill a short distance from the avenue is a little mound in the midst of a well-kept lot. The sun looks down through the trees upon it all day long. Pansies and white carnations bloom about it, and beneath a wire trellis covered with ivy is a rose bush, upon which two beautiful pink roses are blooming and bend lovingly over the face of

THE LITTLE SLEEPER BENEATH.

In the myrtle which covers the grave is half-hidden a simple little tablet upon which is inscribed: "Our Nida." Nothing else. Nothing else is needed to call to mind the beautiful little fair-haired child genius who was "Our Nida" in many households.

"Do not grieve for me. The part which loves you will not die!" was the wonderful and beautiful utterance of her lips as she stood with radiant face upon the borderland.

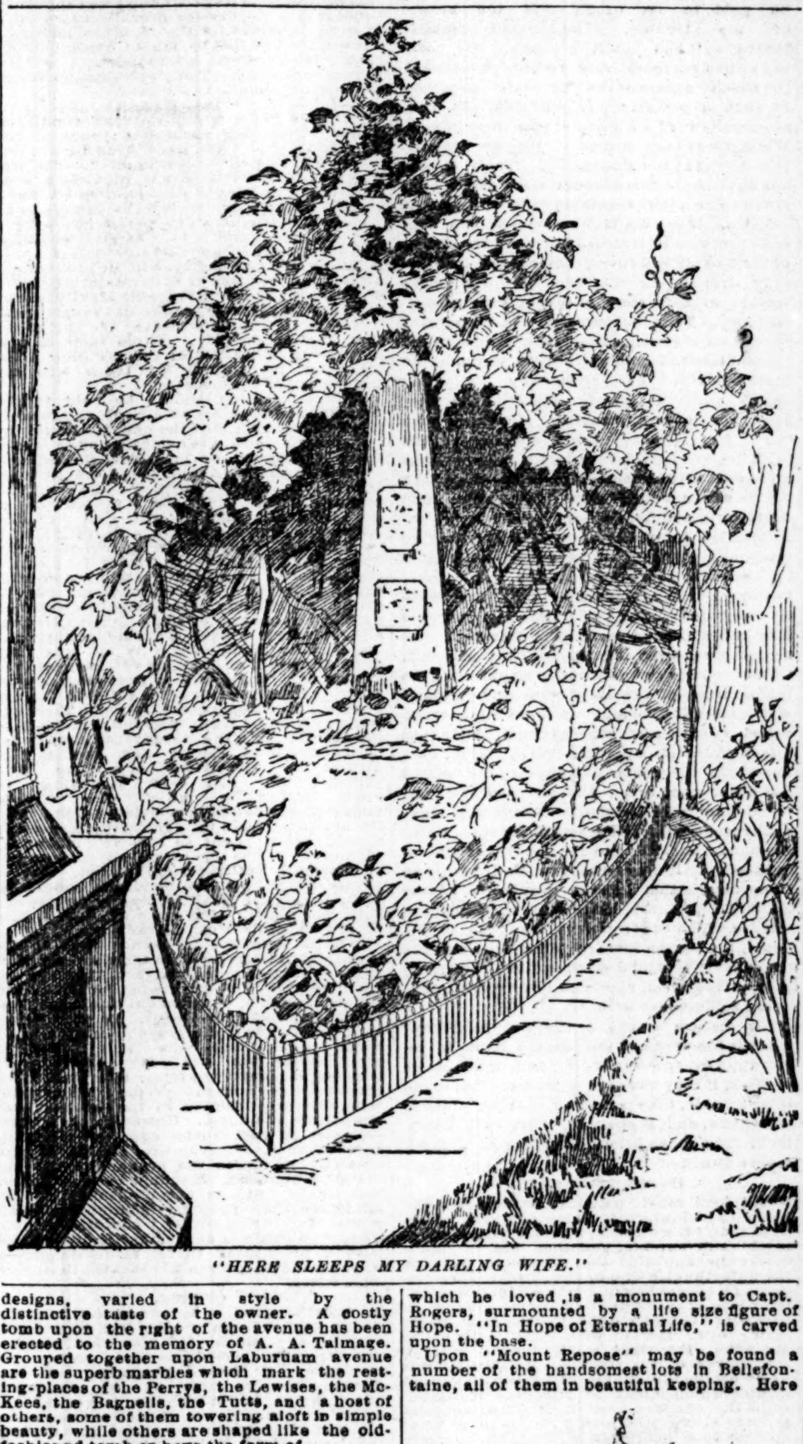
Not far from this simple little grave is a lovely spot, shut in from all others by flowering shrubs. In one corner is a marble bed, from which a mass of pure white flowers lift their faces to the sun. At the head is a marble stone, rough hewn and wreathed with ivy, and upon a scroll is inscribed "Lizzie." Close to it, from a bed of lilies of the valley, surrounded by the fragrant heliotrope and white verbenas, a rustic cross of white marble is reared, and upon a scroll is inscribed, "The Beloved Came Into His Garden to Gather Lilies." Upon the reverse side may be found the names of two children. In another inclosure, in a bed of lilies, may be found a rough hewn stone, upon which reposes a baby form, upon whose pillow is written, "The Angels of Our House." Purple flags almost conceal it from view, and the snow-white blossoms of the elder drift over it with every passing breeze.

Returning to Laburnum avenue, and passing by the sarcophagus of red granite which marks the burial place of ex-Mayor Henry Overstolz, with the small white marble sarcophagus of his little son by his side; passing the superb monuments of the Partridges, and the Greelys, and a host of other beautiful spots too numerous to dwell upon, the road makes a sudden curve around the crest of the hill, revealing through the trees a most exquisite picture of the city beneath, and the river beyond, and the country beyond that, as far as the eye can reach.

Not far from this spot, in the center of a bed of gay blooming flowers, is a little green mound, with a tablet which records in a single word,

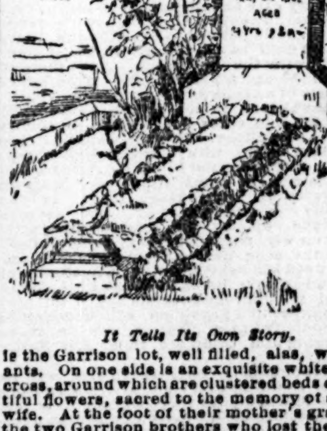
"BABY,"

the blighting of some fond mother's cherished hope. Its span of life was too brief for it to be called by any other name here or in heaven. A charming carriage drive winds through Sacred Valley. Around the lake, upon the farther shore of which is a secluded spot where rests, in a bed of flowers, little Charles Barney Hall, who was drowned at one of the summer resorts three years ago, while out upon the lake with his aunt. Facing the lake, looking out ever upon the waters which he loved, is a monument to Capt. Rogers, surmounted by a life size figure of Hope. "In Hope of Eternal Life," is carved upon the base.



"HERE SLEEPS MY DARLING WIFE."

Upon "Mount Repose" may be found a number of the handsomest lots in Bellefontaine, all of them in beautiful keeping. Here is the Garrison lot, well filled, alas, with tenants. On one side is an exquisite white marble cross, around which are clustered beds of beautiful flowers, sacred to the memory of a young wife. At the foot of their mother's grave rest the two Garrison brothers who lost their lives in an accident at the mines two years ago. They were together in their lives and in their death they were not divided, for a single large stone bears the record of their birth and death.



It Tells Its Own Story.

Near by is a marble bed filled with flowers. A scroll at the head, upon which has fallen a broken lily, has underneath "Lizzie," the name of a young lady who was soon to have been married. A rustic cross bears the line, "Nearer My God to Thee." Close beside it is a pile of rough hewn stone, in marble, against which rests an anchor. "Drowned in Twin Lake" is the inscription upon it. A young man, aged 20, sleeps beneath, and upon the foot-stone are these words, which comforted no doubt the mother's heart, "A Child of the Covenant." Across the way is a large lot, in the center of which a handsome monument is inscribed with the name "Harrison." Here there are very few graves, but a suitable headstone, records the death at the threshold of womanhood of a young daughter of the house, and a new made grave embedded in flowers is the resting place of

A YOUNG WIFE.

A little further on is one of the most remarkable spots on this lovely hill, the Gaty burying-ground. It is of ample proportions, and instead of the usual coping the lot is inclosed with a succession of stones, upon each of which is recorded a period in the life of the head of the family, Samuel Gaty, who now lies at peace in the center. Beginning at the entrance, upon the first stone is a medallion upon which is carved in bas relief an old-fashioned wooden crib; upon the second a toddling child; upon the third a lad trundling his hoop; upon the fourth he is on his way to school; then he is at his desk at school; a sixth picture represents a farmer's lad at the plow; then sowing the seed; then harvesting the grain, then a youth guarding the sacks of flour. Then comes the counting-room, where, a full-grown man, he is again seated at his desk. The next picture finds him middle-aged, with his hat upon the wall, and his cane beside him. Next is the vacant chair, with his mantle thrown across it, his cane leaning against it, and his hat still upon the wall. Last of all is the picture of the grave with a cross at the head. This remarkable series of pictures was designed by Mr. Gaty himself, and it was executed and put in order many years before his death. His grave is marked by a simple square stone, upon which is laid a sheaf of wheat, fully ripe, and upon it is inscribed these lines:

"His life was gentle, and the elements so mixed in him that nature might stand up and say to all the world, this was a man." Upon Memory Hill are clustered many beautiful sites, imposing monuments, and interesting recollections. It is in the older part of the cemetery, yet there is nothing in the newer additions to rival in beauty or magnificence many of these Old World mementoes.

THE O'FALLON

lot can not be surpassed. It is of unusually large proportions, slightly elevated, the circle outlined with a heavy white marble coping. The turf is as soft and velvety as if mown each day, and the walks leading from the four entrances to the center are of red gravel; upon a superb marble shaft is inscribed a worthy tribute to Col. John O'Fallon:

"In peace and in war he fulfilled every duty of a citizen and soldier, and lived and died without a blemish upon his name."

There are several very handsome, large stones in this inclosure, but the circle is of such vast proportions that they do not seem out of place.

Near by in a secluded spot is a monument brought by Mr. James E. Yeatman from Italy, of pure white marble, the medalions and carvings of which are perfectly exquisite.

A few steps lead to the Blow inclosure, where a number of handsome stones are clustered about the imposing Egyptian shaft, of Italian marble, which marks the resting place of the lamented Joseph Charles, who was killed upon the street by young Thornton, more than thirty years ago.

A lovely little foot-path now brings us at last to the most beautiful spot in Bellefontaine. A spot pointed out always to strangers. Upon a gentle slope of "Memory Hill" is situated a pretty inclosure, at one end of which my be found a perfect heart outlined in iron wickerwork painted white and surrounded by a heart-shaped pavement of marble. This heart-shaped locket is filled to the brim with heliotropes, geraniums and carnations, and down the center is a grave covered with myrtle. At the head is a slender marble shaft, upon which is carved a cross, and beneath it these words: "Here Sleeps My Darling Wife;" upon the base, "Not my will, but Thine be done." At the foot of this grave is a little slab upon which these words are found: "And Our Little Daughter." A rose bush planted years ago and now in full bloom bends lovingly over it, and a vase of fresh flowers may always be found at the head. Just back of it is

A RUSTIC BOWER

thickly covered with vines, and under it are two seats.

Upon Hazel Hill stands a noble monument; "Gantt" is upon the base, and upon the face is inscribed the noblest tribute ever paid to woman: "To the memory of the gentlest, bravest, dearest and most unselfish of women, Mary Carroll Tabbs, wife of Thomas T. Gantt, and for nearly thirty-nine years the light, the guide, the friend, the strength, the ornament, the blessing of his life. Born April 18, 1820. Died January 27, 1884." He now lies beside her, at the foot, and to other hands must be entrusted the carving a suitable eulogy for so tender and devoted a husband.

Quite upon the other side of the cemetery, on Hazel Hill, is a magnificent monument in granite, embodying in more homely phrase, a noble tribute to a mother, touching from its very incongruity:

"Here rests that angel of a woman, ——. You were always satisfied; always contented with what you had. Did not have to rob my employers to keep you in extravagance. How pleasant it was to meet you on returning home! God bless you.

"YOUR LOVING HUSBAND."

"Where is Mrs. Paramore's grave? Can you show me Mrs. Paramore's grave?" was asked of the workmen at various points. The invariable reply was begun with a question, "Nellie Hazeltine's? Indeed and I can." Then would follow directions which finally led us to Magnolia avenue, and a quiet spot upon Magnolia Hill, where, beneath a broad spreading tree, without a stone to mark the place, laid all that remained of the famous belle and beauty.

A handful of dust, 'neath the coffinlid laid,
In a green grave under the daisies.

At her side sleeps her babe, which lived but a few weeks. Upon Prospect Hill the workmen are busily engaged, completing a handsome mausoleum for the Paramores, to which, no doubt, the sacred dust will be removed.

Wandering from one locality to another, one comes across many pathetic things. A little lamb, sleeping in the grass, with only, "Our Darling Anna," inscribed upon it;

FOUR LITTLE GRAVES,

side by side, with one stone at the head, "Our Darling Babies." Resting by the wayside disconsolate, and alone, is a stone discolored by age, which marks the resting-place of a young wife, aged 18. It is more than thirty years since '53, she fell asleep, and she still sleeps there, all alone, waiting. Where is her companion? Where are her kindred?

Upon a large double stone are life-size statues of two beautiful boys two years' difference in their ages, and only two months' difference in the dates of their deaths. It is a charming spot, and upon the sill of the entrance is carved in deep letters, "Our Resting Place."

Two little babies lie side by side in a quiet spot, and the loving mother has comforted herself by writing over them, "Safe in the Arms of Jesus."

In many places, two or three, or even a greater number of little graves lie side by side, victims, no doubt of some dreadful scourge, since the dates of their deaths are scarce a day apart.

Near by is a new made grave covered with flowers, and at the foot a baby's grave, and carved upon the headstone of the child these beautiful words: "We asked life of thee, and though gavest him a long life, even for ever, and ever."

It is easy to distinguish the new from the older portions of the cemetery; the broken hedges, the tangled vines and the fallen grave stones tell their own tale of decay. In the midst of many well-kept graves is a large inclosure walled in by a thick hedge of osage orange, straggling and irregular in growth. Through the wide archway a glimpse may be obtained of the desolate domain beyond "Where all the dead forgotten lie," their grave stones fallen to the earth, or obscured by the undergrowth.

MEADOW HILL

lies in the sunshine, and upon it rests Father Paxton. The inscription upon the monument erected to his memory by the Sunday-schools of Illinois and Missouri, tell best his story. "Born November 3, 1808, and died April 22, 1881. For forty years a faithful Sunday-school Missionary. 'It is not the will of your Father, which is in Heaven, that one of these little ones should be lost.'" Not far away from Father Paxton's resting place is a huge block of stone, upon which rests an old tomb, discolored by age, upon which is related the fact, that it was "removed from the old Presbyterian Burial Ground on Franklin avenue and Wash streets, and under it is deposited all of the human remains found there in November, 1865, when they were removed in accordance with an act of the Legislature." On the reverse side of this stone is the original inscription, "In memory of one whose name needs no eulogy, Joseph M. White, late delegate in Congress from the Territory of Florida. Born October 17, 1798. Died in St. Louis at the residence of his father, Thomas J. White, M. D., October 19, 1839."

In this, the year of Our Lord 1889, it seems curious to read of the "late delegate from Florida," a man who has been dead fifty years!

Upon Meadow Hill is the handsome monument erected to the memory of Hon. Samuel T. Glover. Sol Smith, the veteran actor, lies not far away. The monument to Gen. Stephen D. Kearney is here; Dan Catlin has a handsome shaft of red granite marking his inclosure. The McCreerys lie here in a beautiful lot. Driving around the crest of the hill everyone stops to note a simple headstone, with only a few lines upon it. "Zou Watkins, —May 31, 1883, aged 14 years and 8 months." In this is summoned up a pathetic history, that of an idolized daughter, whose passing away was shrouded in deepest mystery. Happy and bright, she left her friends to post a letter at the corner, not a square off. She never returned, and was never seen alive again. Some days later her body was cast ashore from the river, and that was all that was ever known of her death. Only the date of her burial is stated upon

HER GRAVE-STONE.

Last Christmas Day an old man, numbering 100 years of life, walked out to Bellefontaine and selected for himself a lot in Meadow Hill, none too soon, it would seem; yet, he is still actively engaged as a workman in a jewelry establishment in the city.

Among the Germans, whose graves dot the sunny slope of Meadow Hill, there are many magnificent monuments, and beautiful memorial devices in marble, chiefly the pure white stones, and the hillside is aglow with the scarlet tints of the geranium combined with the soft purples of the heliotrope, and the pure white verbenas and phlox. Everything is in the most perfect order, the turf—fresh and green, and the walks bordered with shells. With these people there is a peculiar custom of displaying the pictures of the deceased, and at the graveside of many of the children are placed glass cases, or dolls' houses, containing all of the playthings of the child. In one of these houses there were as as many as a half dozen dolls, all dressed as the child had left them.

In the Griesedieck lot there are three little graves, twin daughters who died only four days apart, and a son whose death occurred at the same time. At the head of the graves is a large stone representing a thatch of palm leaves, and beneath it grouped exquisite statues of the children. At the foot of the son's grave is a large glass case containing a miniature beer wagon filled with kegs, and drawn by four horses. "His Last Amusement" is inscribed upon the case. At the foot of another little grave is a case containing "Willie's Treasures."

Upon the slope near by may be found the public lots, where single graves may be purchased, where no doubt is enshrined many heart histories if one could but penetrate them. Certainly there is no spot in the cemetary, upon which universal interest has centered as it has upon lot No. 24, which holds the grave of Preller. A modest stone marks it, and bright flowers cluster about it. It is said that it is often visited by two ladies who keep it in order.

AN IMPOSSIBLE TASK

(Suggested by the request of an editor to me to dictate my essay on "Proposals of Marriage" to his pretty typewriter assistant.)

You ask me too much—I can't do it—
Though you'll think me, perhaps, superfine;
If I tried I should suffer and rue it,
By being switched off from my line.

Do you think my warm blood's like a fish's?
As cold as the water he swims?
That my heart is bereft of the wishes
Which stir all the "hers" and the "hims?"

"But I Shrink From the Tender Proposal."

You would plunge me in arts of "proposal"
With a maiden both pretty and wise;
But I shrink from the tender disposal
Of hearts, before ravishing eyes!

When our hands came to touch on the paper,
Mine would thrill to the far finger-tips—
And, though she might frown on that caper,
I should think of lips pressing on lips!

And what, when I bring up in fancy,
Proposals well known, though unseen,
If she took to herself (our fair Nancy),
What was meant for the "clicking" machine?

There might come such a concatenation
And mixture of thoughts that are sweet,
I should have a perplexing, blamation,
Hard matter from which to retreat.

I assure you I've thought the thing over,
And studied my piece page by page—
And, although it might put me "in clover,"
With a maiden of exquisite age,

I dare not attempt to dictate it,
In this "extra-hazardous" way;
Though you laugh at my whim, and berate it,
When I give this emphatical "Nay!"

"I Can Talk to a Girl on Most Topics."

I can talk to a girl on most topics,
Though she be passing sweet, and of fair age,
From the North Pole clear down to the tropics,—
But—not on "Proposals of Marriage!"

JOEL BENTON.

ICE cold melons, red to the rind, at Peters & Co.'s, French Market.

Sight by Wire.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

Thomas A. Edison announced the other day that he is at work on a new invention by which sight as well as sound may be transmitted by electric wire. It seems, however, that a young German named Korzel has anticipated him. The *Centralblatt fur Electrotechnik* gives an interesting account of an exhibition recently made by this gentleman in which two of his instruments, in different cities, were connected with a telephone wire. The features of the person standing at one end of the wire were distinctly seen in a glass plate at the other end, and the larger type in a newspaper held before the instrument in one city was easily read in the other. Everything seen was greatly reduced in size, but this was because the glass plates were small, this phenomenon being governed by the laws of optics and not those of electricity.

The secret of this wonderful invention lies in the sensitiveness of selenium to the effects of light. When a ray of light falls on a plate of selenium the electric conductivity of the metal changes. Mr. Korzel uses a plate covered with a composition which he calls bromide of selenium gelatine for "collecting" the image of the person using the telephone, which is then transmitted by the same wire that conducts the sound of his voice and thrown, apparently without the use of any further apparatus, on a glass plate at the other end. In this way the persons using the telephone can not only hear, but see each other.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN TOURS

Via Missouri Pacific Railway.

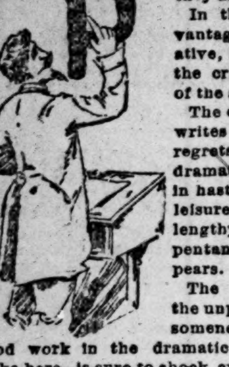
Tickets at greatly reduced rates for the round trip are now on sale to all Colorado and Utah resorts. Through Pullman buffet sleeping cars daily to Pueblo, Colorado Springs and Denver. Ticket offices, 102 North Fourth street and Union Depot.

HOW PLAYS ARE WRITTEN

STEELE MACKAYE SAYS THEY ARE THE PRODUCT OF PATIENT TOIL.

There Are Various Kinds of Dramatic Authors—The Difference Between a Piece and a Play—Frequenters of the Rialto—When There Will Be a Worthy Corps of American Playwrights.

[Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.]



PLAYS are not written—they are re-written.

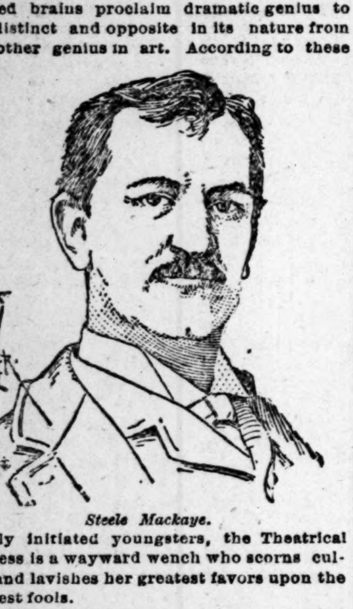
In this lies the advantage of the creative, as distinct from the critical, literature of the stage.

The dramatic author writes at leisure—and regrets in haste. The dramatic critic writes in haste and regrets at leisure—a leisure so lengthy that his repentance rarely appears.

The declaration of the unpretentious toilsomeness, essential to good work in the dramatic field—which I make here—is sure to shock and outrage that boterie of artists (?) who regard study and endeavor as evidences of the absence of genius.

If we listen to that rant and cant of the chronic amateurs who pose as professionals, —"on the Rialto," where they meet the money changers and swap drinks across the bar—we soon discover why it is so difficult to obtain the talent essential for the interpretation of any work above meretricious mediocrity.

The dissertations that flow from these liquor loaded brains proclaim dramatic genius to be distinct and opposite in its nature from all other genius in art. According to these



Steele Mackaye.

deeply initiated youngsters, the Theatrical Goddess is a wayward wench who scorns culture and lavishes her greatest favors upon the greatest fools.

These oracles of ignorance assure us that they know, by intuitions deeper than logic, that the less he thinks the more intelligent the actor's work becomes, and the more he feels, so long as the feeling is irrational, the more surprising will be the natural unfolding artistic form.

I will not dispute the surprise.

An old philosopher once declared that the mass was an ass that loved to be deceived, and was seldom disappointed.

These lushing gushers of the gin mill who preach this delightful, but equally destructive doctrine, are the demagogues of the drama, who bewilder and so convince this same mass, with the startling announcement that actors are born not made;" a fact so manifestly incontrovertible, that every petty trickster of the stage ended his argument (upholding idiocy as the fundamental condition of inspiration) with this triumphant revelation.

If the modest denizen of the study dares to suggest to these popular high priests of the pavement that men are born, not made, and that such noble qualities as patience, humility, aspiration and industry must exist in the man before he can develop into an artist, his suggestion is drowned in a Babel of tongues, and he is overwhelmed by a superabundance of sound that is always a pleasing substitute for sense, with these votaries of indolence, who prefer to wait for, rather than to seek after, the illuminations of the Muse.

Art, however, is a hard and jealous mistress; she reserves her subtlest inspirations for those only whose devotion has been tested by time and proven by the tireless toil of a love whose courage endures unto death.

True genius is the child of Love and Labor.

The life story of the great ones who have won the highest rank among their fellow artists—all demonstrate these facts; that a deep love, with a passionate, never-satisfied, longing for expression in the highest form—constitutes the very essence of genuine genius; that such love as naturally weds itself to endless work—as the groom to the bride he adores—and that only such a union has ever brought forth those glorious achievements in art or literature whose worth grows with time and increases with the progress of the age.

If I have referred to the strange idea of the peculiarity of dramatic genius which prevails among the actors who most meet the mob it is because many who listen to them fancy it is no more difficult to write a play than it is for this type of actor to make that respectable appearance in one which his easily enlarged head fancies is evidence of genius.

The uninitiated suppose that the playwright, like this puppet, "is born, not made," that he has only to seize his pen, and, under the mighty inspiration of his unearthly genius, he can dash off a masterpiece with the same heedless ease as that displayed by the critic in preparing the oracular manifesto, which the morning after a performance so often dazzles the public and demolishes the play.

The uninitiated are rarely right, and their surmises regarding dramatic work are radically wrong.

Twenty years of association with professional workers have afforded me a fair opportunity of observing the processes that distinguish the earnest labor of the successful dramatist from the easy effort of the more confident and self-assertive amateur who fails.

How often have I been beset with candidates for "the profession" who were "not stage struck," and with dramatists (God save the mark!) who were. The first disclaim all passion for the stage, and deem this an evidence of their fitness to occupy the most important places upon it. The last declare their passion for the stage is the source of that inspiration which has with miraculous suddenness converted them from poor penny-a-liners into competent playwrights. Which of these intolerable bores is the more richly gifted with that genius which "is born not made," years of deep thought, engendered by wretched experience, have not as yet enabled me to decide.

The consciousness of greatness in-born (but rarely out-borne) will sometimes attack the pretty poet of the Salon, whose "society" success persuades him to condescend to favor the stage with his "elevating" efforts.

Thank fate! theatrical gamblers cannot manufacture "Society Playwrights" as easily as they can "Society Stars."

The following quotations, as illustrations of the impudence of the society amateur and the humility of the successful professional, are suggestive:

DEAR SIR—Last night, at Mrs. B's reception, I promised you I would read you some acts of a play that I wrote in a few hours under the imperative pressure of a passing inspiration.

I'm sorry to disappoint you, but my social engagements are so exacting that I must postpone my reading till next week. How will Thursday, at 9 p. m., at my apartments, suit you? Let me know quickly, as I am rushed with invitations I cannot afford to decline without ample justification. Yours very truly,

February 19, 1880.

The writer of the above has never yet produced a play, although for many years he deluged managers with the outpouring of his pressing inspirations. A short time after penning the condescending effusion I have quoted, he dissipated the small fortune he had inherited, and was looking for some position in which a man of his "attainments and social connections" could be useful enough to earn a living. He obtained several opportunities as a wine agent, a yacht broker, an insurance solicitor, etc. Failing in all these he secured a place on a newspaper as a reporter. Lacking that splendid endowment of energy, inventiveness and audacity so necessary to distinction in this field of endeavor, he drifted finally to Iowa, where he is now employed in a small town as teacher of dancing, a profession which his "high social connections" have doubtless fully fitted him to adorn.

——— LODGE, 4-6-73.

DEAR MACKAYE—I send two MSS. Have been at them, off and on, for five years past. I am too familiar with these infants to judge their merits or detect their faults. You will soon see their bad points and discover their errant ways. Punish them without mercy and send them back to me "in the way they should go." Cut, slash and suggest, and I shall get new inspiration. Take your own time, and remember that I'll do as much for you whenever you'll trust your fellow plotter,

———.

This note is from the pen of an author who has won not only popular success, but the highest artistic success on both sides of the Atlantic. The difference in the tone of the two communications quoted emphasizes the distinction which I have always found to exist between a work worth reading and one it is misery to peruse. The former is the result of deep study, much amendment and many revisions, while the latter is the mental mushroom that grows in a night, dies in a day, and is due to "the imperative pressure of a passing inspiration." In a word, it is safe to assert that the greater the genius the quicker it is to suspect its own imperfections, and the readier it is to undo, and redo, in order to realize the perfection it so ardently aspires to achieve.

Good heavens! What nonsense! How absurd!

It takes five years to write a good play!

Ridiculous!

I agree with you.

A good play has often been written in five days.

But mark this:

Honest study of dramatic art, months of evolution and revolution of plot, constant subjective association with the characters of the play, during which each has lived, spoken and acted with intense reality. All this must precede and prepare the mind for the comparatively trivial work of the hand.

The longer the dramatist walks, eats, sleeps and lives with his characters the more readily they will spring from his pen and live in his work.

Think what a good play implies:

Knowledge of human nature, experience of life and art in general and the stage in particular.

Philosophic insight, mechanical instinct, poetic fancy, sensitive sympathies, passionate fervor and vivid imagination, thoroughness in preparation, industry in elaboration, conscience in revision, courage in excision and dominating all this, that breadth of mind which breeds humility, and that depth of heart whose understanding love goes out in charity to all mankind.

How rarely we ever see a play!

It is generally supposed that the stage is devoted to the production of plays.

How laughable!

Another general supposition gone astray.

The stage presents about one hundred pieces to one play.

A piece is no more like a play than a manikin is like a man.

A play is a creation resulting from that succession of processes by which nature converts conception into organization, and, through the pangs of labor, accomplishes a birth.

A piece is a contrivance concocted by the more or less clever conjunction of amusing, but generally irrelevant, parts.

Plays, like lives, are evolved. Pieces, like toys, are manufactured.

A play is the natural growth of a rational theme into dramatic form—developing situations that are the consistent consequence of the contact of certain legitimate types of character, with manifestly possible turns of circumstance.

A piece is the artificial "putting together" of individuals and incidents, without reference to reason or probability.

The aim of a piece is to titillate and astonish the general ignorance of the mass.

The purpose of a play is to illustrate human life in such a manner as to touch, charm, enlighten and enlarge human hearts.

Pieces amuse idle brains; plays delight active ones.

Pieces divert the puerile mind; plays enrich the manly mind.

No play can possess the fundamental requisites of unity, coherence and consistency, unless it has some one distinct and focal purpose. This focal purpose, about which all the other elements of the play must adjust themselves, with due regard for their respective importance, may be either the presentation of some great event taken from life or literature, or the illustration of some typical personality, whose characteristics are of supreme importance, or the demonstration of some philosophic idea, the truth of which it is the aim of every action to expose.

Given a great event, the work of the dramatist is then to select such types of character and such subordinate incident as may most firmly hold the attention of the audience and most naturally lead up to the crowning situation presenting the event that was the primal cause of his endeavor.

When a personality becomes the prompting impulse of a play the author's chief concern is then to invent a story that will supply incidents consistent with his characters, and affording the best opportunity of developing and displaying the typical traits of the individuality that gives focal interest to his work.

A play whose conception is due to an idea demands of its author a succession of incidents, which are the natural consequence of the relations of his characters, and which by their unfolding emphasize, with cumulative force, the rationality and ethical value of the theme which is the germinating motive of his creation.

The play of incident makes its chief demand upon the mind of the mechanic.

The play of character calls forth the faculty of the philosophers.

The play of ideas implies, in more or less degree, the sublimating imagination of the poet and the illuminating intuition of a seer.

The master playwright combines the constructive faculty of the mechanic and the analytical mind of a philosopher with the esthetic instinct of a poet and the ethical ardor of an apostle.

This marvelous combination is most potently revealed in the immortal plays of William Shakespeare—the Poet Philosopher—who won from learned but crusty Ben Jonson, the title of "Gentle Will." How thoroughly such a title, won from such a cynic, suggests the unconscious grace and unpretentious humility of a noble mind.

Imagine this great one—whose few remaining MSS. reveal so many revisions and rewritings—prating about the danger of study to genius. With all his grand natural endowment he sought the society of the ablest and most enlightened of his day, and drank in the wondrous culture of his time with that insatiable thirst which the eager eyes of real genius always possess for light.

The least we lesser gifted ones can do is to cultivate his reverence for learning, his love of labor and the severity of self-censure he brought to the revision of his work.

As Browning so nobly recommends let us "see all, trust God nor be afraid."

Let us go, unbiased and unabashed, from the sanctuary of the saint to the den of the sinner.

Let us seek with equal mastery of self, prison or palace, the house of religion or the hall of folly. Let us enter, in the searching spirit of philosophy, every place, high or low, where wrong is unmasked or right revealed; testing all, despising naught, that we may acquire that knowledge of human nature essential to interpret man to men.

Let us plot and replot, write and rewrite, design, undo and redo, with tireless patience and dauntless will, that we may develop that command of the resources of our art essential to capture the heads of the few and the hearts of the many; for then, and not until such a study of man is combined with such a labor of mind, will there exist a worthy corps of American playwrights. STEELE MACKAYE.

Globe Shovel-'Em-Out Sale.

$1.50 fine Silk Lisle Thread Underwear, 50c; fancy flannel boy's waists, worth 50c, at 25c; good Silk Umbrellas, including case and tassel, $1.74; brown Balbriggan Undershirts, 15c; $2 French Flannel Outing Shirts at $1.25; 25c ties at 13c; 25c Balbriggan Socks, 13c; Silk Web Suspenders, 14c.

GLOBE, 705 to 713 Franklin av.

The Deadly Iced Tea.

From the Buffalo Express.

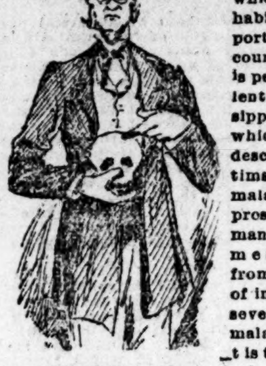
Iced or cold tea is not tea at all. It is, to all intents, tannic acid. It represents an extremely unsuccessful experiment in chemistry. That is, it is a mixture of elements which were never meant to combine for the regalement of man's stomach. To the taste none of the distinctive elements of tea seems to be present in the iced form except the tannin. This may be weakly disguised with powdered sugar, but usually it is accentuated by the addition of lemon juice. Undoubtedly, however, as our Waterbury contemporary notes, the theine (or alkaloid which gives tea its intoxicating qualities) also is strongly present in the chilly mixture. Ice water does no harm to the vast majority of mortals. But iced tea is a bad break.

ALL ABOUT MALARIA.

WHAT IT IS, ITS CAUSES AND THE RESULTS OF IT.

What Means to Take to Prevent It, Both Hygienic and Medicinal — Quinine and Arsenic—Malaria Does Not Confer Immunity From Other Diseases, but Invites Them.

[Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.]



ONE of the most common complaints which affect the inhabitants of some portions of the country, and which is peculiarly prevalent in the Mississippi Valley, is that which is generally described by its victims as "a touch of malaria," an expression by which many of them may mean anything from a slight attack of indigestion to a severe attack of malarial fever. But it is the manifestation of the latter poison which is the cause of a great deal of misery and ill-health, to say nothing of actual suffering, which may all be prevented, provided sufficient attention be paid to its origin and the nature of the trouble. The name malaria means "bad air," but it was not until a comparatively recent period that the precise nature of the air which gave rise to such a peculiar and characteristic conglomeration of symptoms was recognized. While it was long suspected that the malarial poison was in the nature of a miasm it was not until about two decades since that it was found to be a low vegetable micro organism or germ. When the fact became known it at once threw considerable light upon the course of the disease and the best method of successfully overcoming it. The one distinctive feature of this class of fevers is their intermittency. Thus, beyond a few unimportant symptoms of premonition, such as headache, general lassitude and yawning, a victim of the trouble will be apparently in good health until a certain time in the day. Then, of course, making allowance for the fact that the disease exists in all degrees from a very mild indisposition up to one of the utmost severity—the attack begins with a feeling of chilliness, which soon develops into a more or less severe rigor, accompanied by muscular tremor, chattering teeth, and a feeling of coldness, which it is impossible to overcome. At the same time, however, the temperature of the body is elevated and within a variable time this elevation becomes manifested. The rigors pass away, flushes of heat are felt, thirst becomes a prominent symptom and the temperature of the body goes up to a somewhat alarming height until the third, or so-called sweating stage, develops, when the attack ends with a profuse perspiration, during which the fever disappears and with it the other symptoms, and the period of intermission is established. There are three well recognized varieties of the trouble which are named according to the length of the intermission. It may be that the chill comes on every day; in that case the trouble is of the quotidian type, this being the most common form in which the trouble is met with in St. Louis, the tertian form in which the attacks occur every second day being much rarer, and the quartan form, coming on every third day, being seldom met with.

The disease shows a distinct tendency, when it has assumed the chronic form, to recur upon every seventh day, and most of its victims, if they have recognized the nature of their trouble, take measures at such times to anticipate, and, if possible, abort such an attack. The above brief description of a fairly severe attack of

INTERMITTENT FEVER

would lead most persons, whom sad experience had informed to the contrary, to believe that it is a disease which is easily recognizable and curable, and they are no doubt correct in supposing that this is so, but it is the unfortunates who have contracted the disease in a chronic form, or in whom the manifestations are obscured in such a manner as to render diagnosis difficult, who may, when their eye meets with this article be put upon the right track toward ridding themselves of the trouble. Malarial fever is by no means the simple and easily diagnosed trouble which might be supposed if one accepts the common version of the attacks beginning always with a chill, followed by fever and profuse perspiration. On the contrary there are many cases in which it is one of the most insidious and obscure troubles that is known to medical men, and it is often not until after weeks of misery that some fortunate chance reveals the nature of a trouble easily to have been gotten rid of. In most of these cases the only thing upon which to base the idea is the fact that this trouble has in every case one distinctive feature; that is, its intermittency, or tendency to recur only at definite periods. For example, there may be no chill at all, the attack either commencing with the hot stage, or the place of the chill being taken up by some other symptoms of a disagreeable nature, as vomiting, convulsions in the infant, drowsiness, stupor, in some cases approaching an almost comatose condition. The paroxysms may take place every fifth, sixth or eighth day, and may simply consist of some obscure and indefinite ailment which apparently bears no relationship to intermittent fever. In one case the entire sum of the trouble was made up by an intense headache coming on with regularity every Sunday afternoon at the same time—about 4 o'clock—and lasting until the next morning; a headache of such intense severity as to cause the sufferer to dread the approach of his day of torture. A few words to a physician who recognized the periodicity of the affection, was the means of affording him complete relief and future immunity.

In another case the only complaint was an attack of vomiting every morning; in another absolute loss of sight every afternoon; in fact the manifestations of the trouble are so numerous that it would embrace an enumeration of nearly every symptom which could be imagined, and unless something is done to check the progress of the disease they all tend toward the same result; that is, a gradual increase in the severity of the symptoms and a corresponding breakdown in the general health; the blood is unable to withstand the repeated attacks of the micro-organism, which is the cause of the trouble and whose multiplication and development in successive crops within the body until they become strong enough to produce the trouble, is the cause of the successive paroxysms occurring at regular intervals. Finally the patient becomes anæmic, then dropsical, the internal organs undergo waxy degeneration and the general health is too much impaired to admit of prolonged life, the sufferer, however, being so miserable that the later fact is rather desirable than otherwise. A peculiar manifestation of chronic malarial poisoning is that enlargement of the spleen which is known as ague cake. With each successive attack

THE SPLEEN BECOMES CONGESTED

and after they have occurred a sufficient length of time to bring about such a result the congestion becomes chronic, the investing capsule becomes stretched and the organ permanently enlarged and gorged with blood.

Within a comparatively short time a St. Louis surgeon was compelled to perform an exceedingly dangerous and difficult surgical operation in order to remove from the body a spleen in which this malarial enlargement had taken place, and which had become so great that the organ had broken entirely away from its normal supports under the three lower left ribs and was floating in the abdominal cavity, causing intense suffering. In view of the fact that at such a time the spleen is engorged with blood, it is hardly necessary to remind the readers of the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH of the extreme danger there would be in following up for the cure of the ague cake a suggestion, which incredible as it may seem has been made for that purpose, and which consists in nothing more than a violent blow on the enlarged organ with a book or some other heavy implement. The direct result of such a procedure has been to rupture the organ, and it will be readily seen that death must quickly take place from the internal hemorrhage that would necessarily ensue. What has been said regarding the result of neglecting malarial complaints refers only to what will necessarily take place after the disease has assumed a chronic form. There is one more event which may take place, which would be attended by a very serious and rapid result; that is at any time during the course of an attack of malaria there is a liability to its developing into the pernicious form, that terrible and overwhelming trouble known to the general public as a congestive chill, but which is nothing more or less than a sudden, terrific onslaught of the same trouble which had before existed in a mild form. As a general rule attacks of this form of the trouble have been preceded by ordinary paroxysms of chills and fever, comparatively mild in their nature, and as there is no indication that foretells the approach of the pernicious and perhaps fatal attack beyond the mere knowledge that it may occur, both patient and physician are apt to be thrown off their guard. In some cases the pernicious nature of the attack is manifested in the first paroxysm, and death may take place at that time. It is not necessary to enter into a description of the various forms of the pernicious attacks, as the apoplectic, hemorrhagic and other forms, but it will simply suffice to reiterate that no attack of malaria, of no matter how mild a nature, it would seem should be allowed to go unwatched and untreated, and in case some definite time of exposure has not occurred it would be well to immediately investigate the surroundings of the sufferer in regard to sanitary conditions. The particular points to which attention should be paid are the following: For many years it was thought that the specific cause of these troubles was attributable to emanations from vegetable decomposition, but that something more than ordinary vegetable decomposition was necessary in its production was shown by the fact that the disease prevails extensively in some localities, while in other places, in spite of the fact that vegetable decomposition must take place abundantly, this disease is unknown. The investigation which revealed its definite cause to be

A SPECIFIC GERM

opened the way to a study of the conditions under which that germ was produced and lives and a few facts have been ascertained which will be well to bear in mind. The production of the special cause requires a temperature of at least 60 deg. Fahrenheit and a certain amount of moisture, it always being more active during a dry period following a wet season and in damp localities. The turning up of uncultivated soil is apt to be followed by an increase in its production, although after years of cultivation it is apt to disappear entirely. Its specific gravity is such as to keep it near the surface of the earth, and it is more abundant in the night air than during the day. These facts furnish a sufficient indication for the adoption of the following precautions by those who are the victims of the disease:

Careful attention should be paid to the drainage and sewerage of a particular locality in which it occurs, and the patient should on no account remain in a house under which there is no cellar, or in which the cellar is constantly damp. Avoidance of the night air and in the early morning plays an important part in the prevention of the trouble, and it will be readily understood that the patient's sleeping apartment should be invariably upon one of the upper floors of the house rather than on the ground floor. An attack is apt to come after exposure to cold or overexertion, excesses in eating and drinking, or it may be awakened by the occurrence of some other affection, although these causes are only auxiliary to the specific germ, which is at this time more capable of effecting an entrance into the system than if the victim of the attack were found in robust health at the time of the exposure. In extreme cases, in which there exists any peculiar liability to the recurrence of the disorder, or if the paroxysms already experienced have shown any tendency to assume a pernicious type, no time should be lost in removing to some locality in which the disease does not prevail and in remaining there until the health has been fully restored. Especially should such a patient as this avoid damp localities, or farms in which the ground has been recently put under cultivation. Instead of this, a perfectly dry residence should be secured in some healthy city, preferably in a high altitude, as it is only by such a procedure that trouble can be prevented.

So far as concerns medicines used in the treatment of these diseases there are very few of the general public who are not fully acquainted with the merits of Peruvian bark and its alkaloids, of which quinine is the most extensively known and used, its only drawback being its very disagreeable and intensely bitter taste, and the fact that in some cases its use is followed by such unpleasant symptoms, referable to its effect upon the nervous system, such as headache, dizziness, ringing in the ears and even temporary blindness. However, the latter systoms, unless in the event of the existence of some idiosyncrasy, are never produced by its use in the proper quantity and at the proper time. It should be remembered that what can be accomplished by the minimum dose properly administered will utterly fail under other conditions, even when it is taken in enormous quantities, the latter a proceeding that is rather dangerous when used by a person uneducated in its possible effect.

QUININE,

in malarial troubles, is one of the drugs (of which our materia medica contains but a very few) which it may be claimed are specific remedies and never fail to cure, if used properly. In this disease quinine acts by its antiseptic qualities in inhibiting the power of the malarial germ, a power which is not possessed by other drugs which would not also destroy the tissues of the body as well, but it should never be self administered by one of the laity excepting as a preventive measure, and then taken in the early morning in a dose which should never exceed five grains, and less if it is found to fulfil the expected requirements.

Notwithstanding the fact that a great deal has been said and written against quinine to such an extent that many persons are very much prejudiced against it, and skeptical in regard to its value, like many other drugs—it is not its use which is injurious, but its abuse, and an enormous experience has very conclusively demonstrated its entire harmlessness when used in the manner mentioned above as a preventive measure. The idea that quinine enters the bones and produces some indefinite deleterious effect is an utterly absurd one, as is also the idea that its use in any quantity within the bounds of moderation or reason will cause deafness and blindness. In the few cases in which deafness has resulted from its use it has not been administered properly and the same may be said in regard to the loss of sight. Slight deafness is usually experienced, but passes away as soon as the effect of the dose passes off. In actually poisonous doses it can produce death, but just the size the dose would have to be is an unanswerable matter until it is tried.

Other remedies for the cure and prevention of the intermittent fevers are the remaining alkaloids of Peruvian bark and such remedies as arsenic, etc., which cannot be placed in the hands of the public with any degree of safety whatever and they should not be tampered with.

So far as the malarial troubles are concerned the statement has been made that the occurrence of these troubles confers on the individual immunity from some other diseases, especially pulmonary consumption or tuberculosis; but so far from there being the slightest truth in this idea, malarial poisoning renders other diseases all the more severe and dangerous and instead of affording any protection against consumption, the best authorities on the subject are satisfied that there is good ground for the belief that it rather promotes the deposition of tubercle than otherwise in one who is predisposed to it.

Take it all in all, it is no small calamity to contract malarial poisoning, both on the account of the liability to relapse whenever the patient's surroundings are such as to furnish the requisite opportunity, and to its recurrence in connection with other diseases. A little careful attention to some of the hygienic hints contained in this article may prove of more value at the present time than a great deal of attention to quinine and kindred drugs in the future, to say nothing of the immediate danger of the disease in some instances. E. H. W.

Flavorings.

"Having made our own lemon flavorings by putting the yellow rind only of lemons into alcohol, and finding it had unusual strength and virtue, we tried the same with oranges and found we had made a perfect success, and a fine and agreeable flavor for puddings, cakes, creams and blanc-manges. The pint of alcohol cost 35 cents, the rind nothing. The oil of these fruits is only in the outer yellow skin; the white lining of the rinds imparts only bitterness. Vanilla beans, pods and all, put into alcohol make the real flavor at far less expense than to buy it already made." The foregoing is from Katherine Armstrong in the *Christian Union*. Have any of our readers had any experience in this thing?

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THE ASYLUM OF THE UNIVERSE.

A Glimpse at Life in the Royal Household of Persia.

[Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.]

Nasr-ed-Din is simply known as the "Shah" in England, but at home, where he is appreciated, he has many more titles, among the modest of which are "Asylum of the Universe" and "King of Kings." Of course those fall short of the comprehensive magniloquence of John Brougham's "Brother of the Sun, Cousin of the Moon and blood relation to all the rest of the Solar System," but they will do for a plain, unassuming man like the Shah. The "Asylum of the Universe" does not seem to have aged, perceptibly, since his appearance in Paris a few years ago, except that the look of suspicion and apprehension then visible in his countenance has deepened and made some lines that show rather prominently when his face is in repose. It comes, doubtless, from his constant fear of assassination, a dread that is hardly less active in his mind than in that of the Czar of Russia, though it would appear to be far less justified by probabilities in the former than in the latter case. In the early part of his reign a real attempt was made by the Babees upon the life of the Shah, and he was dangerously wounded, a fact that he has never forgotten, and is always anticipating a repetition of. What he professed to regard as a second attempt was made very shortly before the occasion of his former visit to Europe.

Through the corruption and rascality of the paymasters of his army, his soldiers had been unpaid for a long time and were in actual distress for want of money. Learning that the "Asylum of the Universe" intended visiting the shrine of Shah Abdul Azim in his carriage a great number of the needy soldiers gathered on the way and sought, in conformity to Oriental usage, to present a petition to him setting forth their grievances and praying relief. The rascally paymasters sought by force to prevent their doing so and in the melee that occurred stones were thrown, a few of which struck the vehicle containing the "King of Kings." To say that he was scared is putting the facts mildly. He returned to the palace at once, and twelve of the aggrieved soldiers, presumably ring leaders, who had been seized and tightly bound, were dragged before him. He gave them no trial, allowed them no opportunity to plead their innocence and to explain the real cause of the trouble, but ordered the dozen of them strangled and their execution was performed at once while he stood looking on.

The Shah is a man of middle height, with very swarthy complexion, heavily bearded and of good figure. He dresses in dark clothing, with a noticeable absence of jewels and adornments, in quiet, good taste, and his manners, when abroad among Europeans, are gentlemanly. One would be likely to get the impression from looking at him that he is a quiet and mild-mannered person, and to think that the butchery of the dozen soldiers and the cold-blooded assassination, by his orders, of his brother-in-law, the Prime Minister Mirza Taghy, in the early part of his reign, and various other like incidents that might be cited, were strange and inexplicable inadvertencies, foreign to his nature. But his loud, imperious speech and domineering air when addressing his own people, demonstrate his vivid conception of supreme authority, suggest, so to speak, the extreme altitude of the perch on which he roosts. Of all his great court and retinue it is said that he misses most, when in Europe, the red-coated executioners and "farrashes" or bastinadoers, without whose useful and amusing company he never stirs abroad when in his own country. It is but just to say that he has the feet of many persons pounded to jelly, by bastinado, where he finds few who seem to afford reasonable excuse for strangling them, but incidents of both kinds occur with sufficient frequency to prevent life becoming monotonous with him when running Persia in his own sweet way. The executioners and "farrashes" are not the only ones whose absence leaves a blank in his European existence. Were he to keep up his home custom of having a dozen or a score of running footmen—with silver staves of office, tall turreted hats and jingling ornaments—jumping along at his stirrup when he goes out riding in London, he would promptly be regarded in the light of a wandering circus by the populace, and his dignity might suffer. He may, however, find some compensation in the fact that he does not here require a huge body-guard of armed men to protect him from assassination, the specter of his home life. But who can tell how he pines for the crimson tail of his Persian horses?

The Shah's table habits are good and consequently his health is at least fair, but he never trusts himself far from his physician, Dr. Tholozan, a Frenchman, whose skill recovered him from the slight touch of paralysis that he had a couple of years ago and who enjoys his unbounded confidence. His diet is of plain "roast and boiled," excluding rich entrees and highly seasoned dishes altogether, and so far as is known he does not drink intoxicants at all. Confectionery and coffee are his delights. His hour of rising, at this season, is never later than 5 a. m., but he makes up for it by a siesta in the afternoon, when, if he is at all weary from so much of the day as has passed, and yet cannot readily go to sleep, he has himself shampooed artistically, not his head alone, but his whole body and limbs, to the soft music of the flute or the soothing cadences of Persian poetry read by one of his attendants whose sole duty that is. The shampooing is done by his chief barber, without whom he goes upon no journeys and whose offices are so highly appreciated that he is a man of rank, wealth and distinction at home.

The "King of Kings" eats alone, taking but two substantial meals daily, one at noon, the other at 9 o'clock in the evening. The more exalted members of his retinue stand around in silence to see him feed. When he deigns to speak to one of them the reply is made in a uniformly low, humble tone, as if the speaker were so far crushed by the weight of honor conferred upon him by his royal master's notice as to be hardly able to gasp out a reply. When his Majesty has finished his simple meal his Lords of High Degree fall to upon the many toothsome dishes with which the table is laden, but which he has not even touched. When they are satiated, the understrappers get their work in on the leavings, so that there isn't much waste. The Shah washes down his food with buttermilk and iced sherbet. That is the way the royal meals go when taken at home. Abroad the "Asylum of the Universe" conforms to the habits of polite society and his knowledge of etiquette is evidently much enlarged from what it was when he first visited Europe. He no longer thinks of offering his half sheeved asparagus butts to ladies, and other little things like that.

Yellow Shoes and Flannel Shirts.

As pants the heart for cooling streams,
So yearns the soul a shirt that seems
Befitted to the weather hot.
Grim Fashion? Let her go to pot,
With stiff front shirts and all the lot
Of dudes who would obey behests
And parboil in the tailor vests,
Set off with collars irritating.
Who cares for Fashion's wretched rating
When solstice heat our bodies frying
Reduces us to pulp perspiring?
The rather let us take our ease,
Arrayed as coolly as we please
In flannel shirt and russet boot.
Great Scott! it licks a tailor's suit
To smithereens and far beyond.
Oh, *Herald!* thy magician wand
Wave o'er the scene, effect the change
Ere sunstroke does our brain derange.
Yes, advocate the change hygienic,
Just smash and pulverize the cynic,
While mortals sensibly arrayed
Enjoy the spectacle portrayed
By fancy in her happy moments,
Presenting us in cooling garments,
As down the Broadway, piping hot,
Old Sol he tries his best, but not
Successfully, to bake the throng
Cucumber-like who speed along
Defying Sol, for now we're girt
In russet boot and flannel shirt.

S. B. McB. in New York *Herald.*

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Str. SIDNEY..............Boland, Master
Leaves Wednesday, July 31, at 4 p. m.

Str. PITTSBURG.............Killen, Master
Leaves Saturday, August 3, at 4 p. m.

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SEALED PROPOSALS.

PROPOSAL

—FOR THE—

Erection of a School Building.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, NORBORNE, MO., July 23, 1889.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office on or before Monday, August 12, 1889, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the erection of a six-room brick school building at Norborne, Mo.; all bids to be addressed to E. P. Meehan, Treasurer, Norborne, Mo., and must be accompanied by a certified check, payable to his order, for $200, which is to be forfeited by the bidder if he fails or refuses to enter into contract and furnish good and sufficient security for the faithful performance of the work if awarded to him. Plans and specifications may be seen at this office on application to the Secretary. The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

By order of the Board. MORTON JOURDAN,
[SEAL] Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, curator of Benton Brant, has made a just and true exhibit of the account between himself and his said ward, and filed the same with the Probate Court of the City of St. Louis, and that on the sixth day of the next September term thereof, to be holden at the Courthouse in said city on the second Monday of September next, he intends to apply to said Court for leave to make a final settlement of his curatorship accounts and for his discharge as such curator.
WILLIAM E. BURR, Curator.
St. Louis, June 12, 1889.

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Burlington Route

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Through Chair and Sleeping Cars to Kansas City.

Solid through trains to St. Paul, Minneapolis, St. Joe and Denver with no change of cars of any class from St. Louis to these points.

TIME TABLE

Of Trains Running Into Union Depot—St. Louis Time.

*Except Sunday; †Daily; ‖Except Saturday; ‡Except Monday; ¶Monday.

	Depart.	Arrive.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD (Chicago Line.)		
Day Express	* 7:25 am	* 7:30 pm
Chicago Express	† 8:00 pm	† 7:00 am
OHIO & MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY.		
10 hours to Cin. & Lou.; 4 Solid trains. Sleepers to Cin., Lou., Wash., Balt., Phil. and New York.		
Cincinnati & Louisville Accom.	* 6:25 am	* 7:22 pm
Cin'ti, Louisville, Wash., Balt., Phila and New York	† 8:00 am	† 6:40 pm
Cincinnati Express	† 7:00 pm	† 7:20 am
Cincinnati, Louisville, Wash., Balt., Phil. and New York	† 8:00 pm	† 7:45 am
Salem Accommodation	5:15 pm	8:45 am
CAIRO SHORT LINE RAILROAD.		
New Orleans & Memp's Fast L.	† 7:40 pm	† 7:55 pm
Cairo & Memphis Express	† 7:40 pm	† 7:55 am
Cairo & Paducah Express	† 7:45 am	* 12:30 pm
Duquoin & Chester Express	* 4:55 pm	* 12:30 pm
CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.		
Kansas City Mail	† 8:15 am	† 7:00 am
Chicago Express Mail	* 8:30 am	† 7:30 am
Alton Express	* 10:00 am	* 8:00 am
Through Chicago Express	† 4:40 pm	‡ 10:40 am
Jacksonville Accommodation	* 5:50 pm	* 1:40 pm
Chicago Lightning Express	† 7:55 pm	† 7:00 am
Kansas City Night Express	† 8:20 pm	* 7:35 am
CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY—"BIG FOUR ROUTE."		
Only line landing passengers in Grand Central Depot, New York, via Lake Shore Railway. No change of cars.		
Day Express	† 7:35 am	† 6:00 pm
New York and Cincinnati Limited Express	† 8:05 am	† 7:40 pm
Alton Express Daily	10:40 am	7:55 am
Mattoon Accommodation	* 4:25 pm	* 10:40 am
New York, Boston & Cincinnati Express	† 7:05 pm	† 7:30 am
Alton Express Daily	5:55 pm	1:45 pm
Ticket office cor. 5th and Chestnut sts.		
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD.		
Mt. Vernon Accommodation	......	† 9:10 am
Southern Fast Mail	† 7:50 am	† 7:45 pm
Mt. Vernon Accommodation	† 5:00 pm	......
Belleville Accommodation.	† 10:45 am	† 1:50 pm
Southern Fast Line	† 7:35 pm	† 7:25 am
LOUISVILLE & ST. LOUIS "AIR LINE." (L. E. & ST. L. CON. R. R.)		
Louisville Day Express	† 7:50 a.m.	† 7:45 p.m.
Louisville Night Fast Line	† 7:35 p.m.	† 7:25 a.m.
ILLINOIS & ST. LOUIS DIVISION.		
Belleville Accom'odation (b)	† 8:20 a.m.	† 8:00 a.m.
Belleville Accommodation	* 11:00 a.m.	* 10:40 a.m.
Belleville Accommodation	* 2:50 p.m.	* 2:05 p.m.
Belleville Accom'odation (b)	† 5:30 p.m.	* 5:15 p.m.
(On Sundays trains marked (b) will run thirty minutes later.)		
MOBILE & OHIO RAILROAD.		
New Orleans Express	† 8:25 pm	† 7:25 am
Cairo & Jackson Express	* 8:20 am	* 6:40 pm
Mobile & Florida Express	† 8:25 pm	† 7:25 am
Murphysboro & Chester Acc'n	† 5:20 pm	† 10:55 am
WABASH RAILWAY.		
Chicago and Peoria Express	* 7:05 am	* 7:25 pm
New York Fast Express	† 7:55 am	† 6:15 pm
Decatur & Jacksonville Accom.	* 4:45 pm	* 10:35 am
New York & Boston Fast Exp.	† 6:55 pm	† 7:45 am
Chicago Night Express	† 8:10 pm	† 7:25 am
VANDALIA LINE.		
Day Express, daily	7:25 am	5:00 pm
Pennsylvania Special, daily	8:10 am	7:30 pm
Chicago Express, exc. Sunday	7:25 am	7:30 pm
N. Y., Balt. & Wash. Exp. daily	8:00 pm	7:00 am
Chicago Night Express, daily	8:00 pm	7:00 am
Effingham Accom., daily	5:30 pm	7:55 am
Cincin. Day Express, daily	8:10 am	7:30 pm
Cincin. Night Express, daily	7:30 pm	7:00 am
WABASH WESTERN RAILWAY		
Through Mail and Express	† 8:30 am	† 6:15pm
Kansas City, St. Joe & Ottumwa Fast Line	* 9:00 am	* 6:40 pm
Montgomery Accommodation	* 5:00 pm	* 11:55 am
Omaha, Des Moines & St. Paul Express	† 8:25 pm	† 7:30 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Denver & Salt Lake Short Line	† 8:35 pm	† 6:40 am
Bridgeton Accommodation	* 8:20 am	* 8:10 am
Belt Line (Sunday only)	1:00 pm	11:10 am
Belt Line (Sunday only)	4:20 pm	4:00 pm
Ferguson Accommodation	* 12:40 pm	* 12:30 pm
Ferguson Accommodation	* 6:15 pm	* 5:50 pm
FROM VINE STREET STATION.		
Belt Line (Sunday only)	9:45 am	9:40 am
Ferguson accommodation	* 10:25 am	* 10:15 am
Belt Line (Sunday only)	2:30 pm	2:20 pm
Ferguson accommodation	* 4:15 pm	* 2:00 pm
St. Charles accommodation	* 5:40 pm	* 8:00 am
Belt Line (Sunday only)	6:15 pm	5:55 pm
ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO RAILWAY.		
Windsor Spring Accommodat'n	* 7:10 am	* 6:45 am
Windsor Spring Accommodat'n	* 8:30 am	* 8:50 am
Through Mail	† 8:25 am	† 6:00 pm
Windsor Spring Accommodat'n	* 12:30 pm	* 10:45 am
Windsor Spring Accommodat'n	† 1:00 pm	† 10:20 am
Windsor Spring Accommodat'n	* 4:00 pm	* 3:15 pm
Pacific Accommodation	* 5:20 pm	* 7:50 am
Windsor Spring Accommodat'n	* 6:30 pm	* 6:15 pm
Through Express	† 8:15 pm	† 6:30 am
ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN & SOUTHERN.		
Columbus Accommodation	† 8:00 am	† 6:45 pm
Galveston and Laredo Express	† 8:30 am	† 6:15 pm
Malvern and Memphis Fast Line	† 8:10 pm	† 7:30 am
El Paso and California	† 9:30 pm	† 6:20 am
MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY.		
Fast Mail	† 3:00 am	
Local Express	† 7:55 am	† 6:25 pm
Washington Accommodation	* 5:25 pm	* 8:00 am
Day Express	† 9:00 am	† 6:45 pm
Fast Line	† 8:20 pm	† 6:40 am
Colorado and Texas Express	† 9.15	† 6:40 am
MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS RAILWAY.		
Dallas, Ft. Worth, Houston, Galveston Express	†9:00 am	†6:25 pm
Dallas, Ft. Worth, Austin and San Antonio Express	†9:15 pm	†6:40 am
TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & KANSAS CITY R. R.		
Charleston Express	*4:30 pm	11:00 am
ST. LOUIS, ARKANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY.		
Arkansas & Texas Express	† 8:10 pm	......
Texas & St. Louis Express	......	†7:30 am
ST. LOUIS & HANNIBAL.		
Bowling Green and Hannibal Mail and Express	* 5:00 pm	*11:55 am
Through Express	† 9:00 am	6:40 pm
ST. LOUIS, ALTON & SPRINGFIELD (Bluff Line).		
Grafton Express	*8:05 am	* 6:00 pm
Jerseyville and Springfield Ex.	*4:25 pm	* 1:45 pm
Jerseyville Express	*5:55 pm	*10:40 am
ST. LOUIS, KEOKUK & NORTHWESTERN R. R.		
St. Paul, Spirit Lake, Cedar Rapids and Burlington Ex.	* 9:20 am	* 5:45 pm
Denver, Lincoln, Omaha, Kansas City, St. Joseph and California Express	† 8:05 pm	† 7:20 am
Minneapolis, St. Paul, Cedar Rapids and Des Moines Exp.	† 8:15 pm	† 6:30 am
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.		
St. Paul, Dubuque, Omaha and Denver Express	† 9:30 am	† 5:20 pm
La Crosse, Omaha, Lincoln and Denver Express	‖ 8:15 pm	‡ 6:50 am

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BLOOD AND SKIN Diseases, all forms, affecting Body, Nose, Throat, Skin and Bones, Blotches, Eruptions, Ache, Eczema, Old Sores, Ulcers, Painful Swellings, From whatever cause, positively and forever driven from the system by means of SAFE, TIME-TESTED REMEDIES. STIFF AND SWOLLEN JOINTS AND RHEUMATISM, the result of blood poison, positively cured.

SEND FOR QUESTION LIST NO. 32, RELATING TO ABOVE.

KIDNEY AND URINARY Complaints, Painful, Difficult, Too Frequent or Bloody Urine, Unnatural Discharges, Promptly Cured.

SEND FOR QUESTION LIST NO. 33, RELATING TO ABOVE.

Catarrh, Throat, Nose, Lung Diseases, Constitutional and Acquired Weaknesses of both sexes treated successfully; also, Piles. Write stating symptoms fully.

It is self-evident that a physician paying particular attention to a class of cases attains great skill. In the oldest office in America, every known help is resorted to, and the PROVED GOOD REMEDIES of all ages and countries are used. Charges are as low as can be made, using only the best. Avoid cheap promised cure-alls—they are useless, and often dangerous. Every case requires specially prepared treatment. All are treated with skill, in a respectful manner; and, knowing what to do, NO EXPERIMENTS ARE MADE. On account of the great number of cases applying, the charges are kept low, often lower than is demanded by others. If you secure the skill and get a SPEEDY and PERFECT LIFE CURE, that is the important matter

THE WOMEN
MRS. SHERWOOD DESCR
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The Female Mustache —
Foot—The Cigarette S
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—Learned and Litera
Exquisite Courtesy.

Special Correspondence of SUN
AIX-LES-BAI

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THE WOMEN OF SPAIN.

MRS. SHERWOOD DESCRIBES THE RICH BLACK HAIR OF THE SENORITAS.

The Female Mustache—The Andalusian Foot—The Cigarette Smoking—Admiration for the Bull-Fighter—Model Mothers—Learned and Literary Women Rare—Exquisite Courtesy.

Special Correspondence of SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.
AIX-LES-BAINS, July 12, 1889.

OLD-FASHIONED readers of romance and poetry have in their minds certain verses of Byron and Moore which give pictures of dark-haired Senoritas with mantillas and high combs, who are always looking over a balcony, and always being serenaded. The coquettish beauty, full of intrigue, slipping her love-letter behind the back of her duenna into the hand of the gentleman's gentleman is sufficiently emphasized in the comedies of Lopez de Vega, from which she has stepped forever on the stage to the infinite delight of the constructor of opera librettos. She is a most convenient personage for light comedy and easily costumed. She plays her part in a pageant remarkably well and to-day may be seen in real life, especially fitted for a volante, the Spanish type of a victoria. With her hair beautifully done up she drives up and down in the full blaze of daylight in full dress to be admired by a crowd of beaux who stare at her without the least suspicion of insult.

To be sure, Spanish women are children of nature; they are fond of dress and amusements; they cannot be said to be intellectual as a class, although very great distinctions should be made. They have remarkable native intelligence, and a gift of conversation which is remarkable. They are religious, great lovers of home, good wives, good mothers and good friends. Spanish men never, excepting on great occasions, go to church; the women have to do all the religion of Spain. But is not this the custom of most countries? "Nymph, in thine orison, be all my sins remembered."

The traveler through Spain sees the young girls, anywhere, as **BEAUTIFUL AS ANGELS.** The are tall, straight as an arrow, with the most perfect figures, and with faces which for a dark, tender, sad beauty, are unexampled. The magnificent hair, always clean, always combed, always marvelously dressed with the inevitable flower in it, is alike the distinguishing mark of the poorest, as well as the richest, Spanish woman. In this respect, the Spanish woman is unlike any other. Even Italy, the sister Peninsula, so closely connected with Spain in the past—Italy has no such distinction. The Italian peasant does not take such care of her hair, nor does the Italian lady manifest the pride, the neatness, the coquetry of fresh flowers, as does the Spaniard. That beautiful undulating hair, so blue-black, with a rose hidden in its tresses—it is the joy of Spanish travel to look at these heads.

In going into small shops and humble quarters one often sees the business of hair-dressing in progress. One sister is dressing the hair of another, or the mother is arranging the coiffeur, etc. They heve little heated irons, with which they frizz the one side, and the other is allowed to go smooth. It is always becoming to the face beneath it. They wear it much over the face avoiding the Chinese style. Little curls around the ears or pushing forward on the temples show that the Spanish woman values the purpose of hair, which is to shade the eye and contrast with the complexion.

At the back of the head the nuque is always carefully brushed up. The nuque gives that character to the back of the head which is so essentially Spanish. It is a remnant of the high comb days and the mantilla. The high comb is now seldom worn, but the hair is always dressed high on the head, a natural crown which any queen might envy.

THE SPANISH EYE, large, humid, tender, grand, languishing, furnished with lashes so long, so curling and so beautiful that the pencil of the artist falls in dispair; the black pupil, the white sea in which this lustrous orb sails—all are indescribable. Spanish eyes are sad. Spanish women when they are not coquetting and laughing, have a sad expression. Is there a little of the Orient left in their expression? Is it Moorish and does it speak of the harem and the inevitable heartbreak?

Next to the beauty of hair and eye comes the beauty of the flashing teeth. These are so universally perfect that the student of dentistry should go to Spain to find out how they manage it. There is very little good eating in Spain. Perhaps these faultless teeth are not spoiled by cakes or pastry and sweets in childhood. But the careless traveler expects to be rewarded when the Spanish woman smiles with a row of pearls, and he is almost never disappointed.

Alas! here comes in the one note of disappointment. Just above the teeth is a little mustache, sometimes a very big mustache. Nature in being so generous of her gift of hair, in a moment of forgetfulness added one dash of her brush too many on some of these beautiful faces. It is not universal, it is not inevitable, but it is common. The Portuguese women accept the mustache and cultivate it, as young men do, curling the ends. On a very delicate face the little feminine mustache is not always disagreeable; but to one who has passed the blossoming hour this heavy dark masculine belonging becomes an almost offensive feature, to foreign eyes at least. But it is said to be agreeable to native eyes.

Next comes the pretty little Andalusian foot, which, in the grand dame, is always shod in the most perfect of shoes, with a silk stocking which defines a very big ankle, and adjacent beauties. In the lower classes the foot is of course not so well clad; but it is always small and alert The Spanish woman is born dancing; so she walks like a high stepping horse, spurning the ground, and "Oh! she dances such a way." At Seville it is the poetry of motion, as everything is poetry at Seville.

Seville at night is full of **MYSTERY AND BEAUTY;** it is a pleasure to peep through the jealous iron gates and see the beautiful Seville woman at home. In the Patio by moonlight, or in the splendid palaces illuminated brilliantly, one sees them, beautifully dressed in brilliant colors, laughing lightly. One hears the sound of music, and of that tinkling of guitars so significant of Spain! Or one watches them in the crowded streets, shaded by the inevitable lace over the head, with the flower at one side. Everywhere, on the balcony, in the street, in the window, in the Patio, they linger, laughing, singing, dancing, fascinating.

While she is very young, the business of a Spanish woman is to be fascinating, and it must be conceded that she attends to the business very well. A saucy French author says, that in a conversation with one of these young houris, she asked him if in Italy the women were cold. "Ah! no," said he. "But are they like us salada, alluring?" she asked. "No," said he, "there is a je ne sais quoi, about the Andalusians' salada." To lower those beautiful eyelashes, to flit the fan, to be all that is graceful, is their morality, their religion. This is salada. But they are at the same time good women, faithful when they love, good mothers and good citizens.

I have known intimately many Spanish women in other countries than their own, who are models of every virtue. Religious, careful and kindly, affectionate and faithful friends, I consider them model women. I imagine there are many such in Spanish cities, although they are so reserved and so little hospitable, in one sense of the word, that I have not seen them at home in Spain. They do not like to invite a stranger to their houses. Most of them **SMOKE CIGARETTES WHILE EATING,** and are jealous of any word of criticism; a Spanish household is a very different thing from an English or American one. It is much more frugal. They seldom give dinners, and I was told that in one ducal mansion, in Madrid, there is no dining-room. Eating is with them a matter of very small importance compared with the place it holds amongst the Anglo-Saxons.

The Spanish women have not, at all, the beautiful American hand, nor in the lower classes is the same importance attached to the manicure, to soap and water, as with us. Cleanliness and coquetry stop with the hair, in all the classes below the highest.

To this love of beauty, of grace, of the arts of coquetry, the Spanish women can well be educated by their surroundings. They have every hour of the day open to them all the riches of the earth in their cathedrals and picture galleries. The most delicious gardens, and the vast assemblage of a Moorish palace, with its fountains, courts, sculptures, arabesques, streams bordered with palms, gates of ebony, and ivory incrusted with diamonds, thousands of columns of most precious marbles, opening out of orange groves, great garden terraces, rich with statues, old lions, from whose mouths dart perfumed waters, these are open to the beggar as well as to the duchess.

The veriest gypsy can play the guitar. The climate entices to them all the fascinating languor and indolence, which is said to be a conservator of beauty; but they do not grow old, handsomely.

But Spanish women who are **BROUGHT UP ON BULL FIGHTS,** are nevertheless very amiable and very charitable. The charities of Madrid are admirable, and many of them conducted by women. Of course, the sisters of charity, those consecrated angels, are at the head of these. But the noble women of the court are their helpers. At the tobacco factory of the capital I saw a woman, of the lower class, who was the matron of the establishment. I had a long talk with her about the 6,000 women under her care, and I was impressed with her sense, her talent, her undoubted goodness. Here was a wise benevolence, far-reaching and admirable.

Spanish women are very clever, naturally, and whatever they wish to do or learn they can do or learn. They do not affect "culture" as a class, but they do admire a bull-fighter. Frascuelo, Lagartijo and Cuco are great national heroes. More than the applause which follows a fine actor is the feminine adoration for a bull-fighter. I saw the most respectable elderly females, at the head of a family of daughters, throw a handkerchief or a flower to the successful torero who had killed his bull. It was not a challenge; it was the sort of hero worship which we felt for our young captains during our war. It was a tribute to courage, to daring, to their beauty, perhaps, for a torero must be a very handsome male animal. They are light, graceful and of superb figure. Their nasty and disgusting trade has, to the Spanish woman, the redeeming quality of being "national" and a tribute to the yellow and red flag.

We must bear in mind in trying to understand Spain that it is, after all, a piece of the East. It is a souvenir of the Moors. It is a noqtune of Araby the Blest. Not all that has come since of Roman and Castilian bravery and hard work has reached these **LOVELY WOMEN.** The mantilla is but another form of the Oriental veil, which the nineteenth century is beginning to pin back into a likeness to the bonnet. But their homes are still veiled inclosures in which the secluded women dream perhaps of a world far away, perhaps only of that paradise full of love, of delicacy, of peace, of which the Arabian poetry is exquisitely eloquent.

Superadded to this, which is the keynote, comes the full-blooded Castilian energy, which gives the women their robust love of pleasure, their delight in dancing, the necessity of a bull fight. In all the cities the women have the distinctive character of race. In Barcelona the Catalans are more active, alert and perhaps more thoughtful than the langourous beautiful Andalusian. The Aragonese is another type, and the women of Grenada still another. The women of Madrid have blue or gray eyes with black hair, and are uncommonly gracious and charming in manner. They seem to be more intellectual than any other Spanish women.

Where, however, is now that brilliant illumination of the intellect which has burst over Spain, at long intervals, when eighty free schools were opened in Cordova? when the circle of letters and science was publicly expounded by professors whose reputation for wisdom attracted the scholars from Christian Spain, from France, Italy and Germany and the British Isles? Alas, where? Such was Arabian scholarship in the tenth century under a despotic government and a sensual religion which might have been supposed to cripple the mind. To-day who could find even two good schools in Cordova?

In the days of Isabella, that genius, that beauty, that most excellent Princess, female education in Spain embraced a wide compass of erudition. Women were good Latinists; indeed, the Queen herself was taught Latin by a woman, whose reputation in scholarship comes down to us to-day. Learned ladies took part in the public exercises of the gymnasium and delivered lectures from the chairs of the universities. This was copied from a similar usage among the **SPANISH ARABS,** who wisely encouraged their women to study, and study was emphatically insisted upon by the noble Queen herself. One would think that a taste for literature would have been equally soothing to the secluded inhabitant of the harem, as to their modern successors, the nuns in their religious houses; but we do not hear of much learning amongst the cloistered women of Spain. Perhaps their church has not encouraged it.

Of course there are to day learned and literary women in Spain. I heard of many at Madrid. But they were spoken of as rarities. Few think of organizing clubs for reading, for conversation, for improvement. They are content to be beautiful and pleasing, and while they are so much so, perhaps the world will join with the church in preventing any insurrection of feminine intelligence in Spain.

As mothers, that highest function of the sex, they seem to be tender, affectionate and careful. The lower classes especially struck me as most agreeable mothers. They do not cuff their children or drag them about, as Irish mothers do, as many an irritable virago in America can be seen doing. They seem never to be irritable, and one of the pleasures of contemplating a dirty, idle and altogether careless, **UNWASHED GROUP** in Burgos, or in Seville, was the pleasant and polite manner in which the ragged boys and girls would wait for the maternal spoon to be dipped in the common dish of beans, which served for the family dinner; the smile of the unwashed mother, who showed her beautiful teeth, in recognition of this humble courtesy; the kiss she gave to the ragged Pedro, as he finished the remaining bean, and the almost seraphic look which she gave to the Murillo baby in her arms, who, with his wealth of brown curls, needed only the glory to have become the highest type of what we reverence—all this was delightful. Yes, they are good, gentle, tender mothers; perhaps not inculcating what we of a sterner race would call the "useful virtues," but giving their children all they possess—the gold of a human heart, in its best and most undefiled affection. Poor creatures, what better could they do!

I never have received anything but exquisite courtesy from Spanish women. But from Spanish men, the puffing of a cigarette in one's face in a railway train, or at a dinner table in the hotel, seemed archaic rudeness. Never does a Spanish gentleman ask if smoking in your face is disagreeable to you. Perhaps it has never occurred to him that smoking could be disagreeable. So I think the Spanish women superior to the Spanish men.

M. E. W. SHERWOOD.

Special Sunday Trains to Creve Cœur Lake Via Missouri Pacific Railway.

Leave Union Depot, 6 a. m., 7 a. m., 8:30 a. m., 9:30 a. m., 10:30 a. m. 11:45 a. m., 1:30 p. m., 2 p. m., 4 p. m., 4:25 p. m., 6:30 p. m., 7 p. m. Leave lake 7:10 a. m., 8:05 a. m., 9:30 a. m., 10:30 a. m., 11:35 a. m., 12:45 p. m., 2:50 p. m., 3 p. m., 5 p. m., 5:25 p. m., 7:30 p. m., 9:30 p. m. Only 50 cents for the round trip. Ticket offices, 102 North Fourth street and Union Depot.

He Was Always Considerate.

From the Boston Post.

Brander Matthews tells the story of a young Bostonian, reared beneath the brow of Beacon Hill and educated at Harvard, who went to Texas and turned cowboy. He rapidly caught the spirit of the country and as rapidly shook off the outward semblance of tender-footed Eastern habits. Rough-bearded, leather-clad, sombrero as wide as the widest, 42-caliber Colts on his hips, he was as wild as the wildest. Yet within his bosom still burned the flame of Boston culture and refinement. One day he was riding with a stranger across the prairie. Turning his head suddenly (he was slightly ahead) he saw his companion make a suspicious motion toward his hip pocket. Without hesitation he drew his revolver and shot him. The stranger dropped like a log. The cowboy dismounted and looked at the body of his victim. "I wonder if he was really going to shoot me?" he soliloquized. "I'll see." Turning the body over he discovered a flask of whisky protruding from the pocket. "Poor fellow!" said he in a tone of regret. "I've made a mistake. I've killed an innocent man and a gentleman at that. He wasn't going to shoot me; he was going to invite me to have a drink. Well," he sighed, drawing his sleeve across his mouth, "the last wishes of the deceased shall be respected."

HER UNIQUE WARDROBE.

THE THEORIES AND PRACTICE OF MRS. JENNESS MILLER.

Making Women Comfortable and Beautiful by Improving Their Clothes—The Pretty Gowns of the Famous Dress Reformer—How to Be Well Dressed and Healthy—Hints of Value.

[Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.]

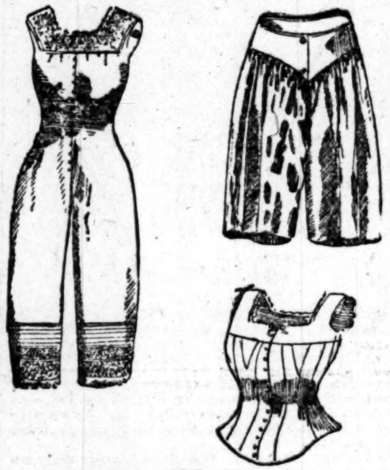
MRS. JENNESS MILLER, who says that more than 100,000 women have adopted her much-discussed divided skirt, has some interesting little experiences now and then to break the monotony of dress reform. The other day a lady who was on the anxious seat, almost persuaded at sight of the dainty, soft silken garment, was smitten with a sudden horror.

"It's very pretty and all that, and no doubt very comfortable, but suppose I should be killed in a railway accident and found with it on?"

"Well, madame," came the answer, "I doubt if legiettes would bar your passage to heaven."

One point which many women seem unable to comprehend is how these same leglettes are donned: "Do they go over the head?" is what they are all asking. No, madame, they do not go over the head, after the fashion of women's ordinary garments; you could not put them over your head to save you. More than that, they do not button on. All the early dress reform systems buttoned, and many a worthy soul, bent on attiring herself strictly in accord with hygienic principles, has grown so weary of buttoning. Is there absolutely no petticoat? is another query; is there no substitute for the corset? being an anxiously propounded third.

There is no petticoat in Mrs. Miller's wardrobe which is probably the most unique in America. Instead of the usual clothing of femininity, the tall and supple figure covers itself with a closely woven "union suit" of flesh colored silk which fits the person from the neck to the ankles as perfectly and almost as closely as the tights of the ballet dancer. It is all in one piece, and reduces the size and bulk by doing away with the gathers and bands and fitting everything without a wrinkle to the natural shape. Over this comes the "chemilette" of black surah or a delicate pink, or the palest possible shade of green, with dainty briar stitched hems and an edging of lace drawn up on baby ribbons about the shoulders. Like the union suit, this is a combination garment, doing duty for three articles of attire commonly worn by women. There remain the "Turkish leglettes," the objects of universal curiosity, the "unwomanly," the "perfectly lovely," the substitute for the petticoat which many **WOMEN OF WEALTH** and fashion are following Mrs. Miller in adopting. To the eye a little straight skirt of surah, of a shade to match the pretty things in silk that went before, gathered into a five-inch V-shaped yoke at the waist and finished with more of the fairylike briarstitching. It won't go on over the head for all its apparent simple innocence, though the division into very wide trousers without slope or slant in the seam is concealed, save in the act of walking, by the fullness. This divided petticoat leaves the limb motion unhampered and in wet weather there is no soiling or draggling. Black or fawn-colored silk stockings fastened below the knee by garters of coiled silver wire, low-heeled and wide-toed shoes complete a tout ensemble of ease in which, as one newly indoctrinated convert put it, she could turn a somersault in a party dress over three elephants without bursting a thread.



The Jenness-Miller Underwear.

And the corset? It is really a fact worth noting that the number of girls is constantly on the increase who go without one. Those to whom Delsarte is an idol, the devotees of Swedish movements and free gymnastics will tell you that a young woman who does not carry herself indolently will never be troubled with the rolling up of her bodice about the waist for lack of whalebones. The long, pointed French taper of the corset fights continually with the short-waisted Empire and Directory gowns which are now the fashion, and one by one the girls with the courage of their convictions are laying them aside. Mrs Miller wears no corset, but to people too fleshy to feel comfortable without some support for the superfluous tissue she recommends a little bodice-shaped affair of firm twill very short on the hips, leaving the abdomen free from pressure, with no steels and only about a dress number of whalebones, finished at the top with a yoke of the linen edged with lace, which has straps over the shoulders and lifts the bust, supporting it in a **NATURAL POSITION.**

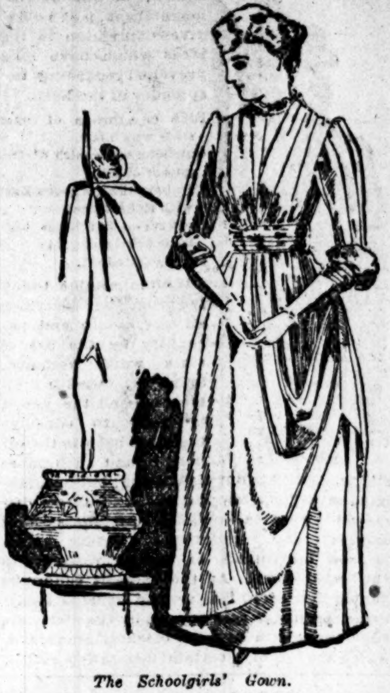
This completes the list of undergarments, every article of which is so exquisitely made and finished as to appeal to women—and their name is legion—who love pretty underwear even better than costly outside clothes. Every dress Mrs. Miller wears, whether for summer or winter, street or house, is made, without exception, on the same foundation, called the "dress form," which is really a silk lining cut a la princesse, sleeveless, decolletė; or it might be called a carefully fitted waist extending into a princesse skirt, on which the goods of the dress are arranged to produce the effect of basque, jacket or belt, the sashed Empire or the coat-tailed Directoire style. It sounds as if variety would be wanting, but the number of combinations is as unlimited as are the possibilities of the ordinary fashionable gown.

Mrs. Miller's toilettes are becoming famous and attract much attention as she drives through the leafy avenues of the park this summer. A dainty girlish gown, recently finished, is of a delicate shade of pink India silk, soft and falling into wonderfully apposite lines. The princesse gown form is faced nearly to the waist line to form the underskirt. The bodice is laid in loose folds from either shoulder, leaving a modest V open at the full beautiful throat, where filmy meshes of costly lace are projected on the skin. Below the bust the silk is fastened to the gown form and the long clinging drapery is shirred on it, producing the effect of a belt about five inches wide, but really forming a gown all in one piece, without belt or band. The full sleeves cover the round arms to the elbows where wide frills of the lace are set in. No bustle is worn, not even a reed or a hoop holds the soft folds of the skirt in position, the shimmering, summery material outlining the lithe figure in long continuous curves. Made of cashmere or serge or camel's hair, close at the throat and long sleeved, it is almost exactly the gown which the girl students at Oberlin and one or two other colleges admitting women have adopted from Mrs. Miller as a study costume and which they call the "school girls' Josephine robe." In it the priestess of dress looks like a young brunette graduate.

A piquant summer walking gown is an arrangement of black net run with ribbons over a sleeveless gown form of black silk, on which the lace is draped in long, graceful folds and fastened at **THE WAIST LINE.**

"How do you get into such a dress as that!" asked a young neophyte, no opening or suggestion of an opening being visible.

"It is the simplest thing in the world," returns the crusader in quest of health and beauty. "The low-necked foundation gown gets rid of the belt at the waist and fastens straight down the front with buttons. One side of the drapery is left open to let you in and hooked to the side afterward. The coat basque is put on over the foundation as over an ordinary skirt hung from the waist line."



The Schoolgirls' Gown.

A pretty house dress is of silk and cloth in two shades of mauve. The outside coat with its long, hanging, square-cornered sleeves, with their touch of Oriental mysticism, is of cloth, the drapery of surah merveilleux. The linings and facings are of twig green. The rich hand embroidery is in shades of pink and green. There is a soft sash of twig green surah and the deep fringe which edges the sleeves is of sewing silks in all the shades of the gown. Cut as it is in strict conformity with all the principles of rational dress, it is in no way grotesque or unusual, and in outward appearance differs but little, save in the exquisiteness of the coloring, in which Mrs. Miller is an artist, from the best of the fashionable models of the day.

"How do you get your dresses made, Mrs. Miller?"

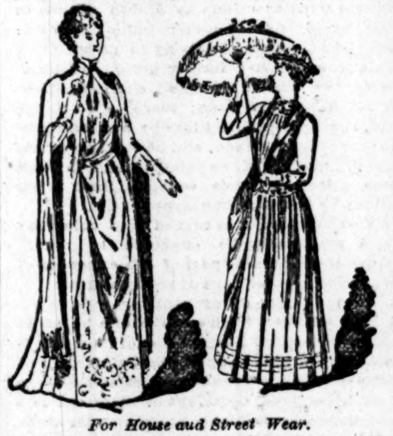
"I put them into the hands of a French modiste who is not a dress reformer, by any means. Most of her other work is for people of fashion, but she is of sufficiently liberal mind to be willing to carry out my ideas."

"Do you believe in the success of your dress reform movement?"

"Believe in it? I can see it succeed. There are 'dress clubs' composed of women pledged to clothe themselves rationally springing up all over the country. Chicago has one and so has St. Louis and Battle Creek and Oxford, Ind., and more places than I could stop to name. More than 100,000 people are wearing the leglettes, and among them are women of wealth and society leaders in New York, Boston, Washington and Chicago. There is Mrs. Rockefeller, the wife of the Standard Oil millionaire, and—but I ought not to mention names, I am afraid the ladies might object to the publicity. I have **A SPECIAL DRESS** which I designed for W. C. T. U. workers, and Mrs. Mary A. Livermore is arranging a campaign for me in Boston in the fall."

"All your dresses are of fine materials which drape easily. Would the gowns be successful in the coarser stuffs which a majority of people must wear?"

"If the majority of people would drop cheap trimmings there would be more fine materials used. It is one of the artistic principles of dress to get little, if need be, but let what you have be good and genuine. Many poor women spend more money on tawdry goods than would keep them in nice clothes, because the cheap things must be so much oftener renewed. Yes, an artistic gown is more beautiful in dainty stuffs, but it must be more satisfactory in any material than one which is inartistic."



For House and Street Wear.

"In what material could the average woman have the underwear?"

"The woman who can't afford wash silk or pongee underclothes and can't run up a bill of $105 for them, as a lady whom I know did the other day, can make the combination suits of just the same materials she is wearing now, merino next the person, or lisle thread, or, in winter, pure wool. For the second garment she can use cotton, cambric, linen or chambray. The leglettes can be made of cotton or of any light weight flannel or camel's hair or cashmere or lady's cloth. There is no reason why any woman, however limited her means, should not make herself healthy and comfortable."

One very evident reason for Mrs. Miller's success lies in the fact that she is a fine example of the results of physical culture, perfectly healthy and supple. Any reform would go which could produce such women. This one bids fair to go quite prosperously and to show in the near future developments to be waited for with interest.

Globe Shovel-'Em-Out Sale.

Boys' and Youths' Suits from $1 85 to the finest Merchant Tailor-Made $18 Suits at $11 65. GLOBE, 705 to 713 Franklin ave.

ASPHALT CURES CONSUMPTIVES.

The Pitchy Smell is Good for Nose, Throat and Lungs.

From an Exchange.

A speculative physician has ascribed positive curative powers to the asphalt pavement, the odors of which he says will break up any ordinary cold and will have an actually beneficial effect upon pulmonary disorders. This medical gentleman said yesterday: "The curative emanations from asphaltum are quite similar to the beneficial influences of a pine forest. The peculiar odor which ruffles your nose and makes you sneeze when you walk across a stretch of new-laid asphalt paving is a great alleviator of the pains which consumptives suffer. I believe that if weak-lunged men should join the workingmen who lay asphalt pavements and take a hand in the work, the exercise and the odor together would prove very helpful to his lungs. If this were generally known there would be such a rush of consumptives to work on the streets that all the asphaltum might be laid throughout the city without cost for labor. Go and stand for a few moments with any gang of asphalt layers and see how your nose, throat and lungs feel."

Globe Shovel-'Em-Out Sale.

Boys' Cloth Hats worth 75c at 40c; Men's Stiff Hats worth $1.50 at 90c; Men's and Boys' Crushers worth 75c at 35c; Men's $2.50 Manila Hats at $1.

GLOBE, 705 to 713 Franklin avenue.

SOCIETY GOSSIP.

Mrs. S. B. Gay went East last week.

Mr. J. F. Donovan is now at Saratoga.

Miss Susie Wright has joined friends at Put-in-Bay.

Miss Mamie Mulholland is visiting friends in Alton.

Mrs. T. L. Anderson has gone East for the summer.

Miss Carrie Scott is visiting her cousin in the interior.

Mrs. M. J. Pope has gone to the country for a few weeks.

Miss Lucy Patton is visiting her aunt, Mrs. James Hardin.

Miss Annie Wright is now in Kansas City visiting friends.

Miss Mamie Allison joined friends at Sweet Springs last week.

Mrs. Catherine Nead has taken possession of her new residence.

Mrs. J. H. French and little daughter leave for Eureka to-night.

Miss Nettie Hopkins has gone to visit her sister, Mrs. Kahmann.

Mrs. Benjamin Baugh returned last week from her summer trip.

Mrs. Miltenberger left last week to spend a fortnight in the country.

Miss Grace Fox has returned from her summer trip of three weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Julius Meier have returned from their trip up the river.

Mrs. Mary B. Cobb has returned from her summer trip of a few weeks.

Mrs. F. C. Taylor has gone to the country to spend the month of August.

Mrs. Clara Steele and son have gone to Illinois to spend several weeks.

Miss Belle Brackett will leave in a few days for the North to visit friends.

Miss Etta Metcalf of Jacksonville, Ill., is a guest of relatives in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Gates are among the late arrivals at Saratoga Springs.

Mrs. Noel left last Tuesday to visit her daughter, Mrs. A. C. Woolfolk.

Mrs. Edna Fogle has gone to the lake resorts for the remainder of the season.

Mr. and Mrs. John C. Lewis went to Sweet Springs last week for a short stay.

Mrs. E. L. Edwards, who was a guest of Mrs. Fletcher, has returned home.

Miss Emma Douthett entertained last week her friend, Miss Ida May Wightman.

Mrs. Nellie Busch-Weber spent last week with the family of Mr. John Busch.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Norris go this week to their usual summer resort, Grand Haven.

Mrs. George Sparhawk has gone to Hannibal to visit her aunt, Mrs. Dryden.

Misses Belle and Madge Mellon left last Tuesday to visit friends in Columbia, Mo.

Mrs. Andrew Van Wormer has gone to West Plains, Mo., to remain during August.

Miss Mollie Cummins is at home again, after a pleasant fortnight spent with friends.

Mrs. T. J. Hennessy returned on Thursday from a short visit to friends out of town.

Mrs. J. L. Williamson is now in Philadelphia, where she will spend several months.

Miss Edith Donohue left last Wednesday to spend several weeks with a friend in Mexico, Mo.

Mrs. Josephine Wellington left on Friday with a party of friends for Paducah and return.

Misses Lillian and Irene Daly, chaperoned by Mrs. C. C. Daly, will leave for the East this week.

Mr. Frederick Peres stopped in St. Louis on his way from New Orleans during the past week.

Mrs. M. C. Morrison left last week to visit her daughter, Mrs. Geo. D. Clayton, in Hannibal.

Mrs. Georgia Lee Cunningham is summering at Key East, N. J., a resort on the Jersey coast.

T. S. Noonan will leave to-day on a three weeks' vacation to the seashore and Eastern cities.

Mrs. Charles Kauffman and family have gone to Manitou Springs to remain until September.

Mrs. James M. Carpenter and family have gone away for the remainder of the summer season.

B. H. Hammett departed last evening for Sweet Springs, intending to return Tuesday morning.

Mrs. T. A. Scott and family left last week for Duluth, Minn., to spend the remainder of the season.

Mrs. Henry Helmenz and family left last week for Coney Island and other resorts upon the seashore.

Mrs. McKellops, wife of Dr. H. L. McKellops, will leave shortly with her four children for California.

The Misses Griffith left early last week to visit their brother, Mr. Tom Griffith, and wife, in Wichita, Kan.

Miss Virginia Webb, who has been visiting her aunt, Mrs. Dr. Tandy, in the country, has returned home.

Mrs. S. A. May, son and maid, left last evening for Lake Minnetonka, to be absent until September.

Mrs. John Bannon left last week to visit her brother and sister at their country home, "Knobview."

Miss Eva Eames, who has been visiting her aunt, Mrs. Scofield, in Kansas, returned home last Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Christian left on Wednesday evening to spend a month at the Colorado resorts.

Mrs. Scott Worly of Cincinnati arrived in the city last week to join her sister in a trip to Yellowstone Park.

The "La Tosca" Mandolin Club was entertained by the Misses Jones of Eugenia street, last Thursday evening.

Mrs. George S. Beers is in London visiting relatives. From there she goes to Paris to attend the Exposition.

Mr. and Mrs. Rivers Merriweather and children returned on Friday morning from a short trip on the river.

Mrs. R. H. Wright of Sedalia has returned from Cape May and Old Point Comfort and is visiting friends here.

Mr. Mitchel of Springfield, Ill., spent a few days in the city last week with his daughter, Mrs. P. Robert Ferguson.

Mrs. G. C. Copeland left the early part of last week to visit friends. She will not return before the 15th of August.

Miss Minnie Force left with a party of friends on Friday evening to make the round trip to Paducah on the New South.

Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Armstrong have gone to Long Branch. They will visit other resorts before returning to the city.

Miss Lettie Paddock left with her brother on Thursday night to join Mrs. Gaius Paddock and her family at Portland, Me.

The Misses Mary Cleary and Mary McAuliffe, chaperoned by Mrs. E. A. Downey, will leave for St. Paul the last of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Owens moved last week into their new house, on Locust street between Compton and Cardinal avenues.

Miss Islag Keith of Olive street, accompanied by her brother, will leave for Geneva Lake, Wis., on the 3d of August.

Mr. Chas. J. Bremer has gone to Europe to visit his old home. He sailed on the steamer Elder from New York on July 20.

Mrs. Sylvester Kniffin and family return this week from their summer trip and will be located at 809 North Ewing avenue.

Mrs. Clarence Jenkins leaves to-morrow for Falmouth, Mass., and will visit her mother and sisters before returning home.

Dr. H. J. McKellops left last week for Saratoga and other Eastern resorts prior to his contemplated trip around the world.

W. A. Brauner and daughter are among the many St. Louisans that are spending the summer season at Saratoga Springs.

Miss Mae Ellis left last Tuesday for New Florence, where she will spend the summer months with her friend, Miss Dillon.

Miss Annie L. Hahn of 3513 Lindell avenue has returned to St. Louis, having attended the funeral of her sister in Kentucky.

Mr. and Mrs. William C. Wilson leave on the 1st of August for a trip through California and Oregon. They will be gone six weeks.

Little Genia Albright is stopping with her uncle, W. H. Albright, 3026 Dickson street, and will make it her home in the future.

Mrs. B. C. Alvord has left Pertle Springs and is now visiting at Linwood Lawn, the country home of Mr. J. A. J. Shults of Lexington, Mo.

Mrs. M. Tobin has left for Denver to visit her daughter in the Loretto Convent of that city. On her return she will go to New York.

Miss Lottie Gerak, who is now in Berlin, will leave for this country on the steamer Elder, July 31. She is expected home about August 15.

Mrs. W. Pope Yeaman of Columbia, Mo., is visiting the city for a few days, the guest of her son, Mr. S. M. Yeaman of 3930 Cook avenue.

Misses Nellie and Maggie Meehan and Elsia Steeth, chaperoned by their aunt, Mrs. Katie McEntee, leave for Paducah on Tuesday evening.

Mrs. Fannie Leavenworth goes to Grand Haven this week to join her daughter, Miss Grace Leavenworth, and Mr. and Mrs. Will Houser.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Smythe are enjoying the summer at Grainwood Park, Lake Pryor, Minn., in a Swiss cottage lately erected for them.

Miss Morrison, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Penny of West Pine street, sailed on the Devonia on the 18th for her home in Scotland.

Mrs. Taylor Cox and daughter, Miss Mazie Cox, arrived last Tuesday from New Orleans and are guests of friends on Bell street for a few weeks.

Mrs. Annie Trask Thompson left last week with her son for New York, and from there they will go to the seaside for the remainder of the season.

Mrs. Dr. Fisher of Washington avenue is busily engaged preparing to move next week into her handsome new residence on the Lindell boulevard.

Miss Mildred Clendenin is with Mr. J. J. Fisher and family at Old Orchard. They will make quite a stay in the White Mountains before they return.

Mrs. Stephen L. Smith and family have gone to spend the summer at Monsieur Redmon Farm, St. Charles. Mrs. E. Stinson will join them next week.

Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Rumsey are located for the summer at their cottage at Lake Minnetonka. Mrs. Rumsey is reported much improved in health.

Mrs. Rebecca Sire and her nieces, Misses Annie Green and Nancy Conn, will leave early in August for the sea shore, to be absent until September.

Mr. and Mrs. John Finney have gone to Milwaukee and Chicago for a few weeks to visit friends, and will be followed in a few days by their son and daughter.

Mrs. John W. O'Connell and family left Wednesday for Lake Minnetonka and the Northern summer resorts to be absent till the latter part of September.

Mrs. D. D. Fisher leaves this week to join her daughter, Miss Kate Fisher, who is visiting relatives in Chicago. From there they will go to the Eastern resorts.

Prof. E. L. McDowell, our highly indorsed teacher of declamation and dramatic studies, will reopen his elegant elocution studio and gesture gymnasium August 1, 1889.

Cards for the marriage of Miss Sophie Placht to Mr. John M. Cregan are out. The wedding will take place on Tuesday morning, August 13, at St. Vincent's Church.

Mr. David Leitch and family of 3738 Cook avenue, accompanied by Mrs. E. L. Hughes and Mrs. A. N. Bruffee, left Saturday morning to visit friends near Louisville, Ky.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Stockton came in from their country place last week and are spending a few days at the Lindell, en route for Old Point Comfort and other Eastern resorts.

Mrs. M. Kerr chaperones a party which sails on the Adriatic next Wednesday, to attend the Exposition at Paris. Miss Maggie Keho, Miss Della Smith and Mr. Fred Smith form the party.

Mrs. Louis and Miss Clara Lesaubrier of Red Bud, Ill., Mrs. A. J. Krueger and Mrs. Frank Schlotterbeck have gone to Keokuk, Io., and returning will go on the New South to Paducah, Ky.

A party of young people leave for Peoria on a pleasure trip. They are Misses Belle King, Sidney Chipley, May White and Lulu Chipley, Messrs. A. P. Brigham and E. P. Teasdale.

Mrs. M. A. Shields, who has been spending the past three months in Paris, and making a tour of Europe with her nephew, arrived in New York on Friday, and will reach St. Louis on Tuesday.

Mrs. Joe Schellhorn and sons, Joseph and Frederick of Little Rock, Ark., are visiting her mother, Mrs. Katherine Ratican of Morgan street, en route for New York and Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Annie Warren leaves with her children this week to spend the remainder of the season at the lakes. Her daughter, Miss Annie Lee Warren, is now convalescent after a serious illness.

Mrs. E. T. Redpath and daughter of Lafayette avenue departed Friday evening for Atlantic City, N. J., to visit friends and relatives, and thence, after a few days' stay, will visit the Paris Exposition.

Mrs. Billmyer and little daughter Mabel of Linn street leave Monday for a short visit to her cousin, Mrs. Dr. Dal, in Chicago. Returning, she will leave in a few days to visit her sister at Emmittsburg, Ind.

Mrs. J. S. Gaunt and children, accompanied by her sister, Miss Rose Puthoff, returned from Arkansas this week. Mrs. Gaunt will spend the month of August with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Puthoff, 1727 Bellegiade avenue.

The marriage of Mr. Frank Meadth to Miss Josephine Lane took place on Tuesday last at 5 p. m. The attendants were Miss Isabella Kane and Mr. W. F. Geraghty. The newly-married couple repaired to their residence, 3903 Page av.

Mrs. T. G. Bowman and son, Mrs. H. H. Stiebel and children, Mrs. Dave Joseph, Mr. Milton D. Joseph, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Perry, Miss Laura Perry, Dr. Tuholske and family, are summering at Hotel St. Louis, Lake Minnetonka.

Mr. and Mrs. John Cannon, who have been spending several weeks delightfully with his parents at Malta Bend, have returned home. Mrs. Cannon is busily engaged superintending the building of her father's new house on West Morgan street.

Mrs. Judge Phillips has gone up to Geneva Lake with her younger children, to be absent until the 1st of September. Judge Phillips returned on Friday morning after an absence of two or three weeks in the Northwest.

Mrs. W. A. Stickney, who expected to leave on Tuesday for New York to meet her husband on his return from Europe, has been obliged to delay her departure on account of the serious illness of her little son. Mr. Stickney sails for the United States August 9.

Miss Gertrude Caldwell of Thomas street, who is visiting in Philadelphia, will go next week to Atlantic City to spend several weeks. She attended a picnic this week, given in her honor, at Chamouni. After a pleasant series of visits she will return home in the fall.

Miss Fannie Mesritz, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. O. Mesritz of Easton avenue, was quietly married last Tuesday evening at the residence of her parents to Mr. A. L. Whitley of Birmingham, Ala. The happy young people left the same evening for their future home in Birmingham, Ala.

Mr. Herman Epstein, son of Rev. I. Epstein, who has been for the past three years at Berlin to complete his musical education, arrived last Thursday at New York, where he was met by the Epstein brothers and sister, and together they will return in a few days to their home at St. Louis.

The ladies of St. James' Episcopal Church will give a lawn party on Thursday, August 1, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Peckham, 3509 Sarah street. The lawn will be beautifully illuminated with Japanese lanterns, and the Ladies' Aid Society will dispense refreshments under the trees.

The following young people gave a very enjoyable drag party at Forest Park Friday evening, chaperoned by Mrs. Stockton of Thirty-second and Olive streets: Misses Cherrie, Nicholas, Nellie and Berenice Stockton and Mamie Wallace; Messrs. Wm. Yule, Chas. Gilbert, John and Ernest Wallace.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Christopher Branch was celebrated at their residence, [illegible] Eleventh street, last week. There were 149 invited guests present, many of whom brought silver tokens of esteem. The pleasant festivities, which called many old friends together, continued to a late hour.

Alpha Council, Legion of Honor, gave its much postponed lawn party at Forest Park, Friday evening. About 700 people were amply repaid for their wait, as it proved the event of the season. Twelve tarpaulins were spread, covering an area of 500 square feet at Ground No. 3. Six calcium lights made it as light as day. The whole was under the able management of Mr. Ed Wright, who deserves praise on its success. The ladies wore charming costumes and the breezes made dancing a pleasure.

The M. C.'s of the South Side gave a picnic to the members and some of their friends last week, among whom were the Misses Alvina Varrelmann, Lala Hunicke, Sophie Hager, Emily Koop, Poula Deckelmann, Gusta Fabricius, Lottie Bender, Sophie Koch, Lizzie Branstedter and Miss Weber; Messrs. Gus Hager, Otto and Paul Deckelmann, Adolph Blitz, Otto Koop, Dick Rombauer, Emil Hammerstein, Eugene and Herman Kreibohn, Albert Remnitz, Henry Fabricius and Ernst Hildenbrandt.

Miss Fannie McGuire of 1025 Howard street tendered her parlors to the use of the Helping Hand Society of the Second Christian Church on Thursday evening for their semi-monthly musical and literary entertainment. After the regular programme of the evening luncheon was served by the hostess. Among the guests present were Rev. W. W. Hopkins, Mr. and Mrs. Biggs, Mr. and Mrs. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Husing, Mr. and Mrs. Frost, Mr. and Mrs. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. McGuire, the Misses Alice Breninsen, Belle Weightman, Lizzie Burckchard, Lilly Reynolds, Annie Berchard, Pearl Harris, Kathlene McGuire, Reca Burckchard, and Messrs. A. Biggs, I. Holt, J. H. Stipe, A. Frost, J. R. Stipe, A. McGuire, A. Burckchard, W. Ellers, Wm. Smith and others.

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THE DOINGS OF WOMEN FOLK

Whom the Sultry Days of July Have Not Driven Across Seas.

Special Correspondence of SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, July 26.—There was something significant in the cordiality of the reception given to Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton by the Seidl Society which entertained her at Brighton Beach recently. The club is a musical and philanthropic organization, comparatively few of whose members would have been supposed to care for politics, but on the entrance of the venerable woman suffrage leader every one of the 200 and more ladies who looked on the strong but gentle face and the beautiful crown of snow-white hair rose impulsively to her feet and clapped her hands and clapped again. Several of the newspaper women present agreed that never in their experience had they seen such a spontaneous ovation given to a woman by women. Every plea for the franchise was applauded, till the waiters passing in the corridors outside craned their necks and queried with one another what could so have excited the ladies. When the lunch and the after-lunch speaking was over there was a buzz as of bees about the queen bee to touch her hand.

"They say that I have given up asking for the ballot either because I despair of success in this generation or because I have lost interest," said Mrs. Stanton in conversation.

"In point of fact, I believe that full suffrage will be possessed by women in half the States of the Union in ten years and in every State in less than twenty. I no longer devote all my energies to trying to hasten something which is rapidly coming, but to urging women, pleading with them, to set about preparing for the responsibilities which are inevitable. We have barely time to get ready for what we can't, if we would, avoid."

Mrs. Stanton is 74, but bears her year serenely.

The growth of the Seidl Society is astonishing. Many a woman who never remained in town over summer is doing so this year to enjoy the club life inaugurated by Laura C. Holloway. "I haven't eaten a peach before in six years," said a bright girl yesterday. "There are no peaches to be had, as all the world knows, in the mountains or at the seashore. This season I revel in home comforts, plenty of fruit, plenty of music and the company of nice women." Every Wednesday the Seidl ladies flock to the beach escorting sickly children or poor women. It is an inflexible rule of Mrs. Holloway's that every member, instead of distributing fresh air tickets, must herself accompany and provide for the entertainment of her proteges. With women physicians in charge of the excursions and plenty of ice cream for those who can eat it, it is a lesson in good comradeship and universal sisterhood to see the more fortunate learning to know the less fortunate women. Friday is reception day with the beautiful society devoted to Wagner and good works, and private car after car is despatched from Brooklyn with its windows filled with butterfly bonnets and gay gowns fastened at round throats by the magic letter S. At Mrs. Holloway's suggestion patent contrivances have been put on all the engines for deadening the noise of trains as they rush into the hotel station, and not only the club parlors but everything about the premises is at that energetic little lady's command. Her latest project is to hold a Woman's Congress, and a person who can call out from two hundred to three hundred of her fellow mortals to a club gathering and a Wagner matinee on the hottest afternoon in July can collect all the feminine wisdom and wit in the country about her at the end of August, should she so please.

The number of women photographers (amateur) about the city is increasing. A daughter of the well-known nature writer, Mrs. Olive Thorne Miller, photographed the ladies of the Seidl Club at luncheon recently. Mme. de Plongeon, the Yucatan archæologist, is skilled in the use of the camera, and so is Mrs. Lizzie Champney, the wife of J. Wells Champney, the artist, herself a well-known writer. The wife of Thomas C. Platt is always provided with a detective camera and a generous supply of dry plates, and is inclined to believe that her pictures of her husband wheeling barrow loads of stones about their country house ought to help the politician with the workingmen in his campaigns. Mrs. Platt is expected to bring home some fine photos from the trip to Alaska. The Secretary of the Photographic Section of the Brooklyn Institute is a lady, and women always accompany the section's fortnightly summer excursions. Snap cameras are a common implement of trade with New York newspaper women.

Julia Marlowe, who threatened Mary Anderson's laurels this past season, is enjoying an outing with Col. Robert Ingersoll's family along the Connecticut shores, and studying "Cymbeline." Miss Marlowe and Col. Ingersoll's blonde daughter Eva are close friends. A luncheon was given in Miss Marlowe's honor recently, which she attended in a simple gingham gown that was very becoming. The shade was that of old blue china, with hair lines of white running through it. The full gathered skirt was set with medallions of china blue velvet buttonholed on and diminishing in size toward the waistline. A Louis Quinze jacket of the gingham, with big velvet pockets and a black lace hat, trimmed with forget-me-nots, completed an extremely pretty costume.

Globe Shovel-'Em-Out Sale.

Children's suits from 49c to the finest tailor-made $8 suits at $4 65.

GLOBE, 705 to 713 Franklin ave.

Mrs. Julia Hickman Sues for Divorce.

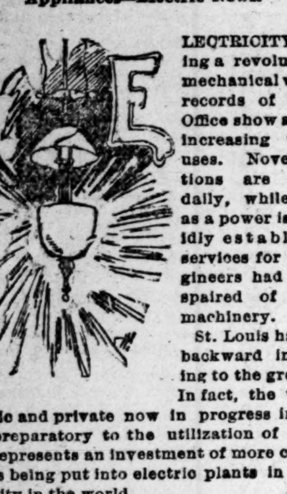
Julia Lee Hickman filed a petition for divorce yesterday against her husband, Elmer E. Hickman. They were married June 10, 1885, and she was compelled to leave him June 23 last. She says she was driven from the house last August by her irate husband, who would not support her. There is a child of the union now 3 years old of which she asks the custody. She heard her husband was going to leave the city last night and had the sheriff serve the notice on him in the afternoon.

VOLTS AND OHMS.

A Variety of Uses to Which Electricity Is Now Applied.

Three Million Dollars Invested in Electric Plants in St. Louis.

Setting the Pace for the Big Cities of the World, This Municipality Awards the Largest Contract Ever Let for Lighting the Streets and Alleys and Public Buildings by Electricity—Two Lines of Electric Motors in the Course of Construction—The Exhibit Next September—Building a Big Conduit—Latest Inventions and Appliances—Electric News.



ELECTRICITY is working a revolution in the mechanical world. The records of the Patent Office show a constantly increasing variety of uses. Novel applications are discovered daily, while its utility as a power is being rapidly established for services for which engineers had almost despaired of perfecting machinery.

St. Louis has not been backward in conforming to the great change. In fact, the work, public and private now in progress in this city preparatory to the utilization of electricity, represents an investment of more capital than is being put into electric plants in any other city in the world.

To-day 60,000 miles of wire is strung above the city—enough to twice encircle the earth and span a hemisphere again.

To support these conductors 15,000 poles at an average distance of about 140 feet are planted along the streets of the city—evidence of its progress rather than ornamental.

Nearly $3,000,000 is already invested in electric plants in this city. Contracts are in the course of execution for lighting the city—sixty-four square miles in area; for changing the motor power of two important lines of street cars to electricity and for transferring the wires from the poles to a conduit to traverse the central district of the city. The Union Depot Railroad Co., the Cass Avenue & Fair Ground, the Union Co., the Laclede Avenue & Forest Park also have franchises to change motive power with the privilege of adopting electricity.

The uses to which electricity is, even now, put in large cities are numerous. It carries messages with lightning-like rapidity through telegraph and telephone, summons messengers or conveyance, sounds the alarm of fire, stands sentinel during the night against thieving intrusions, serves as a most valuable adjunct to police departments, lights streets and buildings, stores, sounds and reports the human voice with inimitable accuracy; make home luxurious through labor and time-saving contrivances, fans us as we sit at table, transports us from place to place in comfortable cars and has even been utilized to entertain us with instrumental music.

The electric light, telephone, telegraph and district messenger plants of this city represent an investment of nearly $3,000,000. Every one of these companies are now making extensive additions to its present plant.

VALUES OF PLANTS.

The investments now made and shortly to be made, and the values of the electric plants in this city are as follows:

Bell Telephone Co	$400,000
Municipal Electric Light & Power Co	400,000
Missouri Electrical Co., capital stock	600,000
United Electric Light & Power Co	500,000
St. Louis Illuminating Co	175,000
Brown Plant, to be erected	60,000
Fire & Police Telegraph & Telephone	250,000
Western Union Telegraph Co	100,000
Isolated Electric Light Plants	400,000
St. Louis Power Co	20,000
District Messenger Services, estimated	10,000

The United Electric Light & Power Co. has absorbed the Western Electric Co., the Thompson-Houston Co., the Brush, Excelsior and Metropolitan Cos. The value of telegraph plants and the messenger services are estimated. In their returns to the Assessor these companies place exceedingly low valuations on their properties, far below the real figures. The books of the State Auditor show that the entire plant of the Western Union in the State of Missouri is returned at about $660,000.

There are nearly one hundred buildings lighted by electricity from isolated plants furnishing from 40 to 1,600 16-power incandescent lamps, and from 10 to 50 2,000-power arc lights. These plants average nearly $5,000 each.

Telephone and annunciator wires cost 1 cent per foot, telegraph iron wires cost 4 cents per pound; electric arc wires cost 2½ cents per foot, while poles average over $7 as dressed and planted. From these figures an idea of the heavy cost of establishing an electric plant may be gained.

Of the isolated plants used for private illumination that of the St. Louis Exposition in Music Hall is the largest, costing about $10,000. This plant is being added to in preparation for the Electrical Exposition which will open next September. At this exposition every character of electrical contrivance will be presented.

LIGHTING THE CITY.

The contract for lighting the city of St. Louis, recently let, is the largest municipal contract for electric lighting ever closed in this country. With a view of securing the best service and figures the old dividing line of Washington avenue was preserved. The needs of the city were then approximated as follows:

For lighting the streets of the Southern District, comprising the territory between Keokuk street and Washington avenue, 1,100 arc lamps of 2,000 candle power; 20 arc lamps of 2,000 candle power for the parks; 30 arc lamps of the same power for public buildings; for parks in addition 200 incandescent lamps of 30 candle power; for public buildings 2,200 incandescent lamps of 16 candle power. For the Northern District 1,000 arc lamps of 2,000-candle power each for street lighting, ten arc lamps of 2,000-candle power each for the parks, fifty arc lamps of the same power for public buildings, 100 incandescent lamps of thirty-candle power for parks and 890 incandescent lamps of sixteen-candle power for public buildings.

On the 1st of next January the city's contracts with the gas companies expire, and after that date the streets of the city north of Keokuk, more than three hundred miles in length, and the alleys will be lighted by electricity. As far as lighting the public buildings the city stands on the same platform as private consumers, being bound by no contract with the gas companies. The wires have already been placed in the public buildings, which will be lighted with electricity as soon as the plants begin operations.

The Superintendent of the Municipal Electric Light and Power Co., speaking of the extensive use to which electricity is being applied in this city said: "When completed, the plant of the Municipal Co. will represent $1,000,000, and I think it a very safe statement to make that before the expiration of the coming twelve months the electric plants of St. Louis will represent an investment of more than $5,000,000."

Two street car companies, the St. Louis Railway Co. and the Lindell Railway Co., are now engaged in changing their motive power and constructing

OVERHEAD ELECTRIC SYSTEMS,

requiring immediate investments of over $200,000. Extension of the systems on these lines and the adoption by other companies now having contracts under consideration will within the next eighteen months increase the investment in electrical plants for street car locomotion to nearly $750,000.

Up to date the investments in electric lighting plants in this city have not proven profitable in every instance for very evident reasons. A bitter competition brought the profits down to a low figure. A number of small companies, which have since pooled issues, were engaged in lighting over-lapping circuits. The company offering the lowest figure to patrons obtained customers removed from the constructed circuits, and to accommodate these demands it was necessary to enlarge circuits at a heavy cost for extensions relying on increased patronage between the distributing point and the farthest removed customer. Often the increases were on the other side, requiring still further costly extensions, the failure of one customer at a long distance from the power station leaving a half mile of wire utterly useless. Experiences of this character made the electric light business unprofitable.

The decision of the city to abandon gas for the illumination of streets, buildings and public places changed all this. The patronage of the city amounts to about $300,000 per annum distributed between the Municipal Electric Light & Power Co., Missouri Electric Co. and C. A. Brown, supposed to represent the Laclede Gas Co. interests. The capture of these contracts justified outlays and extensions on which profits will be made by adding private consumers in all parts of the city with very slight additional cost.

For Propelling Wagons.

The following is a description given in the *Scientific American* of a recently patented appliance for propelling with electricity a wagon on an ordinary road without employing rails.

"The wagon body to which this improvement is applied is partly supported on a caster wheel, provided with a fork, journaled in the forward end of an extension of the frame of the body. Upon the rear axle, in this case carrying the drive wheels, is mounted a spur wheel engaged by a pinion on the armature shaft of a motor secured to the main frame of the body. Above the road-bed are suspended electrical conductors, supported by poles and brackets, and each wagon is provided with a trolley which rides upon a pair of the conductors, whereby connection is made between the motor and conductors, through a vertical shaft, the electrical switch being close to the driver. The driver's seat is supported on the forward extension of the body where he is able to guide the wagon by turning the caster wheel in one direction or the other. Ordinarily the wagon will run in a line parallel with the conductors, the trolley following any deviations from a straight line, and the driver not being required to use the steering lever except when it is needful to turn aside, when the wagon can be made to run in a new line according to the position in which the driver places the steering lever. The yielding nature of the connection between the wagon and the trolley is such as to permit one wagon to turn out for another upon the road or permit a wagon to run continuously on one side of the conductors. A wagon of this description, having an electric motor of sufficient capacity, may also, besides carrying its own load, draw a train of other loaded wagons.

Edison's Home Life.

Speaking of his mode of living Thos. A. Edison recently said: "Yes; I am a hard worker. I hardly ever sleep more than four hours per day, and I could keep this up for a year. Sometimes I sleep ten hours, but I don't feel well when I do. If I could sleep eight hours, as most men do, I would wake up feeling badly. My eyes would hurt me, and I would have a tough time to keep awake. I inherit this from my father. He is a remarkable old man, eating little and sleeping less. I have often known him, when I was a boy, to sit up all night talking politics with a friend or swapping stories.

"I eat about a pound a day, and my food is verp simple, consisting of some toast, a little potato, or something of that kind. You know when I am working on anything I keep at it night and day, sleeping a few hours with my clothes on. I never take them off, don't even wash my face (couldn't think of such a thing), and in this condition I take my meals. If I were to remove my clothes when I slept I would get up feeling out of shape and with no desire to work. 'No, 6' is my den in the laboratory and I shut myself in there and hustle.

"I sleep from 1 to 6 in the morning, and then I jump up and go to work again as fresh as a bird. This is all the sleep I need.

"But I tell you we have lots of fun in the laboratory. Some time ago I had forty-two men working with me on the incandescent lamp in a big building. I hired a German to play an organ for us all night, and we worked by the music. About 1 o'clock a farmer brought in our lunch, and we ate from a long table. At first the boys had some difficulty in keeping awake, and would go to sleep under stairways and in the corners. We employed watchers to bring them out, and in time they got used to it. After a while I didn't need forty-two of them, and I discharged six of them. Well, do you know, I couldn't drive them away. They stayed there and worked for nothing.

"Oh, we enjoy this kind of life! Every now and then I hire a big schooner, and we go down the bay, my men and myself, to fish for a few days. Then we come back and buckle down to it again."

Electric Railway Engineering.

One of the most interesting achievements in modern engineering is the electric mountain railway recently opened to the public at the Burgenstock, near Lucerne. The rails describe one grand curve formed upon an angle of 112 deg., and the system is such that the journey is made as steadily and smoothly as upon any of the straight funicular lines. The Burgenstock is almost perpendicular; from the shore of Lake Lucerne to the Burgenstock is 1,330 feet, and it is 2,860 feet above the level of the sea.

The total length of the line is 938 meters, and it commences with a gradient of 32 per cent, which is increased to 58 per cent after the first 400 meters, this being maintained for the rest of the journey. A single pair of rails is used throughout, and the motive power—electricity—is generated by two dynamos, each 25 horse power, which are worked by a water wheel of nominally 125 horse power, erected upon the River Aar at its mouth at Buochs, three miles away, the electric current being conducted by means of insulated copper wires. The loss in transmission is estimated at 25 per cent.

Detecting Icebergs.

Mr. Frank R. Colvin writes a paper for the *Electrical World*, suggested by the recent experiences of the steamship Saale, on detecting, electrically, the proximity of icebergs, in which he advances the following:

"There would be no difficulty in perfecting an electrical thermocall that would be especially adapted for use on board ship, and that would ring an electric alarm in as many parts of the vessel as required when the temperature of the sea water reaches a certain degree. Such a device would be useful, and no doubt in many cases effective, but would it be reliable? Let us see. It is well known that owing to the specific gravity of ice, by far the greater portion of the berg is submerged, and it is clear that the effect of the wind and the upper current of water are almost insensible when compared with the force of that under-current which acts upon the greater area of the submerged mass. It is also clear, then, that a body of ice is frequently moving in one direction, while the upper current of water has a motion directly opposite, or perhaps nearly so. Therefore a vessel equipped with the most sensitive thermostatic apparatus, and implicitly depending upon its action, might rush down unconsciously, with the warm current of water, upon an iceberg which would be moving towards it, impelled by a current far below the ship's keel. In this case the device would be worse than useless, as its very employment might inspire a confidence in safety not warranted by the conditions to be met. There are cases on record where the water has become actually warmer on the near approach to an iceberg, though, of course, the temperature of the sea water is usually a pretty good guide."

A Portable Plant.

From the Electrical World.

Arrangements were made by the New York WORLD for reporting the Sullivan-Kilrain prize-fight that provided for every emergency but one—the cutting of the wires. This enterprising journal decided to have a telegraph line of its own to the scene, and an expert was given the order and quickly devised a scheme for a portable field telegraph line long enough to reach from any point liable to be selected to the nearest telegraph station. Manager H. B. Thayer of the Western Electric Co. promised to have the appliances ready in forty-eight hours, and rode to the WORLD office on the truck bearing the wire and instruments, all of which were properly and promptly packed and forwarded by express to New Orleans, whither three expert telegraph operators were also sent with instructions to get the first news of the fight to New York, regardless of expense. The order, the paper states, comprised four miles of telegraph cable. This was composed of three No. 22 copper wires, heavily insulated with okonite and covered with stout braid. The conductors were made in mile lengths and placed on reels, which in turn were stored in boxes so arranged that the cable could be unreeled from the rear of a truck, or the reels could, if necessary, be transported by man where vehicles could not penetrate (see cut). Suitable connections for splicing the cables together were provided, and also a quantity of compound and tape for covering and insulating the joints, as the cable was guaranteed to work as well under water as above ground. A supply of iron sockets three feet long was provided, and also 12-foot poles made to fit in the sockets and bearing roller wheels at their top. The sockets were to be driven in the ground and the poles inserted to support the line at road crossings to protect it from vehicles and marauders, and the wheel in the top was for the wire to slide over without friction. For either end of the line ground connections were provided in the shape of four-foot iron stakes bearing holes and thumbscrews to hold the end of the wire. Twenty cells of gravity battery in two boxes and three sets of telegraph instruments, comprising box relays and keys, completed the outfit, one of the instruments being intended to provide against accidents.

This plan, of course did not comprehend the shutting off of all possibility of communication with the outside world by the toughs who might sever the telegraph wires, and under ordinary circumstances it must have worked. The arrangements were all successfully made and the field telegraph tested and found to be in good working order before the telegraph wires were cut.

Electric Gas.

The *Electro Mechanic* gives the following account of the decomposition of water by electricity:

When a galvanic current is passed through water hydrogen is liberated at the negative pole and hydrogen at the opposite pole and in the proportion of 1 to 2. This method of obtaining hydrogen, first tried by Nicholson and Carlisle in the year 1800, has been often attempted since, but without real success, by Gillard in 1845 and H. M. Paine of Worcester, Mass., in 1850. In 1860-61 the method of the Belgian Abbe Nolet for obtaining illuminated gas, based on the electrical decomposition of water, created quite a sensation in Paris, where it was brought forward by one Sheppard.

The essential part of the process, which was kept a secret, was said to consist of a certain preparation which was able to modify the water to be decomposed in such a manner that the gas developed could be non-explosive. The gas was said, according to an analysis by Holmes, to contain twelve parts oxygen and eighty-two parts hydrogen.

Moigno, who in his Cosmos mentions a prospectus published by Sheppard in the *Literary Gazette*, remarked that the secret must simply be that the substance is added to the water which seizes upon the oxygen as it is released by the action of the electric current. What is produced is then hydrogen, which is combined with carbon and then burned. In this gas there is a very small proportion of oxygen, one-seventh part by weight, one and one hundred and twelve part by volume, so that an explosion cannot take place.

PROBABLY THE OLDEST LIVING MAN.

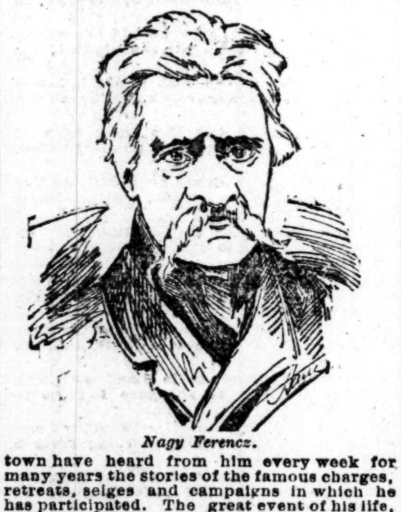
Nagy Ferencz, a Hungarian Peasant, Who was Born 121 Years Ago.

The oldest man in the civilized world, it may be said with reasonable safety, is Nagy Ferencz, a peasant in Barcs, Hungary, says the New York *Sun*. He was born in Szerdahely 121 years ago next September. He passed his boyhood on the little farm of his parents. He was not an especially robust child. He could not haul and split wood, pitch hay, and tame colts, as could his three strapping brothers, who died half a century ago. His father regarded him with disfavor, because he was too weak to do more than a peasant woman's work, and did not earn enough to pay for his food. At the age of 19, however, Nagy suddenly developed into a phenomenally muscular man. His chest widened, his arms and legs hardened and his girth increased. He became a famous local wrestler and did more work in a day than most peasants near Szerdrahely did in two.

Just 100 years ago last May he fell in love with the daughter of an innkeeper. She promised to marry him on July 31, 1789. Two days before the marriage day she jilted him for his best friend. Since then Nagy has been a woman hater. He never loved another woman.

Four years later he went to the war of the first coalition. For the twenty succeeding years he was almost constantly under arms, in camp or on the battlefield. He was one of the victors under Archduke Carl of Austria at Wetzlar and one of the vanquished at Marengo and Hohenlinden. He helped the Archduke win the victory of Aspern, and he did his best to save the Austrians from defeat at Wagram. On the second day of the battle of Leipsic he got a bullet in his leg and three more in his hat. He saw the Archduke Carl many times. He saw Napoleon once and Blucher once.

Nagy's boyhood was lived long before the days of compulsory education, so he never learned to keep a diary or write memoirs. He has an immense fund of anecdote, however, which is at the service of any one with a half hour to spare at Barcs. The children of the town have heard from him every week for many years the stories of the famous charges, retreats, seiges and campaigns in which he has participated. The great event of his life, he thinks, was his attendance of the funeral of his dead Queen, Maria Theresa, 109 years ago. Although but 12 years old then, he has treasured up for more than a century every detail of the procession and burial.



Nagy Ferencz.

Nagy Ferencz is penniless, but he is not a beggar nor a public charge. A score or more of families in Barcs are ready to give him food, clothing and shelter. He takes all his meals with seven families, whom he has known for fifty years. Each one entertains him one day in the week. Between meals he walks from house to house, chatting with all men and children whom he meets. He rarely talks with women, for he has not forgotten that young woman who jilted him one century ago this month. After each meal he smokes a pipeful of strong tobacco. He has been smoking three pipefulls of strong tobacco every day for the last 104 years. He is fond of his wine and an occasional beer. The friends with whom he dines give him every day 10 cents with which to buy tobacco and liquor.

Altogether Nagy Ferencz is a sturdy, contented, amiable old man. His health is good. His mind is fairly clear. He has plenty of friends and all the money he wants for smoking and drinking. He looks as well and happy as he is. He has clear dark eyes, clean-cut regular features, and a smooth, bronzed skin. He has a bushy head of white hair and a heavy white mustache. He is erect and quick in his movements. He is scrupulously neat in his person. He looks to be about 70 or 75 years old.

Creve Cœur Lake.

Commencing Sunday, July 28, a special hourly train service will go into effect on the Missouri Pacific Railway, between St. Louis and Creve Cœur Lake. This is for Sunday business only. Week day trains will run as heretofore. Extra attractions at the lake. Only 50 cents for the round trip. Ticket offices 102 North Fourth street and Union Depot.

A Single Chamber in Dakota.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

If North Dakota, as seems likely, shall try the experiment of a single legislative chamber, and if the experiment proves successful, we shall have another example of the wonderful prevision of Jefferson—another illustration of his power to forecast the political thought of succeeding generations. That a new State should follow his plan in this matter rather than that of Washington, and should prefer to take its legislative tea from "a cup without a saucer," seems almost like an act of filial irreverence toward the father of our country. Yet it will not be the first time that the conservative political ideas of Washington have been set aside for the radical ones of his Secretary of State.

MILLIONS IN JEWELS.

THE BARBARIC PEARL AND GOLD OF PERSIA'S SHAH.

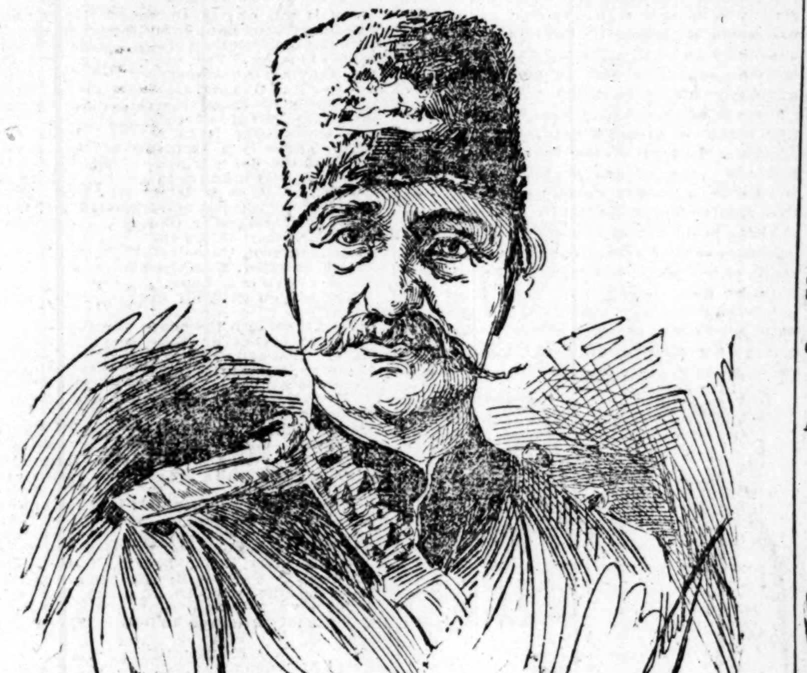
A Throne of Gold and Precious Stones—"The Sea of Light"—The Shah's Famous Diamond—Heaps of Pearls—Gems in the Treasure House—Jewels in the Hall of State.

[Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.]

MILTON, in one of his magnificent periods, gives expression to the ideas which have long prevailed regarding the splendor of the East.

High on a throne of royal state which far
Outshone the wealth of Ormus or of Ind,
Or where the gorgeous East with richest hand
Showers on her kings barbaric pearl and gold
Satan exalted sat.

With inimitable touch the great poet describes all this wealth and pageantry by the use of the word barbaric. Splendor, wealth almost beyond the power of fancy to conceive there has been in the far Orient, and such there still is. But it is not distributed, but accumulated rather in a few palaces and often displayed with a certain crudeness that dazzles and astonishes rather than pleases individuals of strictly refined and cultivated taste. At the same it cannot be denied that very high artistic effect is sometimes reached in this way, as by the flat tints which predominate in all oriental landscape, which are full of a certain decorative result, which perhaps partially accounts for the style of pictorial art common among the ancient Greeks and among oriental artists generally.



THE SHAH OF PERSIA.

No oriental country, at least none west of China, is at present better able to present such spectacular effects as Milton alludes to than Persia. She is not a populous country. She is by no means relatively as powerful or wealthy as in her former periods of prosperity. On the other hand she is not poor for all have something; there is no public debt, the Shah annually lays by a certain proportion of the revenue, and he still preserves a goodly number of the princely and in some cases priceless jewels wrested from other nations by Persia's conquerors of old.

Were these treasures turned into coin they might reasonably be expected to realize enough to pay a large part of the expenses of a war even in these days of costly warfare.

THE CHIEF PALACE

of Nasr-ed-Deen Shah and the one he occupies at the capital has for one of its most remarkable features a superb hall of large proportions which serves at once as an audience chamber on great occasions of state and as a store-house in which he keeps his vast accumulation of treasures.

It is not easy to gain access to the splendors of this hall, partly because some of the jewels are often in actual use by the wives and daughters of His Majesty, who may display them for a day, these jewels being collected when visitors are expected to visit the palace, and partly because there seems to be a lurking dread of too often and too publicly displaying the spoils that might reward a successful invader of Persia.

When, after months of patient effort, the writer finally succeeded in receiving an invitation to inspect the royal treasury he was immediately besieged by requests of Europeans to permit them to accompany myself and family, a request which could only be granted sparingly. Twelve royal feranshes or attendants in scarlet livery preceded us as we went to the palace, and one of the high ministers of the realm was present to receive us and exhibit the wealth of Persia.

The hall of audiences or treasury is a superb apartment some 180 feet long and 60 broad, paved with the tiles for which Persian art is famous, arranged in elegant designs. The ceiling is vaulted and decorated very elaborately in stucco, an art in which the Persians excel. The treasures were arranged in cases about the sides of the apartment like book-cases and in glass covered receptacles resembling show cases. The first objects to attract our attention were the chair and tables covered with

BEATEN GOLD.

There were about forty of the former, shaped like any arm chair, but differing from the usual household furniture in being entirely overlaid with sheets of gold nailed on with gold fastenings. These chairs, we were told, are worth $4,000 each; they certainly are of great value, and $150,000 does not seem an exaggerated estimate for the entire number. The tables were about six feet long and were completely covered with the same precious material. These sumptuous articles are truly oriental in character for from the earliest times beaten gold has been a favorite method of decoration in the east, and is often mentioned in their poems and tales.

It was an easy transition to pass from examining these objects to an inspection of the famous Peacock Throne. This is one of the most celebrated treasures of the East. Ages before it was acquired by Persia it had a world-wide celebrity. It stood in the audience hall of the great palace of the Moguls at Delhi, and was a favorite object for eliciting the enthusiasm and descriptive talents of European travelers in India. Tavernier, himself a jeweler well known both in Europe and Asia as such, estimated its value at $20,000,000. Other experts have valued this astonishing treasure as high as thirty-five millions, while some place its worth under thirteen millions. Its name is derived from the form of the back which radiates like the tail of a peacock, each separate feather glittering with the matchless iridescence of countless jewels of price. The frame of the throne is of gold and the surface is

A BLAZE OF GEMS

arranged in intricate patterns, combining to a common effect, a mosaic whose splendor has never been approached much less surpassed since the days of Solomon or the storied magnificence of Bagdad when at the zenith of her glory and power. This bewildering combination of the wealth of oriental mines and the skill of oriental artists was seized by Nadir Shah when he conquered India at the head of the armies of Persia early in the seventeenth century. After distributing spoil to the value of $1,000 to each of his soldiers he brought home with him, it is said, treasures to the value of upwards of one hundred millions, of which the peacock throne was the chief. Wherein the wealth of the East differs from that of Europe is its less even distribution. It is concentrated in the hands of the monarch and a few of the noble, and hence, while the country may give an impression of poverty the court is always able to dazzle by pageantry and genuine treasures.

On the seat of the peacock throne was a small box covered with cloth of gold. The key to this box, which is metal, is retained by the Shah about his person, except on the rare occasions when the case is to be opened, when it is given to the Lord Keeper of the Treasury whose head must answer for the result. Inside of the case is a silver casket of which the key is hidden in the royal library in a box resembling a book. Within the silver casket is one of gold, whose key is kept by the Lord Keeper himself.

On this occasion the three keys were forthcoming and the Lord Keeper placing the precious packet on his lap opened one case after another. When the golden lid of the inner one was raised a splendor like the radiance of the sun burst forth and we looked on the famous Dar-i-Noar, or Sea of Light. This is the great diamond of Persia, one of the largest, most magnificent and

MOST COSTLY GEMS IN EXISTENCE.

Its exact weight I am unable to state, but it approaches the size of the Kohinoor diamond before this was cut down to its present dimensions. The Lord Keeper raised it by the gold chain attached to the filaments which encircled the Dar-i-Noor and passed it to me. For a moment I held it with a certain sense of awe, turning it to the light with a half formed fancy of expecting the spirit of beauty caged in that magical prison to give us some new revelation of the principles of light or some record of the imperial beings whose power it symbolized and then returned it to its case glad to be relieved of the responsibility. Men come and go, empires rise and fall; to-day Nasr-ed-Deen Shah wears the Dar-i-Noor on his bosom on the great State occasions of his reign, and another will in turn wear that jewel when he is gathered to the tombs of the monarchs who have reigned over Persia for 3,000 years. To me such a diamond seems like the soul, the essence, the visible manifestations of the entity of the people which possesses it. The people are born to die but the empire lives on, an empire still while the men who built and maintained it are gone forever.

Although wearing the Dar-i-Noor only on rare occasions, yet the ordinary

STATE DRESS

of Nasr ed-Deen Shah is by no means insignificant. It would take the capital of no end of ordinary jeweler's shops to buy up the gems that decorate his person even when giving a simple audience to a foreign minister. His garb is apparently simple enough, perhaps a dark sea green; but the breast buttons of the coat and of the sleeves are diamonds the size of walnuts. The epaulet bands are also marked by a row of diamonds of similar size. On his breast hangs a ruby of extraordinary size and splendor, which we saw and which when placed in water throws out a red flame that seems to give a ruddy hue to the water. Sometimes he wears the famous emerald of Persia instead of this ruby. His hand rests on the hilt of a scimetar whose scabbard of solid gold is a mass of diamonds relieved by huge rubies and the aigrette or plume which surmounts the royal tiara, called a Kohab, is composed entirely of small diamonds. Such is the costume of his majesty on ordinary occasions of State. He is a man of medium, although portly stature and slightly nearsighted, but his bearing is dignified, not to say majestic, and is well fitted to set off the pomp of an oriental king.

We were next shown a case covered a foot deep with pearls, lying to-gether in a heap like sand on the seashore. The pearl fisheries of Persia have long been famous; the divers of Orymus and Bahrein have rivaled those of Ceylon in the treasures they have erected from the deep, and for ages pearls were no more accounted for at Ispahan than silver at Jerusalem in Solomon's time. The supply seems at present to be somewhat less owing to the fact that the divers each year are forced to plunge farther down to find the pearl system. But to judge from that mass of pearls I inferred that there were still a few left in Persia.

In an adjoining case was a

GLITTERING HEAP OF MOHURS,

a coin formerly current in Persia, although none have been struck since the time of Feth Alee Shah, the grandfather of the present King. These examples are kept like a mine of pure treasure, for the gold is yellow and without alloy. These pieces are nearly the size of a small saucer and worth about $500 each. There appeared to be several hundred in the case.

Several cases were filled with magnificent examples of work in turquoise, the chief turquoise mines of the world being in Persia; no finer specimens of that beautiful stone are to be found than those in the Shah's treasury. In other cases we saw the armor of Shah Ismael, of Shah Abbass and other great monarchs of Persia. To those who are interested in ancient armor no more interesting specimens can be seen elsewhere than those superb helmets, bucklers and scimetars, exhibiting as they do the famous skill of Persian artificers in metal carried to its last degree of perfection. But they were also wonderfully attractive for the superb chasings in gold which decorated the surface and the gems that still glitter among the gold. In the center of the buckler of Shah Ismael gleamed one of the largest and most magnificent rubies of the East.

I should not forget to speak also of the silk rug spread before the Peacock Throne thickly embroidered with pearls, on which, of course, no one treads but the Shah and then only to sit on it when giving audience to his nobles on his birthday on the great festival of the new year.

But time would fail to speak of all the other costly objects garnered in that truly imperial throne room, and I can only allude to the treasure the State has stored in a strong vault, under the palace, as I have been told, consisting of many millions of bullion saved from the revenue and preserved against a possible time of need, which we may all hope may be long averted from Persia and from so worthy a monarch as Nasr-ed-Deen Shah.

S. G. W. BENJAMIN.

Globe Shovel-'Em-Out Sale.

Boys' polo caps, 5c; men's calf shoes, 99c; boys' suits, 49c; men's vests, 15c; men's worsted and Union cassimere suits, $2.95.

GLOBE, 705 to 713 Franklin avenue.

Same Kind.

From the Somerville Journal.

First Benedict: "So you've been married five years, too, Blobb? Well! well! well! And what kind of a wife have you got."

Second Benedict (without enthusiasm): "Oh, she'll answer."

First Benedict: "Of course, dear boy. Did you ever know a wife who wouldn't?"

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AND
SUNBURN.
BATHE WITH
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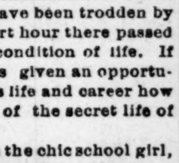
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE WEARERS SHOWN IN FOOT-GEAR.

A Study of the Boots and Shoes of Pedestrians in the Park With Interesting Results—The Pedal Attire an Unmistakable Index to the Dude, the Maiden or the Rural Visitor.

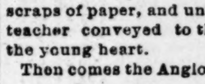
ONE bright afternoon last week, for want of else better to pass the time, a SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH reporter sat on one of the benches in Lafayette Park and noted some of the characteristic shoes that passed. The paths have been trodden by countless feet. In one short hour there passed almost every rank and condition of life. If each shoe that passed was given an opportunity to tell the story of its life and career how much would be revealed of the secret life of the wearer.

The first that passed was the chic school girl, who sauntered along carelessly swinging a small bundle of books and apparently caring little whether school kept or not. In even more thoughtless mood followed the schoolboy brother. How well could these shoes tell the story of tardy mornings, unlearned lessons or perhaps of truant days. Possibly they might tell tales of immature love and of quaint love letters written on scraps of paper, and under the very eye of the teacher conveyed to the Romeo or Juliet of the young heart.



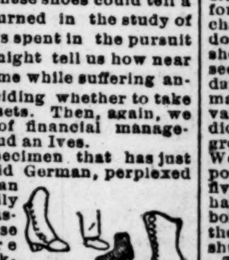
School Days.

Then comes the Anglomaniac clothed in the latest. Of course his feet are incased in the brightest of patent leather. His delicate anatomy would receive no greater shock were he seen wearing a second-hand collar or a last summer's cane than it would were he "seen in public" without his patent leathers. They are long, slender shoes, with thin soles, very pointed toes and in every way characteristic of the wearer. They amble along in a feminine, light way as though they were afraid of being contaminated with the dust from which the wearer came, and careful to avoid too close proximity to other feet lest some of the polish be dimmed. No doubt these shoes could tell a tale of midnight oil burned in the study of fashion plates, or of days spent in the pursuit of dudetology; or they might tell us how near a fever their master came while suffering anguish of mind while deciding whether to take to flannel shirts or corsets. Then, again, we might learn the secrets of financial management that would do proud an Ives.



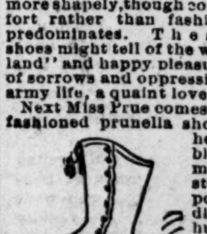
The Anglomaniac.

Contrasted to the specimen that has just passed, comes the stolid German, perplexed with no care further than the taking of his family for an afternoon's pleasure. His shoes and those of "mein frau" are coarse, and what is lacking in style is compensated for in quality. Those of the children are a little more shapely, though comfort rather than fashion predominates. These shoes might tell of the wonders of "der Vaterland" and happy pleasure, or one might hear of sorrows and oppression, realistic stories of army life, a quaint love affair and elopement.



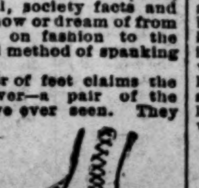
A German Group.

Next Miss Prue comes tripping along in old-fashioned prunella shoes. Here one might hear of a life's pleasures blighted by disappointment, or more likely the story of a vinegary disposition that would curdle the very milk of human kindness. Had one time to listen one might hear of all that is orthodox, proverbs written and unwritten, sayings wise and otherwise, the latest church scandal, society facts and fiction (and all that we know or dream of from a bellicose onslaughter on fashion to the latest and most improved method of spanking a baby.

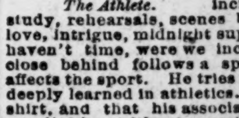


Miss Prue.

But already another pair of feet claims the attention of the observer—a pair of the daintiest shoes you have ever seen. They have such awfully high heels, and they fit so like a glove, and the instep has such a pretty arch one cannot help admiring, and how nicely the feet pick their way; as they step up from the driveway the skirt is raised just a trifle and there is exposed to view—quite accidentally, of course—a well turned ankle, clothed in striking hose and ensconced within a mass of fine needlework. This is done with so chic and artless a manner that one expects a lovely vision to burst upon your view, but you are doomed to disappointment. In the distance her complexion appears fresh and rosy, but on closer inspection you find that to rouge she owes her bloom of youth. False bangs and bleached hair and doubtful charms, and you involuntarily conclude that she is a member of some opera chorus. What a story these shoes might tell us. It might begin with poverty, a widowed mother to support, and lead us through all the struggles and sorrows of the novice, and finally tell us of a brilliant career; or it might begin in a home of luxury and tell us of the stage-struck girl, or possibly we would be told of the country maiden, the happy and pious home, and how the tempter came, and its sorrowful story. Then there are many comical experiences and incidents to relate, study, rehearsals, scenes behind the curtain, love, intrigue, midnight suppers—and—but we haven't time, were we inclined to listen, for close behind follows a sprig of fashion that affects the sport. He tries to appear as a man deeply learned in athletics. He dons a flannel shirt, and that his associates may know his proclivities without question or doubt, his feet at all times are clothed in baseball shoes of the latest style. Here, too, we might hear a story of a mother's unheeded words, lost opportunities, a squandered fortune, or the beginning of a downward career, and how so-called friends were in a measure responsible by their encouraging words and associations.

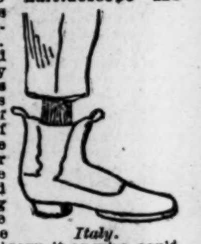


Deception.



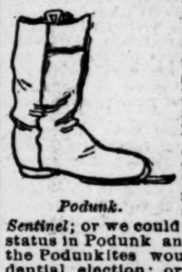
The Athlete.

Another turn of the kaleidoscope and another pair of pedals come into view which excite both pity and mirth. In tattered clothes and patched shoes, many sizes too large, struggles little Italy. These shoes no doubt would tell us of having served a life of usefulness, only to be cast aside by a former master, and how the present one rescued them from smothering in an ash can, and of the inward life of this little one, how else could we learn it or who could better tell it than these old shoes.



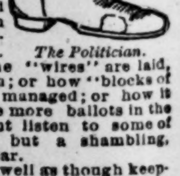
Italy.

Next comes the representative from Podunk. His shoes are made for service regardless of style. They have broad, thick, heavy soles and heels that possess all the elements of squareness. No doubt these shoes could tell us of a plain, honest life, hard labor, with seasons of leisure. From them we would hear all the news of Hayseed County, though possibly it might be a few weeks old or read from last winter's issue of the Frog Pond *Sentinel*; or we could learn the exact political status in Podunk and the tremendous power the Podunkites would be in the next Presidential election; or we could learn the age and pedigree of every horse, cow, sheep or other "critter" in all the Podunk Valley.



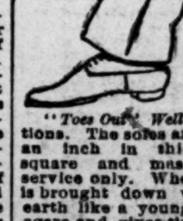
Podunk.

But we haven't time to hear about the coldest or the hottest day in forty years, or how one day last week he "mowed Jake Squashim clean outer his swath," for here comes another character, the broken-down politician. His shoes, like himself, have seen more prosperous days, and could tell us of many tricks that proved vain, for this politician did not get in the Congress that he expected. We might learn how the "wires" are laid, possibly how to pull them; or how "blocks of fives," sixes, tens are managed; or how is happened that there were more ballots in the box than voters; we might listen to some of those interesting tales, but a shambling, shuffling step greets the ear.

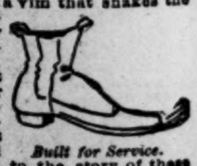


The Politician.

These shoes "toe out" well as though keeping a sharp lookout for purses, free lunches and policemen. They could tell us of an indolent though hard life, and in their own illiterate way tell us of the black, hideous side of life. But they haven't much time to tell us much, for they soon are told to "move on." We look around and see a pair of shoes that to be appreciated, must be viewed in sections. The soles are nearly three-quarters of an inch in thickness and toes broad, square and massive, the heels built for service only. When the owner walks the foot is brought down with a vim that shakes the earth like a young Niagara and gives timely warning to law-breakers for blocks around. These shoes move about as though the owner had nothing in particular to do and was casting about for the best way to do it. We should liked to have listened to the story of these shoes, but as the day was hot and the "hot leg" that we longed for had not materialized, we sought it in spirit lands.



"Toes Out" Well.



Built for Service.

Globe Shovel-'Em-Out Sale.

Men's $1 embroidered slippers at 59c; men's $1.50 seamless Bals, 99c; men's calf shoes, worth $2, at $1.50; men's $3.50 calf shoes at $2.50; men's hand-sewed French calf shoes, worth $6, at $4.

GLOBE, 705 to 713 Franklin av.